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VOL. 43, NO. 189. ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1892.—TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.
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HE LEADS NOW

Redmond Scores an Advantage Over the McCarthy Faction.

Recognized as the Successor of Parnell in the House of Commons.

INCIDENTS WHICH SHOW THE APPROACH OF THE GENERAL ELECTION.

The Tories Will Again Raise the Religious Issue in the Coming Campaign—The Prince of Wales Will Not Long Wear Mourning for His Dead Son—Speedy Yachts for the King of Siam—The Osborne Stolen Pearls—London Topics.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—By bothering the House of Commons with the time-worn topic of the release of the Fenian prisoners, John Redmond has forced the Tories to recognize him as the real leader of the Parnell branch of the Irish party. Redmond has certainly began well. If he so continues he will have the sympathy of the House of Commons which likes a plucky minority. The chances of a reunion between the quarreling Irishmen seem as far off as ever. The McCarthyites incline to a state of dejection, but the Redmondites are in high feather. The explanation is simple enough. The McCarthyites are in dire straits for funds, having incurred heavy expenses and having a large body of members to pay.

The Redmondites, though without any visible source of supply, do not appear to be troubled to the same extent. The SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH correspondent, talking with John Redmond last night, asked his opinion of the present situation. Redmond was cheery and frank on all except the vital point of funds.

"Oh," said he, "we are gaining ground every day in Ireland. The Waterford election came at a useful moment and boomed us."

NOT WITH HEALY.

"Are you disposed to unite with the men who seceded from Parnell?" asked the reporter.

"With Healy, never," Redmond replied emphatically.

The debate raised by Redmond for the release of the dynamite prisoners met with practically the same fate as that of last year, although the minority which supported it was larger and included a greater number of English members.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt's support of the Home Secretary's refusal to grant the prayer of the motion caused some indignation of the Irish benches, which was allayed by the private assurance that Daly would be released when Gladstone comes back to office. As to Egan, it is expected he will be released in the course of a few months, but Gallagher, Whitehead and the other prisoners must suffer for some years before they have any chance of clemency.

Balfour will introduce his Irish local government bill this week, but the second reading will be deferred until after Easter. As the measure is expected to contain certain special provisions protecting the privilege of the landlords and to provide for their election to the new county boards by means of special high franchises it is certain to be strongly opposed and it will probably never pass into law.

THE "NO POPERY" CRY REVIVED.

The indifference of both Liberals and Tories to Parliamentary proceedings foreshadows the near aproach of the general election. It is always thus in a closing session, except when the close is brought about suddenly. All indications point to an early summer campaign. While the Liberals are confident, the Tories are far from disheartened. They will throw all their energies into the struggle and it will exceed in virulence any British contest in many years. The Tories have about concluded to raise the religious issue. This was foreshadowed in Lord Salisbury's speech at Exeter and later information confirms the impression then conveyed. The non-conformists will be asked to vote against the Pope in voting against Irish home rule and tragic pictures will be drawn of the probable fate of the Ulster Protestants should they be handed over to the Catholic majority in Ireland.

The correspondent is told that several pamphlets are in course of preparation on this subject, and that many millions of copies will be circulated throughout the three little kingdoms. Leading Ulster Protestants have been asked to prepare a harrowing appeal to their fellow believers in Great Britain to save them from the alleged danger. Ten years ago such an appeal might have had a dangerous influence, but there has been a marvelous decline of religious bigotry of late years, and it is probable that only a comparative minority, not enough to affect the general result, will be moved by the old "No Popery" cry.

DE COBAIN IN HIDING.

An interview has been had with Mr. Henry S. De Cobian, the member of Parliament for East Belfast, who has been summoned to return to the House or disprove the charges of gross immorality against him. He said that it was uncertain whether he would attend the present session, as he was still very ill, and he could not tell when his health would be sufficiently restored to permit him to make the journey. As for the accusations against him, he repeated the declaration often made by him that they were the result of a conspiracy of which he was the sole victim and which would before long be exposed to the confusion of his implacable enemies. The reporter, who reports this interview, is convinced, he says, that De Cobain has no intention of attending Parliament. The police are still searching for evidence in his case.

THE MAHA CHAKRIKE.

SWIFT SAILING YACHT BUILDING FOR THE KING OF SIAM.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The keel was laid this week at Messrs. Ramage & Ferguson's shipyard at Leith for a new private yacht, built entirely of steel, belonging to the King of Siam and which is intended to eclipse anything else afloat. Though this vessel is called a yacht she will really be a private armed cruiser of 2,000 tons in which the King of Siam proposes to make a tour of the world, including a visit to America during the exhibition year.

Her dimensions are 275 feet over all, 40 feet beam and 20 feet molded depth. She will be armed with the most improved broadside guns, permitting a wide range of fire. Her internal fittings and deck woodwork will be most expensive and elaborate. Polished teak has been specially shipped from Bangkok, selected to resist the ravages of white ants and other insects, which are a scourge in Siam. Electric lights and marble baths are included among the luxuries.

She will be a twin-screw vessel, with triple expansion engines capable of being driven at the highest rate of speed. She will have double funnels, which will not show much above the deck. She will have no bowsprit, but her plumb-stem will be carried out under the water into a formidable projecting ram. This stout yacht will be named Maha Chakrike. Work is being pushed with all possible speed, and the yacht will probably be launched in September, when she will steam from Siam, with a Siamese crew in charge of European officers.

The intention of the King of Siam is to cruise around the world, calling at all important European, American anu Asiatic ports. When Count Strogonoff of Russia launched his 1,030-ton yacht Searla at Ramage & Ferguson's yard last year a special messenger from the King of Siam was among the invited guests. His report induced the King of Siam to "go" Count Strogonoff "one better."

THE STOLEN PEARLS.

SOME NEW FACTS IN THE CELEBRATED CASE COMING TO LIGHT.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—It seems inevitable now that when Mrs. Osborne comes up for her final trial interesting details which hitherto have been kept secret must come out. London is surfeited with more or less accurate gossip about this mysterious case of the stolen Hargreave pearls, but one statement seems to be generally accepted as accurate.

Mrs. Osborne wanted money to satisfy the extortionate claims of a man with whom she had a liaison and who persistently blackmailed her for five years.

This man, from all reliable accounts, was a vulgar fellow, whose associations with Mrs. Osborne were of the same order as Victoria Morosini's with Coachman Schilling, in Yonkers, some years ago. Every effort has been made to suppress this phase of the story, but from all appearances it must eventually come out.

The scene in court yesterday when Mrs. Osborne was committed for trial was very affecting. Mrs. Osborne was dressed in deep black, and appeared quite broken down. The moment she entered the court she hid her face in her handkerchief, which she never removed, but her convulsive sobs were often heard. Capt. Osborne supported his wife and stood beside her holding her hand. Maj. and Mrs. Hargreave were in court. It would be difficult to say which was the most affected.

When Mrs. Hargreave was called to give evidence against her old friend, on stepping up to the witness-box, she thrust her hand through the iron grating and gave Mrs. Osborne's arm a sympathetic clasp. It was the action of a moment, but it was noted by all in court. By-and-by a glass of water from which Mrs. Osborne sipped was placed by a police officer out of her reach. Mrs. Hargreave noticing her plight pushed it gently to the prisoner's side. It has transpired that the bank-note which led to the discovery was paid through Messrs. Maple for household linen. Mrs. Osborne did use some of the money raised from the jewels to pay personal debts, but most of it was paid out as blackmail.

SIEGFRIED WAGNER.

ATTENTION BESTOWED UPON HIM BY LONDON MUSICIANS—THE THEATERS.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—London musicians are showering attention on Siegfried Wagner, who has been the guest of Sir Augustus Harris for a fortnight. Young Wagner left England yesterday for a journey to Egypt and India. He is 21, with a pale face, strongly resembling that of his father, although not so far showing marked genius he is considered a clever musician. The whole of his training is directed to fit him to take the place of Frau Wagner, when in the natural course of events this remarkably active woman passes away. He speaks English admirably. Young Wagner will return via San Francisco reaching New York next autumn.

Contracts were signed to-day enabling Buffalo Bill to give his wild West show next summer at his old stamping ground in Earles Court, where he made his first European success. It will be run in connection with the International Horticultural exhibition, which is expected to eclipse anything in this line seen there for many years. A telegram received from Glasgow to-night says that Short Bull, who has been traveling with Buffalo Bill's show since the Indian outbreak of last winter, is not expected to live. He is suffering from complications, the result of a relapse from influenza.

"Black-eyed Susan" at Mr. C. J. Abulls' Prince of Wales Theater is meeting with the highest encomiums from the critic, who says it is far above the run of comic operettas. The house is well filled at every performance and the opera bids fair to have a larger run than "Joan of Arc" by the same composers.

At the Globe Theater the three-act comedy, Mr. James Morimer's "Gloriana," though under the disadvantage of a second rate presentation, has now had a run of 300 nights in London, and has been purchased for immediate production in America. It is also likely that the piece will be revived here with an adequate cast.

After Henry Arthur Jones gives up the Avenue Theater this month Langdon Mitchell, the son of Dr. Weir Mitchell, takes a short lease to exploit his wife, formerly Marion Lea, in Mitchell's new play, called "Deborah." Young Mitchell was educated as a lawyer in Philadelphia, but is chiefly known to London through a volume of poems published last year. He has written several plays, but this is the first of them to be produced. If it succeeds, he intends to give up the law and devote himself to play writing.

Talking about his new play to the correspondent, Mr. Mitchell said: "My tragedy is no war play, though the scene is laid in a Louisiana plantation in the last year of the rebellion." The young son of a planter, who is engaged to his cousin, falls in love with a quadroon slave girl, Deborah. She has great influence over the slaves on the estate; when her half sister, who has escaped, is chased and killed, she rouses the slaves to revolt. The young man's father wounds Deborah, who, through love for his son, delays the negroes till he and his son escape and then dies. The play is in five acts.

LONDON TOPICS.

INVESTIGATING SAFETY OF GUESTS AT LARGE HOTELS—CLUB GOSSIP.

The calamitous Hotel Royal fire in New York attracted much attention here and had the effect of setting the authorities at work investigating the condition of London's hostelries as respects the safety of guests. Examination has disclosed the fact that the Grande, the Lador, the Savory, the Langham, the First Avenue and others are practically fire proof in construction. They are lighted by electricity, and their employes are regularly trained as fire brigades. In many of the smaller and older houses gas is used in the public rooms and candles in the bedrooms; thus, of course, greatly increasing the risk of fire.

A fashionable wedding took place in St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, West End, to-day, the contracting parties being Miss Alice, daughter of Sydney Ashmore of New York, and Osmond, son of Henry Hicks of Weybridge. The full choral service was observed and the ceremony was brilliant. The bride was given away by her brother, and the groom's best man was his brother. The happy couple will spend their honeymoon on the continent.

Mrs. French Sheldon, the plucky African traveler, did not sail for New York on Wednesday's steamer as announced, but changed her mind at the last moment and goes by the Allen liner. She will complete arrangements for the simultaneous publication in America and in England describing her travels and adventures.

The International Horticultural Exhibition which is to be held in Earl's Court, beginning in May, promises the most extensive affair of the kind yet arranged. Special attention is being paid to the securing of American exhibits, and the managers report that in this respect the exhibition will be the largest ever witnessed in Europe.

Mr. Thomas Freake, the eldest son of Sir Thomas Freake, Bart., who was thrown from his horse and killed on Thursday while hunting with the Vale of White Horse, Cricklade, hounds, near Swindon, was 19 years of age. He was a fine young fellow, fair haired with blue eyes, shy and reserved in manner and was specially devoted to his mother, who is quite heartbroken. He was a first-rate shot and had won several prizes. He was heir to an enormous fortune amassed by his grandfather, Sir Charles Freake.

There is another son, Frederick, a lad of 11, who now becomes heir to the baronetcy. Sir Charles Freake left $4,000,000 in cash besides much real estate.

Henry S. Wellcome has been installed Worshipful Master of Ancient Freemasons' Lodge of Fidelity. This is one of the oldest lodges in Europe, being No. 3 under the warrant of the Grand Lodge of England. Mr. Wellcome is an earnest Mason, and one of the active founders of the American Columbia Freemason Lodge in London. Columbia Lodge makes a special feature of entertaining distinguished American Masons who visit England.

THE PRINCE WILL APPEAR.

WALES WILL LAY ASIDE THE EMBLEMS OF MOURNING FOR HIS SON.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Desiring that the death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale and the customary mourning shall cause as little detriment as possible to the caterers of public amusements, the Prince of Wales, who is at present with his family at Compton place, the Eastbourne residence of the Duke of Devonshire, will again make his public appearance directly the official period of mourning is ended. His first re-entry into public life since the death of his son will be at a smoking concert to be given by the Amateurs' Orchestral Society. It is probable that the Duke of Edinburgh will lead the violins on this occasion. The Prince of Wales will not, however, attend public concerts or theater performances for some time to come. The Queen will renew her subscription for the royal box at the opera, but other members of the royal family will occupy the box during the spring season.

Mr. and Mrs. Henschel's Wagner Concert and Sir Charles Halle's Sixth Orchestral Concert have been well attended, showing that the panic caused by the widespread prevalence of influenza is passing away. One curious result of the epidemic has been that the stalls at the concerts were not filled with ladies and gentlemen in conventional evening dress. The fear of contracting the disease led to the retaining of ordinary morning garments.

A queer incident of the week was th attempt to pay honor to the memory of Mary Queen of Scots on the anniversary of her execution. Queen Victoria, herself, is, in a roundabout way, descended from the unfortunate Queen Mary, a fact to which, so far as claim of descent is concerned, she indirectly owes her crown. But Queen Victoria does not go into mourning for those of her royal ancestors who have perished by the executioner's ax. Queen Victoria is noted for her devotion to her kinsfolks, but she draws the line at those who have been dead for over three hundred years. So the enthusiasts whom some of the papers, by the way, have mistakenly called Jacobites were not gratified in their wish to hold memorial services at Westminster Abbey.

AT THE MASKED BALL.

AN INCIDENT WHICH HAS FURNISHED FOOD FOR LONDON GOSSIP.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—An incident arising from the masked balls given at the Covent Garden Theater led to a hearing in the Police Court on Thursday last. These balls have been the liveliest events given in London for a long time. The friskiest actresses and the best known aristocratic rounders frequent these entertainments. It is also the custom for many parties of ladies wearing dominoes, protected by their husbands or brothers, to make short visits to the theater, where they watch the mad whirl of gaiety from the boxes. On Wednesday a man named Lowther, who had been an occupant of a box, was summoned to appear in court to answer a charge of assaulting policemen. The evidence showed that Lowther and his party had with them a lay figure dressed as an old gentleman. Attention was drawn to the box by the eccentric tricks of the old man, and the ludicrous positions he assumed, all directed, of course, by those controlling the figure. Finally a row occurred in the box, the old man evidently becoming incensed with the treatment accorded him.

Of course those who were not in the secret thought the man was alive, and there was great excitement and consternation, when finally Lowther seized him and hurled him headlong from the box. When some of the people on the floor ran to his assistance, they were chagrined to find that he was only a "stuffed man." Many of them treated the matter as a joke, and had a hearty laugh over the manner in which they had been fooled. Others, however, who did not have a very keen sense of the ridiculous insisted that their perturbed feelings could only be calmed by the expulsion of the offenders. Consequently constables were sent to the box, and Mr. Lowther, who had "fired" the old man, was requested to retire. This he declined to do, and when the constables attempted to eject him he struck them. The result was the issuing of the summons. When the matter came up on Thursday the magistrate refused to regard the case seriously. He intimated that little else was to be expected at such an entertainment at 3 o'clock in the morning. The lacerated feelings of the "bobbies" did not receive much consideration from the magistrate, for he merely bound Mr. Lowther in the sum of £5 to keep the peace toward Her Majesty's lieges and subjects.

IN MALE ATTIRE.

MISS KATE EVANSON FOUND BY HER BROTHER—A GIRL'S FREAK.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Miss Kate Evanson of Reading, who disappeared on Wednesday last on her way to school at Bristol, has been found. Her brother discovered her at an inn in Shrewsbury in male attire. She was willing enough to accompany him home and was restored to the arms of her parents. The escapade was the freak of a romantic girl, who suddenly conceived the idea of putting into effect her long-cherished dream of seeing the world. She left the train at Gloucester, went to a clothing store, bought the suit of man's clothes on the plea that she intended to give it to a poor person who had appealed to her for charity. She then went to the cutters and induced the men to cut her hair on pretense that she suffered from headaches. She later took the train to Mitcheldan, and while in the apartment of a first-class coach, effected a change of clothing, leaving her suit of woman's apparel on the seat. At Mitcheldean she alighted, looking like a bright young boy. From that time she had a series of amusing adventures, managing to deceive everybody and elude pursuit, although the whole country was aroused and looking for her.

FEARS POISON.

The Latest Vagary in the Brain of Kaiser Wilhelm.

Haunted by the Suspicion That He Will Be Assassinated.

MEANTIME HE RELAXES NO EFFORT TO PREPARE FOR WAR.

Vote of the Cardinals on the Nationality of the Pope's Successor—How Pontiffs Are Selected—Horrors of the Russian Famine—A Sad Picture of Distress and Starvation—Rossini Centennial—Discontent in Spain.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—It is intimated that the Kaiser's visit to his kitchen the other day was not altogether prompted by curiosity. Among the vagaries lodged in the imperial mind is an apprehension of poison. The Kaiser, it is said by one well acquainted with the inner life of the court, thinks that there are enemies both in and out of Germany, who would like to see him taken off, and who would enjoy seeing a child wearing the crown. This idea has been getting such a hold upon His Majesty's mind that it has become very annoying to the Empress and the rest of the family.

The Kaiser, however much he may talk of peace, believes in no relaxation in getting ready for war. Work on the additions to the fleet is being pushed with great activity and, if the Reichstag will consent, Germany will have a navy, in the course of a few years, able to rank very near to that of France. The Kaiser is reported to have said that the next war would be conducted on sea as well as on land, and that Germany would not be driven from the ocean by a power she had vanquished in the field. On the other hand, there is a strong opposition in the Reichstag to increased naval appropriations. The social Democrats are opposed on principle to expenditure in preparing for offensive warfare; but, added to these, the representatives of Bavaria and of South Germany in general, are jealous of Prussia and think that they see in a formidable navy only a weapon for Prussian aggrandizement. Having no seaports or ocean commerce they are not willing to pay for building up the commerce and prestige of the north.

This spirit of particularism is growing and is not confined to South Germany. In Mecklenburg-Strelitz and other States there is a deep antagonism to the house of Hohenzollern, and the Kaiser has been much disturbed by the growing familiarity between Russia and some of the lesser German princes.

The Emperor William has conferred the decoration of the Order of the Crown upon Capt. Simgst, in honor of his having completed his one-hundredth successful voyage in command of steamers of the North German Lloyd Co.'s fleet.

In the Reichstag yesterday Baron Stumm, a large employer, and commonly known as "King Stumm," defended the action of the Ministry of Railroads in dismissing from employment in connection with the State Railroads Social Democrats whose leaders took, said Stumm, the hard earned pennies of the working men and attacked in their doctrines the sacredness of the marriage tie. Herr Reber, the Socialist leader, said that on the subject of the marriage tie and its violation the circle to which Baron Stumm belonged might well keep a closer mouth. So far as the persecution pursued by the Railway Ministry was concerned it would not deter the Social Democrats from fighting by every constitutional means for the cause of their country and its people.

RUSSIAN HORRORS.

SAD PICTURE OF THE GREAT DISTRESS AMONG THE PEASANTRY.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—Letters from St. Petersburg show that the telegrams which pass the censorship do not depict half the horrors of the situation. In the Province of Samara a government official who went to carry relief to a village found it deserted. But nearly every house contained a corpse and some of them contained several corpses. In Penza, the people may be seen praying for death. Suicide, however, is infrequent, no matter how terrible the situation. The Russian peasant, when his last resource is gone, waits for death to come. The Government is already finding it difficult, on account of the enormous drain of the famine, to meet other expenses, and some official salaries are already in arrears. Work, however, is being pushed in the navy yards, and on the military roads, the starving peasantry being largely employed for the latter purpose.

The recent proclamation issued by the Zenistvos (the local administrative bodies in Russia), brief extracts of which only have been cabled to the United States, shows the alarming nature of the situation, as well as a spirit of boldness never before seen in the Czar's domains. The proclamation in full is as follows:

"Millions of hunger-stricken wretches are stretching out their hands to the well-fed for help; we place in these outstretched hands mere trifles. The Government is undertaking various energetic measures to avert the calamity; is giving out loans and assistance for provisions, for sowing the fields, for feeding the cattle; privileged tariffs are established on the railways for the starving peasantry and for the carriage of corn; the exports of breadstuffs abroad is forbidden; public works are set on foot; the receipt of offerings is started; a special committee is established under the Presidentship of the Czarowitch. But the attitude of society to the famine remains languid.

"The Government even establishes a State Lottery in order to attract private means to the aid of the famine stricken by interesting society in the chances of gain by exciting its greed. So low have fallen the descendants of Minin and Pozharesky, who not so long since grudged neither money nor their own blood for an object not so near—for the liberation of their Slavonic brothers.

"By taking extreme measures it acknowledges an extreme calamity. Nothing can be more alarming than the prohibition of the export of corn or the establishment of a special committee. But at the same time, from fear of alarm, the press dares not speak freely of the extent of the calamity, and in St. Petersburg a public lecture on the famine by a correspondent just returned from the affected governments is forbidden. It was enough for the Governor of Saratow, Gen. Kositch, to earn the confidence of the society for him to be translated to another destination—appointed Commander of the Ninth Corps d'Armee. The charitable activity of the family of Count Toistol is protected only by the name of the famous novelist. Openly offered help is refused when those who offer it demand guarantees that the help shall reach its destination. People who desire to give alms are compelled to ask authorization and then do not always get it. People who desire to feed the starving are compelled to make their way almost furtively to the village selected for their efforts.

"The Government, armed with all the weapons of a state of siege, filling Siberia and the jails with suspected persons, fears a revolutionary propaganda. The Government that has robbed us of all the reforms of Alexander II., that has deprived society of its participation in public life, has brought Russia to starvation. Such a Government cannot solve the present problem with its own forces. The calamity is only in its initial stage. With the spring only will be disclosed its actual proportions in the shaking of all the foundations of economic life. How it will end if the Government does not change its attitude to society—whether in State bankruptcy, a new terror, the political enfeeblement and dismemberment of Russia in a popular rising, deluged with the people's blood—no one can foresee. But there is yet time."

ROSSINI CENTENNIAL.

THE GREAT COMPOSER'S BIRTHDAY TO BE CELEBRATED IN EUROPEAN CITIES.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—On the last day of February the centenary of the birth of Rossini will be celebrated throughout Italy and generally on the Continent. A committee of leading musicians, including Marchetti, Terziani, Pinelli and Maldura, has been formed in Rome to carry out the arrangements. The Government has decided to mark the occasion by the publication of the composer's correspondence. Towards this end a special commissioner has been allowed to search the archives of the Paris opera and the French Minister of Fine Arts for any interesting documents, especially if found to throw any light upon the mystery of Rossini's life, and his thirty-nine years' absolute silence in composition after the completion of "William Tell." In this connection it is worthy of remark that in a recently published musical work by an English writer, Mr. Weber, organist of the German Chapel Royal in London, the explanation is given that Rossini made a vow never again to write a note of music, because he despaired of ever attaining the heights of musical perfection reached by Beethoven and Mozart. It will be interesting to see whether his letters confirm this explanation of the problem. At Pesaro, the Maestro's birthplace, the festivities will last a week or more. The musical fetes will include performances of "William Tell" and "L'Amico Fritz," historical contests and competitions for local and visiting musicians.

In addition there will be an exhibition of the wines of the district and a cattle show. The townspeople of Pesaro have resolved to purchase the cottage where Rossini was born and convert it into a museum.

At Venice, where many of the master's works were first produced, besides operatic representations there will be a water carnival. At Turin a grand performance of the "Stabat Mater" is announced.

Paris will observe the centenary performance of "William Tell." Some disappointment is felt that no move has so far been made in London to mark the occasion, and it is hoped that something may yet be done. Even in Italy there are, however, signs of a decadence of the pure Italian school presented by Rossini. Last year the production of new works was far below the average, and the leading Italian composers, Verdi, Boito, Mascagni and others, are slowly following in the footsteps of the advanced school.

CANADIAN EXPORTS.

THE CRY OF CATTLE CONTAGION RAISED BY BRITISH SPECULATORS.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 13.—In regard to the London dispatch published Thursday in reference to alleged agitation in England against the importation of live cattle, Mr. H. B. Small, acting Deputy of Agriculture, says that no official information had been received upon the subject. He did not know of any basis for a renewal of English attacks upon Canadian exports, for nothing had occurred of late on this side of the Atlantic to give rise to such a crusade. The department here has no knowledge of the existence of disease among Canadian cattle, either in British Columbia or in any other Province. In fact, the cattle of the Dominion were, so far as the Department was aware, in an unusually healthy condition. It might be that English speculators opposed to the importation of live cattle, had taken advantage of the recent scheduling of Danish cattle, in consequence of an outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia in King Christian County, to revive the agitation of last year, but he could not believe that it would have any effect upon Canadian trade.

There is no doubt in official circles that if any immediate danger to the Canadian live stock trade were threatened, the Government would have received some notification.

COTTON MILL POOL.

TORONTO, Ontario, Feb. 13.—It is expected that a deal will soon be consummated by which nearly all the cotton mills of Canada will by absorbed by a syndicate with a large capital. The syndicate now controls eleven mills through the Dominion Cotton Mills Co. of Montreal, and it seeks to obtain possession of the Merriton Cotton Mills, the Libster Cotton Mills, Merriton; the Hamilton Cotton Co., the Ontario Co., Hamilton; the Stormon Co., Cornwall, and the Gibson Cotton Mill of Marysville, New Brunswick. Negotiations with the proprietors of these mills are so far advanced that the deal is likely to be closed at any moment.

FAVOR AN ITALIAN.

VOTE OF THE CARDINALS ON THE NATIONALITY OF POPE LEO'S SUCCESSOR.

ROME, Feb. 13.—The vote of Cardinals taken by order of the Pope, in the form of a question addressed to each as to whether he preferred an Italian or foreigner in the chair of St. Peter in the event of the Pope's demise, has resulted in a nearly unanimous expression in favor of an Italian. In one or two instances preference was expressed for a German, the person evidently meant being the stalwart prelate, Paul Melchos, who, in the personal sacrifices and suffering he has endured, is the most heroic figure in the Cardinals' college. But as Melchors is dying he is out of the field. The Pope is said to be gratified by the preference for an Italian, as he himself is strongly bent upon keeping the Holy See in close touch with the Italian people, to whom he hopefully looks for the revival of the temporal power. His Holiness is gradually wasting away. This is admitted even by the most sanguine. His mental strength is not weakened, and the lamp of intellect seems to burn all the more brightly as the grave approaches. But he is not far from the end, although able to attend to ordinary affairs and not suffering from any particular disease. He himself recognizes his condition in assiduous preparation for the future.

Some alarm is felt again regarding the condition of the Pope. His doctors report that he is suffering from a gradual loss of strength. His Holiness is considerably affected by the probable fatal illness of Cardinals Melchers and Mermillod, for both of whom he feels the warmest attachment. It is said that the Pope has within a few days received assurance that there will be no attempt of any kind upon the part of the Italian Government to interfere with or influence the selection of his successor.

The choosing of a successor to the Papal chair is an interesting event. The Pope is elected by the Cardinals, who are usually seventy-two in number, and they do it in this way: Ten days after the death of the Pope the Cardinals enter into conclave—the place where the election is held. Each one is given a small room. From there they proceed to the chapel, where the bulls relative to the election of the Pope are read and sworn to.

No Cardinal is permitted to leave the conclave until the election is over. All doors and windows towards the outside are walled up, with the exception of one door, through which the more distant Cardinals arriving later may come in. This entrance is strongly guarded by soldiers. This is done to cut off all outside pressure and influence, and thereby to insure an entirely free and independent election. The casting of the votes takes place in the chapel twice a day, at 6 a. m. and 2 p. m. Two-thirds of the votes are necessary to lawfully elect a Pope. If less votes are cast in favor of one person, the tickets voted are burned in the fireplace of the chapel. Every day at 6 o'clock in the morning and 2 o'clock in the afternoon the people of the city are watching the chapel chimney; if smoke therefrom arises, they know that no Pope has been elected. As soon as the necessary number of votes unite for one, then, if he is present, he is asked whether or not he will accept the Pontificate. The Pope-elect then kneels, prays and decides; if he is not present, a solemn embassy is at once deputed to him.

The honor of primacy accepted, the new Pope changes his name. He does so to imitate St. Peter, whose original name, "Simon," was changed into that of "Peter" as soon as our Lord elected him head of his church. After this the pontiff puts on the papal vestments and adorns his fingers with the fisherman's ring. The election is then publicly proclaimed by one of the Cardinals from the loggia of St. Peter's Church: "I announce to you a great joy! we have a Pope in the person of His Eminence, Most Reverend Lord N. N., who has taken the name of N." Then all the bells of the Catholic churches of Rome ring, the Swiss guards fire artillery salutes, the people shout, St. Peter's Church choir entones the "Te Deum," and the Pope gives the solemn benediction, urbis et orbis.

DR. M'GLYNN'S CASE.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 13.—Dr. Edward McGlynn said to-day that the prejudice of Cardinal Simeoni had prevented the settlement of his case, but now that the Cardinal was dead he expected to soon be summoned to a conference at Rome. "I have every reason," he said, "to hope that I will be restored to the ministry without retracting the political and economic truths which I have preached and still preach."

CUBAN CROPS.

SUGAR PLANTATIONS SUFFER FROM DISASTROUS FIRES—PRICE OF BREAD.

HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 13.—The strike among the launchmen being off, the old mode of discharging steamers and sailing vessels while at anchor in the harbor has been resumed, and the landing of large quantities of flour from the United States and all kinds of merchandise from Europe makes business in general very lively, the long quay being crowded with goods to the water's edge. Our expected large crop of a million tons of sugar for 1892 will be considerably diminished by the frequent fires all over the sugar districts, which are consuming vast tracts of standing cane. Many of these fires are intentional, started by disaffected parties in revenge for alleged wrongs and others are set going by sparks from a passing engine used in drawing cane from distant fields to the boiling works.

Hundreds of acres in the Matanzas, Cienfugos and Remiedos districts have been burned. The whole sugar-making plant on the estate called "Ponce," near Matanzas, was consumed except the boiler-house, last week, the fire being caused by a spark from the chimney setting fire to the bagasse. The weather continues fine and the cane is yielding eight to nine degrees. There is some complaint of want of hands for cutting cane, which will be remedied by the arrival of colonists contracted for in Spain and the Canary Islands.

Our leading baker are carrying on quite an elaborate correspondence with several of the principal daily papers trying to convince the public that they cannot sell bread at any lower price, notwithstanding the late reduction of $4 per sack for flour. Heretofore they have been very quick to advance the price of bread when flour advanced in value and now find it difficult to concede anything to the poor customer, whose patience under the circumstances is wonderful.

A cable received here from Madrid says that a commission of millers of Santander has been sent to the Government asking the withdrawal of reformation of the reciprocity treaty with the United States.

The weather continues fine for sugar making and the growing crops, but our currency question remains in the same unsettled state with no prospect of improvement, the Government taking little or no interest in the matter.

ON A VOLCANO.

DANGERS THREATENING THE SPANISH MONARCHY—GENERAL DISORDER.

MADRID, Feb. 13.—Executions and edicts cannot cover the evidence that the Spanish monarchy is resting on a volcano. In cities and in the country disorder is rampant, and there are plenty of intelligent leaders at work fostering the spirit of discontent among the masses. Even priests, it is said, are found leading lands of self-outlawed peasants, and it may be remembered in this connection that an humble priest, the brave Hidalgo, started the revolution which deprived Spain of Mexico. When the revolutionary sentiment has reached the altar there is danger in the air for the throne. The executions at Xeres have only provoked a thirst for revenge, instead of terrorizing the friends of the victims.

THE WRECKED EIDER.

SHE SHOWS NO SIGNS OF FLOATING—DEATH OF HERR LEHMANN.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The weather during the week has been almost perfect for salvage operations on the Eider. Seven steamer-loads of miscellaneous cargo have been removed. The vessel has no more appearance of floating than she did last week, and very few persons share the Captain's sanguine hopes of floating the stranded ship.

The Captain of the Eider has made no statement as yet explaining why he ran his ship ashore, nor is it settled whether the official investigation will be made by the British or by the German authorities. When the Deutschland ran ashore seventeen years ago the British Board of Trade insisted upon conducting the inquiry. If the same rule is followed in this case it will go hard with the Eider's Captain, as British courts seldom lose a chance to "rub it in hard" with German litigants.

But a far more serious loss to the Nord-Deutscher Co. than the Eider is the death of Herr J. C. Lehmann, general manager in Bremen. Herr Lehmann has done more than any other man not excepting Mr. Isnay of the White Star Line or Mr. Edmund Taylor of the Inman Line to push fast steamship service between England and New York. He died suddenly in Bremen of apoplexy brought about by overwork and worry.

BOOTH'S ARMY.

Entry of the Salvation Hosts' Commander Into London.

Monster Procession to Welcome the General Back to the Metropolis.

THE DOUGHTY WARRIOR UNDAUNTED BY BITTER OPPOSITION.

He Will Push His Plans for the Redemption of Darkest England—The Streets Thronged With Marching Christians in Martial Array—All Arms in Line—The General's Address to His Followers—One of the Great Objects of the Muster.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Gen. Booth has not given up his scheme for the redemption of "Darkest England." Undaunted by the bitter and presistant attacks on the Salvation Army outside of the great Metropolis and the opposition of prominent churchmen and church societies throughout England the monster procession of the Salvation Army to-day upon the occasion of the "triumphal entry" into London of "Gen." Booth, was by far the greatest effort ever made by the Salvationists to attract attention to their work. Gen. Booth, who, after his exciting day at Southampton yesterday, spent the night at Portsmouth, traveled to London this morning, where there was a great demonstration at Victoria Street Station.

THE PROCESSION FORMED.

The General made a short stay at the Grosvenor Hotel, adjoining the depot, and from thence a procession was formed, marching by way of Grosvenor place to Hyde Park corner, thence into the park itself. In this parade there were fully 5,000 Salvation lads and lasses in line, the number being limited to 5,000 in order that the procession should not encumber the streets for too long a time; but there were fully 20,000 other Salvationists in the throng which witnessed the show.

The falling-in of the forces in Hyde Park presented a really striking picture. There were fourteen battalions of male and female Salvationists dressed in their winter regalia (plain clothes), relieved by their red-encircled caps and red-adorned bonnets. Then Staff-Captain Cox and a troop of men from a number of heavily laden vans distributed heavy poles and banners, which were raised amid cheers and formed one of the great features of the procession and, to express the motto of the Salvationists, they converted the huge cavalcade into a living epistle to be read and known to all men.

Twenty-one of the banners were displayed, each between two high poles and represented various interesting incidents in the General's travels. One battalion was set apart for the mustering of the Maidstone, Canterbury, Hertz and Beds, Ipswich, Cambridge and Norwich divisions. Another was formed of the slum contingent.

Then followed the cavalry force bearing descriptive accounts of their use, and other information with the county corps, next the artillery, just inaugurated—twenty-five men mounted on bright new tricycles—a naval brigade formed of a contingent of life boat men belonging to the army in their life saving gear and drawn in a life boat. Another interesting battalion was composed of the female cadets, a brigade of saved drunkards and two emblematical cars, one representing the drunkard's home and the other the home of the Salvationists. The last battalion was composed of a detachment of continental officers from the Salvation Army in France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland and Spain, the officers of the field and headquarters staff in order of rank. Gen. Booth, in a carriage, followed the staff, and behind the General came the really fine brass bands of the Salvation Army foreign office and home office.

REVIEWING THE TROOPS.

Previous to the passage of this procession through Court street, Gen. Booth had been driven to the Victoria Hotel and reviewed the "troops" as they filed past the veranda facing Buckingham Palace road. He was vigorously cheered by the army.

Apparently the soldiers do not always take care of the flags, standards, pennants and banners confided to their care, for headquarters found it necessary to issue the following instructions as to the parade of to-day:

"Will you be good enough also to remember that the pennant lent to you to carry is the property of the army, is intended to be carried in a soldier-like way and to be returned to the officers responsible for relieving you of it at the end of the march. It is not to be left in a snug corner in the street."

Finally in order to stimulate the "soldiers" to turn out to-day, headquarters issued the following vivid picture of London, the city to be captured, as seen by the Salvationist officers: "In this vast arena wherein the pleasures and pangs of human life are experienced, one may see represented every nation and hear spoken every tongue. Here may be witnessed every tragedy out of hell and every splendor under heaven. All classes of character, every condition of mind, and the varied phases of society may here be studied, and personages may be noted whose words find echo the whole earth round, or whose pens mark the intellect of the empire. There may be seen also in this place men whose millions keep revolving the machinery of the globe.

"Is it anything less than a momentous matter to be suddenly confronted with an opportunity of fixing, for a little time, by one monster stroke the gaze of this small universe upon the Savior of the world and his salvation? It is thus and for this purpose that we muster."

Similar demonstrations of welcome are held at Cardiff, Bristol, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Glasgow and Sheffield. During the evening a banquet, at which 5,000 Salvation soldiers will sit down, is to be held in the Agricultural Hall, Islington.

GEN. BOOTH'S ADDRESS.

Gen. Booth's address to the Salvationists was most enthusiastically received by the soldiers. The general spoke most highly of the prospects of the Salvation Army and said that he thought it was the duty of the government to transplant people from the overstocked England to the British colonies in South Africa and New Zealand and thus enabling them to insure the cultivation of the land in those parts of the world, instead of flocking into the towns. There was much to be done by the Salvation army; much was required of it, and much must be done by its soldiers unless they failed disgracefully in their duty. The banners of the Salvation Army, said the General in conclusion, were to-day fluttering from one end of the British Empire to the other. Recruits, however, were wanted to carry on the war of the Lord and holiness against the Devil and sin.

It is not generally known that Gen. Booth is a banker as well as a preacher and commander of the Salvation army. He issues Salvation army bonds, secured by first mortgage on the property of the Salvation Army, and offers the high interest, for Great Britain, of 4½ per cent. The object of issuing these bonds is said to be "fair interest, sound security, and the extension of the Kingdom of Jesus Christ." Some curiosity is expressed as to the nature of the investment that justifies such a rate of interest. It is also charged that the General lives in luxury, while his subordinate officers are often driven to beg.

THE ISSUE AT HAND.

Free Coinage to Be Put to the Final Test.

THE PRESIDENT WILL BE FORCED TO SHOW HIS COLORS.

What the Majority Will Recommend—A Senatorship Involved—Taffy From Our English Cousins—Alliance Hopes in Nebraska—Republican Gains in New York—General Political Drift.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—The free coinage advocates in the House are exciting a strong influence to bring about a speedy consideration of the Bland bill. When the measure was favorably reported by the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, Chairman Bland offered a resolution making the bill a special order for Wednesday next. The resolution was referred to the "Steering" Committee on Rules, the Democratic members of which, including the Speaker, it is said, are not disposed to precipitate the fight at so early a date. That the silver men are anxious and intend to force, if possible, a reconsideration of the plan, is shown by the activity displayed in circulating a petition to the Rules Committee for the signatures of Democrats. If the silver men succeed in getting a majority of signers, without counting Republicans and Alliance men, it is understood that the members of the Rules Committee have agreed to give the silver bill the right of way. That there is a hitch somewhere is shown in an interview with Chairman Bland.

"There is an evident disposition," said he with some sarcasm to-day, "on the part of some Democrats to relieve President Harrison of embarrassment. What I mean is just this: They don't want to see a free coinage bill pass and go to the President. Mr. Harrison is very anxious in this matter these days. He doesn't care to be called upon to veto a silver bill, and some Democrats, as I have said, want to save him the embarrassment. They apparently can't see that Mr. Harrison and the Republican party would be placed on record in the matter. No Democratic candidate could be put in half so serious a position as Mr. Harrison. I can't say when the silver bill will come up, but I think it will be very shortly. I have had no understanding with the members of the Rules Committee, however, and can make no positive statement as to the exact date. I think the silver question should be gotten out of the way as speedily as possible, so as to give the tariff a clear field."

THE MINORITY.

Chairman Bland will present the majority report of the committee on Monday, when a minority report will be submitted by Mr. Tracey of Albany. Mr. Tracey, when asked to-day what would be the character of the minority report, said: "I could hardly state at this time what it will suggest, as it has not been completed. I believe, however, it will take the form of a recommendation in favor of an international conference on the question. If this bill passes it will injure the Democratic party."

One of the alleged explanations of the great display of activity on the part of the silver men is found in the following story that is in circulation, but is not credited by many. It is said to be a movement engineered by members of the Texas delegation and their friends for the embarrassment of Mr. Mills. The Texas Senatorship is thought to be involved in the question.

MILLS INVOLVED.

The story runs in this way: Mr. Mills has taken a position against free coinage, which, it is believed, will make him unpopular at home. Mr. Culberson is a free coinage man, as are also the other members of the Texas delegation, and it is said they are trying to get the matter before the House as soon as possible, so as to force Mr. Mills to declare his position in the House. Mr. Mills' reputation for courage leads to the impression that if the question comes up he will not attempt to dodge it and that he will follow such a course as may injure his chances of election to the Senate.

Of course the members of the Texas delegation declare that there is no basis for any such story. Mr. Mills will say nothing on the subject. If a free coinage bill should pass the House and the Senate, there are not enough silver men to pass the bill over the President's veto. It would hardly be attempted.

AS TO ALGER.

AN AFFIDAVIT THAT PUTS HIS RECORD IN HISTORY.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 13.—Dr. Samuel Wooster, late surgeon of the First Michigan Cavalry and acting Brigadier-Surgeon under Gen. Custer, in whose corps Gen. Alger served, makes a sworn statement. The affidavit is addressed to Gen. J. C. Kelton, Adjutant-General of the United States Army. The affidavit follows:

DETROIT, Feb. 12, 1892.

GENERAL: I enlisted as Assistant Surgeon of the Eighth Michigan Infantry Aug. 19, 1861, was promoted to Surgeon of the First Michigan Cavalry Feb. 26, 1862, and was mustered out Oct. 18, 1864. The First Cavalry was one of Custer's Michigan Cavalry brigade. During the campaign of 1863 and 1864 and up to the time of my discharge from the service, I was acting brigade surgeon on Gen. Custer's staff.

At the battle of Shepherdstown, Va., at which I was present, and where we were forced to retire across the Potomac on account of the great strength of the enemy, I know that Gen. Alger, then Col. Alger of the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, commanding his own and Sixth Michigan Cavalry, was detailed to protect the crossing of the balance of the command with the artillery and train, which he accomplished.

During this campaign Gen. Alger's health was very much impaired, and the night after our crossing into Maryland from Shepherdstown he was very ill. On the following morning, as we were gathering the sick and wounded together to send to the hospital, I informed Col. Alger that he was not able to march, and must go to the hospital. This was customary for surgeons in the field to do when the command was on the move, and I accordingly directed Col. Alger sent to Annapolis with others, and I distinctly remember that I told him I would forward the proper papers to him there, as we wished to get the sick and wounded away at once.

I made application for his leave to Gen. Custer, reporting the facts, and supposed it was granted and never heard to the contrary until yesterday. In my opinion there never was a more unjust act committed against a soldier than that which is reported to have been committed by Gen. Custer in his reporting him as absent without leave and recommending his dismissal.

All who knew Gen. Alger in the war know he was very prompt and punctual in his duties, and he would have been one of the last men in the world to disobey an order or fail to perform his duty.

If there is any person responsible for his being sent to the hospital without a proper order accompanying him, I am that person. Will you do Gen. Alger and me the justice to file this sworn statement with his war record in your office.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, SAMUEL R. WOOSTER, Late Surgeon First Michigan Cavalry, Acting Brigade Surgeon.

ARKANSAS DEMOCRATS

FIXING FOR THE STATE CONVENTION—AS TO HILL AND CLEVELAND.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 13.—The Democratic State Central Committee will meet in this city March 10 to fix the time and place for holding a State Convention to nominate candidates for State offices and select delegates to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago. It is generally expected that the time of holding the convention will be May 1, but whether Little Rock or some other point will be chosen as the place for meeting is a matter which will be determined after the members of the committee have assembled. Several towns in the State are reported as anxious to have the State Convention. Hot Springs is understood to be working for it. Batesville, Fayetteville, Pine Bluff, Arkadelphia and Eureka Springs, are also mentioned as candidates for the honor. Heretofore Little Rock has enjoyed a monopoly in this respect, owing more perhaps to its location than anything else. The conventions of all parties have been held here almost uninterruptedly since the admission of Arkansas into the Union. It is, however, by no means certain that the State Central Committee will follow precedent, and it may be the convention will go to some town other than Little Rock.

The feeling that an early date be chosen for the convention appears to be almost unanimous. The new election law will govern in the coming election and may result in decreasing the entire vote very materially unless each county has the voters well organized. Aside from this the fact that there are delegates to be chosen for the national convention is also an important factor in favor of an early convention. Just now it is impossible to say how these delegates will stand in the matter of a presidential candidate. There is no question that Cleveland is a favorite of the majority of Arkansas Democrats; but if Hill should secure the New York delegation at the 22d of February convention, it is possible the Arkansas delegates would go to Chicago instructed. On one hand there is a feeling that the delegation should be instructed for Cleveland; on the other there is a sentiment that no instructions be given. Nearly all the Democratic presidential possibilities have a small following in the State, Hill, Gray, Gorman, Morrison, Palmer and Boies being advocated by politicians and newspapers.

In connection with the discussion of the claims of prospective candidates for the gubernatorial nomination on the Democratic ticket, the practice of these candidates in making a canvass of the State prior to the meeting of the State Convention and presenting their claims to the people is assailed by many leading State papers. The custom is stigmatized as "traipsing," and candidates are advised to use the newspapers and printing presses as a vehicle for the dissemination of their views, rather than personal appeals from the stump.

The feeling against a general canvass is growing and the custom will soon die out. It is claimed, as a rule, that the meetings are slimly attended and that the masses of people do not care or expect to see or hear the candidates for gubernatorial honors any more than they would expect the candidates for the presidency to visit each precinct or county in the State.

Candidates for Congress in all the six districts are beginning to lay wires for the succession. A fight is being made on McRae in the Third District and on Peel in the Fifth because they voted for Crisp instead of Mills for Speaker of the House.

POLITICAL DRIFT,

NORTHWESTERN DEMOCRATS MOVING TO HEAD OFF HILL.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 13.—It is said that the Democrats of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, the two Dakotas and Montana have a plan to head off the early convention in New York with early conventions of their own, which will nominate strong Cleveland delegates, in opposition to the Hill men who will come from New York. Montana has asked to be left out, because the free silver men are in the majority in that State, and they are therefore hostile to Cleveland. All will nominate Cleveland men. Iowa was averse to the scheme at first, because they wanted Boies, but they finally agreed to go to Cleveland after the first ballot, provided they could return to Boies if Cleveland showed weakness.

WANTS TO BE RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

ROLLA, Mo., Feb. 13.—To-day E. Williams of Waynesville, Pulaski County, has been visiting here and announcing himself as candidate for the office of State Railroad Commissioner before the coming Democratic Convention. He has many friends in this country who hope for his success. Lieut.-Gov. Claycomb was also a visitor here and was congratulated by many on his prospects as the nominee for the governorship. He was surrounded by his home friends, who are here at the Hudson trial, and plied with questions as to his treatment by Democracy elsewhere; the honorable gentleman made a fine impression here and will find when convention time comes that he has many warm supporters here. He is a straightforward man in appearance and it is certain will make a good executive officer should he receive the nomination.

The Weather.

Weather forecast for St. Louis for twenty-four hours, beginning at 8 a. m. to-day: Decidedly colder; changeable; fair Monday.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Marriage Licenses.

William N. Hitt	1221 N. 19th st
Tetty Beckman	1221 N. 19th st
Benj. B. Steiner	Piedmont, Mo
Annie Jacobs	2307 S. 9th st
Samuel Mueller	901 Biddle st
Rose Rizigan	901 Biddle st
Jabob Presseisen	2026 Wash st
Sophie Goldman	1016 Morgan st
Samuel Wolfson	705 Wash st
Mollie Schlein	705 Wash st
Thomas Spindler	744 S. 4th st
Sophie Bityler	744 S. 4th st
Edward Gemp	Leavenworth Kan
Nellie Wimmer	401 Lynch st
Albert Massay	708 N. 12th st
Dora Haney	708 N. 12th st
Thomas Conley	2000 DeKalb st
Ellen Gaughan	4010 Old Manchester rd
William Hicklyn	1916 N. 11th st
Mary E. Dixon	2810 N. Broadway

PURE 18-KT GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
COR. BROADWAY AND LOCUST ST.

Deaths.

BALLAUFF—At 9 o'clock p. m., Friday, Feb. 12, 1892, HENRY BALLAUFF, aged 48 years and 9 months.

His funeral will take place at 2 o'clock p. m., Sunday, Feb. 14, from the family residence, 1247 North Eighth street, to St. Patrick's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend. Deceased was a member of Wheeler Lodge, A. O. U. W.

Cincinnati (O.) papers please copy.

BARDELL—On Saturday, Feb. 13, at 4 p. m. after a short illness, PETER BARDELL, aged 25 years.

Funeral Monday, Feb. 15, at 10 a. m., from residence, No. 2739 Morgan street.

CONROY—On Friday, Feb. 12, at 11:30, STEVEN CONROY, aged 61, at residence, 1933 North Market street.

Due notice of funeral.

EBMEIR—On Saturday, Feb. 13, at 3 a. m., MAMIE, beloved daughter of William and Emma Ebmeir, nee Feller, aged 4 years.

Funeral Monday at 2 p. m. from family residence, No. 1116 North Ninth street.

HOWES—Killed on the 5th inst., in Toledo Mine, near Dillon, Mont., MACINTOSH HOWES, aged 35 years, beloved husband of Hallie Howes, nee Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Jones of this city.

His remains were taken to Canada for interment.

KEMPA—MRS. ANNA KEMPA, nee Hopmann, beloved wife of Adolph Kempa, died at 2328 Benton street, Saturday at 10:45 p. m., aged 28 years and 5 months.

Due notice of funeral will be given.

HERMAN HOPMANN.
EMILY HOPMANN.

M'CARTHY—On Saturday, Feb. 13, at 6:15 p. m., MARY, beloved wife of Jeremiah McCarthy, and sister of Timothy, Jeremiah, Stephen and John Riordan, after a lingering illness in the 38th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from family residence, No. 3753 Cote Brilliante avenue, on Monday, Feb. 15, at 2 p. m., to St. Theresa's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

Deceased was a member of North Star Lodge, No. 392 K. and L. of H.

Omaha (Neb.) papers please copy.

McCAULEY—At 5 o'clock a. m. Friday, Feb. 12, 1892, Mrs. MARY ANN McCAULEY, sister of Wm. T. Dolan of 1206 North Third street, aged 35 years.

Funeral at 2 o'clock p. m. Sunday, Feb. 14, from her brother's residence, 1412 North Nineteenth street, to St. Patrick's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

RICH—Mrs. AMELIA RICH, nee Lowenstein, wife of Morris Rich, Wednesday, at 6 p. m., aged 26 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place Sunday, Feb. 14, promptly at 2 o'clock, from residence, No. 4038 Westminster place.

WADE—On 13th inst., at 10:15 a. m., CHARLES W., beloved son of John and Belle Wade, age 5 years 4 months.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Plant, 1319 North Sixth street on Monday, Feb. 15, at 2 p. m., to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

GO TO ELLEARD'S, 21 SOUTH BROADWAY.
Funeral designs at short notice. Choice roses fresh daily. Telephone 4,229.

INGERSOLL DEFIED.

Rev. A. C. Dixon Attacks the Great Doubter.

THE PASTOR CALLS ON HIS ANTAGONIST TO GO TO LAW.

Copies of Letters Passed Between the Two—What a Phonograph Revealed—Records at Washington Searched to Prove a Case—Pope Bob Is Rather in a Hole This Time.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—An interesting development in the war on Ingersollism came out at the Friday evening meeting of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, of which Rev. A. C. Dixon is pastor. In a lecture entitled, "Ingersollism as It Is," delivered by Mr. Dixon on Jan. 31, he uttered pointed remarks which Mr. Ingersoll has resented and has called upon Mr. Dixon to retract or to state that the remarks as reported are untrue. At the close of the Friday evening services Pastor Dixon drew a document from his coat pocket, and laying it on the desk before him, intimated to the congregation that he had something to read which he hoped would not startle them. It proved to be a letter recently received from Mr. Ingersoll, in which he quotes the obnoxious paragraph and threatens unless the Rev. Mr. Dixon makes proper retraction, to commence action against him at once for having uttered a malicious libel.

Mr. Dixon said he had replied to the latter on his own responsibility and had referred to it simply that the people might be armed with the truth from the outset, in case any false rumors or statements should eventually be made public. He did not, he said, call upon the church to back him, but simply desired that they might not be misinformed.

THE PASTOR INDORSED.

William Richardson at the close of Mr. Dixon's remarks emphatically assured the pastor that although it was apparently a purely personal affair he believed every member of the church would stand by him and approve all that he might say or do in the matter. Mr. Dixon had been their pastor long enough, he said, to prove not only that he knew how to preach, but that he was perfectly competent to write a letter.

A SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH reporter called on Mr. Dixon yesterday and asked him what he should do.

"I shall wait until Mr. Ingersoll brings suit and then decide," said Mr. Dixon very calmly.

"Will you allow me to read the letter?" asked the reporter.

"Certainly, but I do not care to make it public until my reply is ready. They both ought to go together, if at all."

"What is the gist of your reply?" asked the reporter.

"It's a long letter," said Mr. Dixon, "but the opening and concluding paragraphs contain words to this effect: I did not use in my address of Jan. 31 the words quoted by Mr. Ingersoll, but I doubtless would have said them or something like them, if, in my hurried remarks, they had not escaped my mind. The reporter obtained them through my private secretary, from my phonograph, which recorded spoken notes uttered by me in course of preparation, but, as I believe the substance of them to be true, I am perfectly willing to be responsible for them just as they were published. Looking calmly over the whole case and giving proper credit to every fair influence and conclusion, I believe that the charges as made can be established, and if Mr. Ingersoll desires to test them before a court of justice I am ready to represent and defend the purity of this country and its popular sentiments as against the defenders and propagators of infidelity and obscene literature."

THE PASTOR CALM.

Mr. Dixon spoke in a calm, dignified manner and showed no signs of personal animosity. The following is a copy of Mr. Ingersoll's letter read by the reporter:

NEW YORK, Feb. 8, 1892.

Rev. A. C. Dixon:

MY DEAR SIR—My attention was called for the first time this morning to a report that appeared in the Brooklyn edition of the New York WORLD of Feb. 1, 1892, of a lecture delivered by you on the 31st of January, at the Hanson Place Baptist Church, and in that report the following is said to have been uttered by you: "A few years ago it was found that pictures and impure publications were passing through the mails. Anthony Comstock decided to stop it. On investigation, whom should he find representing publishers of impure literature, but Col. Ingersoll, paid to pollute the minds of the young of this generation." I write for the purpose of giving you an opportunity to retract either by stating that you used no such language or that the statement is absolutely untrue. If you do not make such retraction I shall commence an action against you for having uttered a malicious libel.

Yours truly, R. G. INGERSOLL,
45 Wall street.

THE REPLY.

In reply to Col. Ingersoll's letter Dr. Dixon has dropped a reply in which he says:

"I did not use in my address of Jan. 31 the words you quote from the WORLD, but I should have said them, or something like them if, in the press for time they had not escaped my mind. The reporter of the WORLD got them through my private secretary from some notes that I had spoken into a phonograph in course of preparation, but I am willing to be responsible for them as they appeared in the WORLD, for I believe them to be true. If time had permitted I might have made the following quotations from a book entitled 'Traps for the Young,' by Anthony Comstock, which I advise you to read, beginning with the fourteenth line from the top of page 187. Lest you may not have the book, I will quote at length for your benefit: 'In February, 1879, there was presented in Congress, to the House of Representatives, a petition, a duplicate of which is printed below, headed by the name of Robt. G. Ingersoll. This was heralded throughout the land the next day by an Associated Press dispatch from Washington, announcing that 70,000 freemen, headed by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, had petitioned Congress to repeal the laws known as the 'Comstock laws' on account of their unconstitutionality and the outrages committed under them by Anthony Comstock. Some of the papers at Washington made vigorous efforts to carry the liberal movement to a success and almost daily had editorials in favor of it. Mr. Ingersoll resided there and the entire movement centered in him. His was the only name connected with it that received notice from the press or the committees of Congress. The liberal press lauded him and extolled him in highest terms of praise for heading this movement. Did he not know that his name was at the head of the list? Did he not consent to have it put there himself? the latter is believed to be true. Did he, by any word, sign or token, attempt to undeceive the House of Representatives or denounce the fraud and forgery, if he did not sign it? Did he enter a single protest against the laudation of the Liberal press because of his heading this movement? Did he not put his name there and knowingly permit it to stand there, with whatever influence it might afford the movement to repeal these righteous laws?

"What did he do? There is little need of arguments when simple facts and conclusions are at hand.

A VERBATIM COPY.

The following is a verbatim copy of a paper on file in the office of the Secretary of the Senate at Washington, copied with my own hand, and the letters are also verbatim copies of letters which were sent to the Senate Committee:

"I found the document after Mr. Ingersoll had made his solemn declaration in the Brooklyn Music Hall in 1882 in reply to Rev. Mr. Talmage, that he 'never favored the repeal of those laws.' We were obliged to search long and zealously to find this precious document and the tell-tale letters filed with it, and two or three times almost despaired of finding it. Patient search was at last rewarded, to-wit:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled:

The position of the undersigned citizens of the United States, residing at and near the places set opposite their names, respectfully shows: "That without the knowledge of your petitioners and, as they believe, without the knowledge of any great number of citizens of the United States, certain acts were procured to be passed by Congress in 1873 (since incorporated into the United States revised statutes) as 1,735, 3,873, 3,893, 5,389, 24,911, for the ostensible purpose of suppressing obscene literature, etc., which reversed the policy and practice of our government since its foundation; wherefore your petitioners pray that the statutes aforesaid may be repealed, or materially modified so that they cannot be used to abridge the freedom of the press or of conscience, or to destroy the liberty and equality of the people before the law and the departments of the Government on account of any religious, moral, political, medical or commercial grounds or pretense whatsoever.

And your petitioners will ever pray, etc. Robert G. Ingersoll, Chairman, Illinois; Charles Case, Indiana; Darius Lyman, Ohio; J. C. Smith, Massachusetts; John B. Wolff, New York City; J. Wood Corey, ex-officio, Secretary, Penn Yan, N. Y.; W. W. Jackson, ex-officio, Washington, D. C., and 50,000 others.

"Now if you will be kind enough to turn to page 206 you will see a section of the law which you with your numerous petitioners tried to have repealed. It is as follows: 'Every obscene, lewd or lascivious book, pamphlet, picture, paper, writing, print or other publication of an indecent character, and every article or thing designed or intended for the prevention of conception or procuring of an abortion, and every article or thing intended or adapted for any indecent or immoral use; and every written or printed card, circular, book, pamphlet, advertisement or notice of any kind giving information directly or indirectly, where or how, or of whom, or by what means any of the herein before mentioned matters, articles or things may be obtained or made, and every letter upon the envelope of which or postal card upon which indecent, lewd, obscene or lascivious delineations, epithets, terms or language may be written or printed, are hereby declared to be non-mailable matter, and shall not be conveyed in the mails, nor delivered from any post-office, nor by any letter-carrier; and any person who shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited, for mailing and delivery anything declared by this section to be non-mailable matter."

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

"Then follows a penalty for violation of the statute. The above statute is the law that is so vigorously attacked by the repeal element of the National Liberal League. To accomplish this repeal, in addition to the conspiracy referred to in a former chapter, speeches, arguments and letters have been made and written against the present statute by leading liberals, especially by such men as R. G. Ingersoll, Courtlandt, Parmer, Parker Pillsbury, James Parton, Elezar Wright and others. Now, my dear sir, if you will turn to page 192 you will read of a commission of the opponents of this pure law against the circulation of obscene literature throughout the mails. Here it is:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23, 1878.

Hon. I. P. Christiancy, United States Senate, Chairman Senate Committee on Revision of Laws:

DEAR SIR—Will you be kind enough to give the committee of which Col. Robert G. Ingersoll is chairman a hearing before your committee upon the subject of repealing or materially modifying certain postal laws referred to in the petition of 50,000 citizens, presented to the Senate by Senator Teller on the 13th inst. and referred to your committee. We will not occupy much of the time of your committee, but we deem it necessary to explain briefly the nature and scope of the laws, deem it wise and prudent to repeal or modify upon constitutional grounds. Very respectfully your obedient servant.

J. WOOD CAREY,
Secretary of Committee of Seven for 50,000 petitioners, No. 920 F street, Washington, D. C.

"A few weeks afterwards Mr. Carey wrote another note, in which you are appointed the representative of these 50,000 petitioners in favor of the repeal of the law against the circulation of obscene literature through the mails. Here it is:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1878.

To the Committee on the Revision of the Laws in the Senate of the United States:

GENTLEMEN—The committee of seven, in behalf of more than 50,000 petitioners (petition over 2,000 feet in length, on file with the House Committee on Revision of the Laws) praying for the repeal or modification of certain laws enacted ostensibly to prevent the passage of so-called obscene literature through the mails of the United States, but which laws have been and are being enforced to destroy the liberty of conscience in matters of religion, against the freedom of the press and to the great hurt of the learned professions would respectfully pray to be heard by your committee at as early a day as it is possibly convenient for you to designate.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll of Illinois, the chairman of our committee, will speak for us in behalf of the petitioners above mentioned. Very respectfully,

(Signed.) J. WOOD COREY,
For the committee, etc

To Hon. I. P. Christiancy, Hon. S. Matthews, Hon. David Davis, Hon. W. A. Wallace and Hon. Francis Kernan.

"Mr. Comstock continues: 'From personal knowledge I certify to the fact that up to this time not a person has been arrested on any matter not clearly obscene and within the purview of the law, but it was a liberal movement and to be liberal with the truth, omitting where it serves them best—is truly 'liberal.' They seem to care nothing for truth so long as they carry their point. This 'liberal' movement to repeal the laws, as headed by Ingersoll, was backed by one of the basest conspiracies ever concocted against a holy cause. The first move was a circular certifying that the law was unconstitutional, and after the methods described above they withheld the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States had in effect declared its constitutionality. They were certified to by parties being arrested for sending by mail "purely legitimate articles" when the fact was the parties referred to were arrested for mailing the most obscene matter. In one instance they described one of their martyrs to the cause of "liberty" and "freedom" as torn from the bosom of his family for sending an "article containing a salutary lesson to young men," when the matter sent was one of the vilest characters possible, and the man had been convicted for the third time and sentenced accordingly. They then added to this circular the names of certain reputable firms as certifying to their statements, while the fact is their names were worthless. "Now if you will turn to page 195, you will read as follows: "Did Congress recognize Ingersoll's efforts? Let the following report of the committee of the House reply."

The Committee on the Revision of the Laws, to whom was referred the petition of Robert G. Ingersoll and others, praying for the repeal or modification of 1,735, 3,676, 3,393, 5,389, and 2,491 of the revised statutes have had the same under consideration and have heard the petitioners at length.

"In the opinion of your committee the postoffice was not established to carry instruments of vice or obscene writing, indecent pictures or lewd books. Your committee believe that the statues in question do not violate the constitution of the United States and ought not to be changed. They recommend, therefore, that the prayer of the said petition is denied.

"Please read further on paee 166. This defeat was too much for the leaders' special special petition in the Senat. Despite the egotism of the committee of seven, in supposing that their names were so weighty as to move the great Senate of the United States of America, we find this precious document filed with the following indorsements, to-wit: 'Forty-fifth Congress, third session. Petition of R. G. Ingersoll and other citizens of the United States praying the repeal or modification of certain sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States regulating the transmission through the United States mails of certain classes of literature, figures, etc.; 1878, March 12, referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws; 1878, May 15, committee discharged, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Christiancy directed, Judiciary Committee, March 7, 1879. Returned to the Secretary's office by the Senate. No action.'

"On page 208 you will find a paragraph which gives a little sketch of the nefarious business, which I believe you did all you could to promote by your influence and speech.

"For ten years a systematic effort has been made to suppress obscene publications and articles of indecent and immoral use, by the process of law. Prior to 1873 there were no laws in this State or in the United States that were adequate to meet this monstrous evil. The account books seized in the hands of the publishers of obscene books reveal the fact that as far back as 1843 this accursed traffic existed in the country. In 1873 there were 166 different books besides thousands of pictures being published. As proof of this, we present the fact that the agents of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice have seized stereotype plates for printing 163 different books and the negatives for printing and manufacturing 1,700 photographs, besides seizing over 500 copper-plates for engraved pictures. When the effort to suppress this tide of corruption which was attacking the very foundations of moral purity in the community, was first started there was scarcely public sentiment enough to sustain a prosecution against the vilest publications. As the facts, however, became known to the public there was a vehement demand on the part of good men that right laws be enacted and strictly enforced. This led to the enactment by Congress of what the Liberals choose to call 'The Comstock law' in 1873.

A PARTING SHOT.

"I believe sir, that these charges against you are true and if you desire to test them before a court of justice I will be happy indeed to represent the purity of the country as against the defenders and propagators of obscene literature." To this Dr. Dixon signed his name and sent a copy to Col. Ingersoll. Inquiry yesterday at the Colonel's office discovered that he is now out of town and will not be back till March 1.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney
DRY GOODS CO.

Special Notice.
THIS WEEK
ALL LEADING DEPARTMENTS WILL SHOW THE VERY LATEST INTRODUCTIONS
IN NOVELTIES,
That will include CHOICEST DESIGNS IMPORTED and from our DOMESTIC MANUFACTURERS. THIS WEEK, ALSO, will offer opportunities to purchasers
In Jobs on Way from the East and Special Lots Marked Down to Close
AWAY BELOW VALUES.
See Monday's and Through the Week's Advertisements.

LOOK AT THE BOOKS.

The Pension Rolls to Be Rigidly Investigated.

EXCELLENT RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEEMEN APPOINTED.

Mississippi River Improvement—Springer Wool Bill—Corruption in Utah—The Sweating System—Canadian Reciprocity—Social and Personal—Washington News and Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—Speaker Crisp to-day appointed the following committee to investigate the charges against Commissioner Raum, under the resolution recently reported from the Committee on Rules: Wheeler of Michigan, Chairman; Little of New York; Dungan of Ohio; Lind of Minnesota and Brosius of Pennsylvania. The Speaker has appointed an excellent committee of Northern soldiers to investigate the mismanagement of the Pension Office. Judge Wheeler of Michigan, chairman of the committee, entered the army as a private on the opening of the war, was promoted through several grades, and came out as a captain in 1865. He was twice wounded, and is entitled to a pension, which he does not draw.

A GOOD RECORD.

Representative Little served in the Union army, which he entered as a private, coming out of the war as a first lieutenant. He is a prominent Grand Army man, being colonel of the Seventy-first Veteran Association, and member of the Lafayette Post No. 140 Department of War, G. A. R. Representative Dungan served throughout the war in the 19th Iowa infantry and was captured and confined ten months in a military prison.

Representative Lind of Minnesota would have served in the war if he had been old enough, but having been born in Sweden in 1854 he has no war record. He is an excellent lawyer, however, and has practiced in his State for fifteen years. He is a very good cross-examining attorney and may be relied upon to give a good account of himself in the investigation of Raum.

HE'S A VETERAN.

Representative Brosius of Pennsylvania entered the war at the outbreak as a private in Company K, Ninety-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. He participated in the siege of Charleston and the assault on Fort Wagoner, and in 1864, upon the expiration of his time he re-enlisted as a veteran. In the brilliant charge at Green Plains, in the Bermuda Hundred, he sustained a severe wound from the effects of which he has been a life-long sufferer. No bone now connects his right arm with his shoulder. Just before the close of the war he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant for bravery on the battlefield. He is a graduate of the law department of Ann Arbor University, and has practiced his profession since 1868.

It is the general opinion that Speaker Crisp could hardly have selected a better equipped committee to make a thorough and impartial examination into the charges against the administration of the Pension Bureau under the Raum regime. The committee will be assisted by Representatives Cooper and Enloe, who have gathered a vast amount of data concerning the management of the office. Chairman Wheeler declares that the investigation will be impartial, and that the committee will get at the bottom facts regardless of the interests involved.

FOR THE GREAT RIVERS.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI—THE GIBSON BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—After hearing from engineer officers of the Government and delegations appointed to lay the matter before Congress the Senate Committee on Commerce has decided to recommend the adoption of a most liberal policy for the improvement of the great international waterway furnished by the Mississippi River.

Various propositions connected with the improvement of the river were before the committee, but after a thorough consideration of the subject it was decided that the bill recently introduced by Senator Gibson of Louisiana was better adapted to secure satisfactory results than any other. The feature of this measure is the division of the responsibility for the work of improvement between the Chief of Engineers and the Mississippi River Commission. The original bill proposed an appropriation of $16,000,000 to carry out its purposes, but the committee reduced this sum to $15,000,000, and made a few changes in other respects to make the bill conform to this reduction. As it will be reported to the Senate the bill makes an appropriation of $15,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi River, whereof $10,000,000 shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War in accordance with such plans of the Mississippi River Commission as may be approved by the Chief of Engineers to build, repair and extend the levees, dykes and other works on the river from the passes to the mouth of the Ohio, and for the payment of the salaries and expenses of the commission. There is a proviso that not more than $2,000,000 of this appropriation shall be expended in any one year; that it shall not be expended longer than the State and local authorities continue their present contributions for levee improvements, and that none of the money shall be used for the purchases of sites for levees or payment of damages for their construction.

The second section of the bill provides that $5,000,000 of the total appropriation of $15,000,000 shall be expended by the Secretary of War on the same section of the river, in accordance with the plans of the Chief of Engineers, the yearly allotment not to exceed $1,000,000. The bill, as will be noted, commits Congress to the levee system of river improvements. It was adopted by the unanimous vote of the committee and was reported to the Senate by Senator Gibson, its author.

The committee also authorized Senator Dolph to report favorably his bill appropriating $1,750,000 for the completion of the work of improvement at the cascades on the Columbia River, Oregon, with a proviso that not more than one-third of the appropriation shall be expended in any one year.

SPRINGER WOOL BILL.

AGREEMENT AS TO RATES OF DUTY ON MANUFACTURES OF THE PRODUCT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—The Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee held another prolonged conference on the Springer wool bill to-day. The result was an agreement on the rates of duty to be imposed in the bill on manufactures of wool. The Democratic members have always been agreed on the propositions that wool should be admitted free of duty, but differed to some extent as to the rates which should be imposed upon manufactures of wool. The result of the conferences is favorable to the low-tariff members, the committee reducing all duties below 40 per cent under the present law as well as those above 40 per cent. The agreement reached has yet to be voted on as a whole, the action to-day being on each paragraph of the wool and woolen schedules separately. The greatest rate of duty provided for is 45 per cent on ready made clothing, dolmans, jackets, ulsters and wearing apparel, on which under the present laws 60 per cent duty is imposed. These are the articles on which the greatest amount of labor is expended and are the only articles left above 40 per cent, which was the uniform rate proposed by the Mills bill on woolen manufactures of all kinds. The greatest reduction from the 40 per cent duty under the Mills bill is in cheap blankets, woolen hats and flannels for underwear, the duty on which is cut down to 25 per cent.

The agreement by paragraphs is as follows: On woolen and worsted yarns, 35 per cent. The rate under the McKinley law is 35 and 40 per cent, the higher rate being on yarns valued at more than 40 cents per pound. On woolen and worsted cloths, shawls, knit fabrics and all fabrics made on knitting machines or frames, and all manufactures of every description made wholly or in part of wool or worsted, not specially provided for, 40 per cent, the present rates being 40 and 50 per cent, according to value.

On blankets, hats of wool and flannels for underwear, composed wholly or in part of wool valued at not more than 30 cents per pound, 25 per cent, against a present rate under the McKinley law of 30 per cent ad valorem, valued at more than 30 cents per pound, and not more than 50 cents, 30 per cent ad valorem, against a present rate of 35 per cent; valued at more than 50 cents per pound 35 per cent against a present rate of 40 per cent ad valorem.

On women and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloth, bunting and goods of similar description, 35 per cent ad valorem. The rate under the McKinley bill is 50 per cent. On clothing ready made and articles of wearing apparel of every description cloaks, dolmans, jackets and other outside garments for ladies and children's apparel 45 per cent ad valorem. The McKinley rate is 60 per cent.

On webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, dress trimmings, laces and embroideries, buttons, head nets, 40 per cent ad valorem. The present rate is 60 per cent.

On carpets of all descriptions, druggets, carpetings, mats, rugs, screens, covers, art squares and other portions of carpets, 30 per cent, against the present rate of 40 per cent on all except carpets and carpetings not specially provided for, which is placed at 50 per cent under the McKinley law. In addition there is of course no per pound or per square yard duties imposed, these being what are known as compensatory duties; given because of duty on wool, which it is proposed now to admit free.

The only section of the Springer bill not considered is that relating to shoddies.

Conference will meet again Monday to perfect the bill and reach an agreement on it as a whole. Messrs. Shively and Whiting were not present.

CORRUPTION IN UTAH.

DELEGATION IN WASHINGTON PLEADING FOR THE RIGHT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—The Senate Committee on Territories this morning gave another hearing to a delegation from Utah in favor of the Senate bill to give Utah the right of self-government such as other Territories have. The arguments to-day were devoted to a rehearsal of what the speakers asserted to be the mismanagement of the affairs of the Territory by its officials, the illegal use of the powers vested in the judiciary, the corrupt methods practiced in local elections and the neglect of the Utah Commission to properly supervise them; the improper exercise of the veto power by the Governor and the bad government generally to which the people were subjected and from which they ask relief from Congress.

Mr. C. C. Richards, a lawyer of Ogden, spoke of the election laws in the Territory and the methods pursued in conducting the elections. He said that under the present system the Utah Commission is not responsible to the people in any way. Mr. Richards accused the Commission of appointing persons of doubtful respectability as registers and judges of elections which resulted in the perpetration of the boldest frauds. Continuing, Mr. Richards said: "The condition of affairs is such as might have been expected from the hands of strangers. The Commission from the time it first came into Utah until now has never lost an opportunity to deprive the people of their sacred rites, and when protest was made they rushed before the people of the country with some hideous nightmare to arouse the public prejudice against the people of the Territory."

At this point Senator Davis said: "Do you mean by that that Senators Ramsey and Paddock have been engaged in that sort of work?" "We do, most decidedly," said Mr. Richards.

Speaking upon the judicial system he said the people looked upon the courts as enemies rather than as friendly arbitrators. He denied that polygamy existed in the Territory, and thought the people were as law abiding as any in the country. They were entitled to local self-government like other States and Territories, and all they asked was a trial. If they were found incompetent to govern themselves, then Congress could again take the matter in hand.

Mr. F. C. Richards of Salt Lake City also addressed the committee in favor of the bill.

SAFE IN PORT.

The City of Berlin Runs Aground, but Is Floated All Right.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The City of Berlin went aground in Gedney's Channel this afternoon on her way in from Liverpool. As she had a big load of saloon passengers there was considerable excitement till it was learned she had been floated safely. Among the passengers of the unlucky ship is Mrs. Mary Frost Ormsby of this city, niece of Gen. D. M. Frost of St. Louis. She is returning from Rome, where she went several months ago as head of the American Delegation of International Peace Congress. She will be banqueted by the single tax societies of New York City on account of her brilliant speech made at Rome, in which she advocated Henry George's theories as a cure for war.

LATE SPORTING NEWS.

Jim Corbett Challenges Slavin—The Berkeley Athletic Club's Troubles.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Jim Corbett had hoped to get a chance at Mitchell March 2, at New Orleans, but the Olympic Club won't have him. Corbett now says that Slavin can have a six-round match with him. The Californian will wager $5,000 that he bests Mitchell's partner, and the $1,000 forfeit he deposited at THE WORLD office to guarantee his appearance in the ring with Mitchell will now stand as a substantial proof that he is in earnest in his proposition to Slavin.

THE LIEDERKRANZ BALL.

Handsome Costumes Worn by the Merry Masqueraders Last Night.

The Liederkranz Society gave its annual masquerade ball last night at its hall on Thirteenth street and Chouteau avenue. It was largely attended and many of the costumes were very handsome. The hall was gorgeously decorated.

The presentation of a tableau was the initial proceeding of the occasion. The portrayal was a scene from the court of the Sultan of Morocco in the latter part of the seventeenth century, about the year 1685. The Grand Duke of Prussia had sent a delegation to the Sultan's court to bear the good wishes of the Grand Duke. The Sultan was apprised of the arrival of the delegation and had prepared a reception. The Sultan was seated in his tent on the stage surrounded by his court, his favorite wives, who were the most beautiful members of his harem, and delegates from the tribes under his control, who had been summoned to be present on the occasion. The delegation entered, preceded by a detail of the Bush Zouaves dressed in the costume of Prussian officers of that date, and eight boys bearing the Grand Duke's presents to the Sultan. After the Grand Duke's message had been read to the Sultan and the presents given to him, the monarch threw open the hospitality of his court to the visitors and invited them to witness the festivities which he had prepared for their entertainment. They consisted of war dances and other feats of the tribes represented. Then followed the wild dance of the Bedouins and the other manoeuvers participated in by the black forms and bushy heads of the Arabs. As the contestants grew warm under the excitement of the moment, the Sultan perceived that the passions of the men were becoming aroused and the friendly encounter was rapidly merging into angry strife. Deeming that it was dangerous to permit the display to longer continue the Sultan raised his hand and instantly the conflict ceased.

A SAD ENDING.

Sarah Althea Terry Now a Maudlin Maniac.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 13.—Sarah Althea Terry, who gained such notoriety by her divorce suit against ex-Senator Sharon and her subsequent marriage with Judge Terry, has become insane over spiritualism. She has been eccentric since Terry was shot down by Officer Nagle after he slapped Justice Field's face. The fact that her [illegible] drove her insane.

Miss Mattie Cobb
of Providence, R. I.

For the terrible weakness and prostration

After the Grip, Diphtheria,

Typhoid Fever, Scarlet Fever, Pneumonia, Malaria Fever, etc., Hood's Sarsaparilla has been used with wonderful success as a building-up medicine and blood purifier. For example, read the following from Miss Mattie A. Cobb of Providence, R. I., and her mother. Miss Cobb is a young lady of 18, a

Picture of Health

and a promising pupil in the High School. Her father is a well-known police officer:

"Messrs. C. I. Hood & Co.:

"I write to tell how much good Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I had diphtheria and was sick for a year after, being

Weak, Blind and Helpless

I used one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it made me well and strong." MATTIE A. COBB, South Chester Av., Providence, R. I.

"As my daughter wanted to write how well she liked Hood's Sarsaparilla I thought I would say a few words. I think it is the

Greatest Blood Purifier

before the people. Some of my friends say 'go away with your medicine.' I said the same once, but since my daughter has taken

Hood's Sarsaparilla

My opinion has changed considerably." MRS. GEO. N. COBB, Providence, R. I.

Hood's Pills do not weaken the system like other cathartics, but actually tone up and give strength to the patient.

DO YOU COUGH? TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE.

Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles, 50 cents and $1.

"Condition of Our Country."

Lecture by Mrs. Lease of Kansas, [illegible] Hall, [illegible] Music by Miss [illegible] Mitchell of [illegible]

BACK A

Republican Factio
turn From the

The Silk Stockings
Hoodlums

HOW THE COLORED
SERVED FOR

Dirty Work Which
Filley of All the
President Matt G.
the Convention
Party a Lesson—
Troublesome Lead

BACK AGAIN.

Republican Faction Leaders Return From the Convention.

The Silk Stockings Disgusted and the Hoodlums Jubilant.

HOW THE COLORED DELEGATES WERE SERVED FOR DESERTING.

Dirty Work Which Secured the Admission of All the Filley Delegates—Ex-President Matt G. Reynolds Thinks the Convention Ought to Teach the Party a Lesson—Believes in Retiring Troublesome Leaders.

The St. Louis delegates to the State Republican League Convention returned from Sedalia last night. The Silks and Hoodlums came in on the same train, but they mixed but little on the way back. The leaders of the anti-Filley forces were by no means disposed to forgive and forget the high handed performances of "Old Regularity" and his deputies. In the administration gathering were Col. F. W. Schuarte, Maj. Chas. E. Pearce, John C. Orrick, United States Marshal Buchanan, United States Appraiser L. S. Metcalfe, Mark R. Chartrand, Andrew McGrew of the Sub-Treasurer's Department, West End Postmaster Ed P. Fox, A. J. Davis, Chairman of the City Central Committee, ex-Congressman Wade of Springfield and a number of others. They occupied a special car, and had much to say about the convention on the return trip. All agreed that the State League could not stand such another convention as that which began in Sedalia Friday morning and lasted until nearly 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The methods employed by Filley to elect his followers to the League offices were denounced in exceedingly strong language.

DISCUSSED FILLEY'S GAME.

Common opinion was that "de ole man" not content with running the State Committee and the National Committeemanship of Missouri, wanted to dominate the League for the purpose of strengthening his pull on the Republican party of the State.

While the anti-Filleyites were giving expression to these views, Filley sat in a forward car with his tried and trusted lieutenants, City Treasurer Foerstel, John McFall, James T. Moore of Laclede County and several representatives of the colored brethren. Filley's workers were pleased and they celebrated all the way back. Their favorite boast was that they had "downed the Custom-house gang in grand style," one jubilant worker referring to the hopes the Silk Stockings had Friday afternoon and then to their defeat in the convention in the early hours of yesterday morning. The reference suggested the song, "Oh, what a difference in the morning," which he sang to an admiring crowd. Filley had little to say about the convention. He took occasion to tell every one that the Republican party of Missouri could "redeem the State from Democratic rule," if it only got together. He thought that "harmony" should be the watchword and "stand up for Missouri" the battle cry. He was feeling in excellent spirits. His desire to get control of the League had been gratified.

LEFT AT THE STATION.

Before the St. Louisians left Sedalia a trio of colored delegates who went to the convention as anti-Filleyites and allowed themselves to be steered into "de ole man's" camp as soon as they got there had a lively experience at the station. It seems that the Silk Stocking leaders gave them free transportation on one of the special cars with the distinct understanding that they were to act with that element. They were led into the Filley fold, however, never suspecting that they were jeopardizing their chances of riding home. Just before the train pulled out they tried to get on the car and were met at the door by John O. Smith, a colored leader of the Silk Stocking ring. He told them they had violated their pledges, had sold out their friends and could look to Filley to pay their way back to St. Louis or get them passes. They protested against his ruling and told him they had to get back to St. Louis. He was obdurate, and all the consolation that he would give them, was that they could jump a freight train or walk back if Mr. Filley failed to assist them. When the train was well on the way the report was sent through that the trio of bolting delegates were left at the station vowing vengeance against both wings of the party. The silks were not caring particularly whether or not they ever got back, and the Filleyite delegates thought it a huge joke.

STRENGTH OF THE FACTION.

Filley's victory in securing the election of Harkless of Kansas City as President and Isaac Isaacs of the same place as Secretary was due to the assistance given him by the Ninth District delegation. This district had 152 delegates seated in the convention and Filley controlled all but forty-eight. A large majority of these delegates claimed to represent clubs, which had no existence on the official roll of the League. They were organized by Filley and his friends and the names of the delegates were sent in on the blanks which "Old Regularity" had prepared without any authority from the officials of the League. He secured their admission through the efforts of such of his supporters as Senator J. C. McGinnis, Harry Harmon of St. Louis, J. T. Moore of Laclede, Joseph McCoy of Independence, ex-Representative Flanagan of Jasper, J. H. Pelham of Hannibal and other supporters appointed on the Credentials Committee. When the vote to admit all the Filley delegates from St. Louis when there were contests was taken it developed that nine out of the fourteen were with "de ole man" on all propositions. The Silk Stockings delegation from the Twenty-first Ward was thrown out without any ceremony, and the Schoenhardt delegation, which Filley wanted, was let in. The action made Ed Fox, who headed the Twenty-first Ward delegation, furious. When he ascertained officially that this action had been taken, he told the Silks that do what they would, Filley would get everything he wanted. The testimony in the contest went to show that Fox, who is the President of the club, called the meeting. There was a factional fight in the club and two sets of delegates were elected.

SOME QUEER CLUBS.

By some strange process of reasoning a majority of the Credentials Committee reported in favor of the Filley delegates. Another instance of queer doings on the part of the committee was shown in the contest against the admission of the Wyatt Park Republican Club of St. Joseph. Before the convention James T. Beach, the Secretary of the State Committee, who is "always with Chauncey," went to work with Filley's blanks to organize new clubs to swell "de old man's" voting strength in the convention. The Wyatt Park outfit was one of the clubs and it sent in three delegates unanimous for anything Filley wanted. Testimony was presented showing that the club had no existence, that its alleged place of meeting was a vacant lot and that the person named as its President was not a citizen of Missouri. This was more than Committeemen E. J. Kellogg of the Fourth and W. L. Morsey of the Seventh Districts could endure. They got three other members to unite with them in favor of making a strong minority report on this contest and this was one of the main points of contention in the exciting all-night session of the Convention.

MADE BITTINGER MAD.

It was this that caused Maj. Bittinger of St. Joseph to express himself in a thoroughly vehement style. He charged that forgery had been resorted to in the Fourth Congressional District to get delegates on the floor of the convention, and that contemptible tricks were resorted to elsewhere for the same purpose. He wanted to know if the league was to be run in the interest of the Republican party or for the personal advancement of one or more men who believed they were entitled to run the machine.

Even though Filley did carry his point so far as admitting his delegates was concerned, many of the country leaders said Bothwell could have been elected instead of Harkless if the anti-Filley delegates from St. Louis had properly handled their opportunity. President Reynolds was blamed for so frequently recognizing Filley's workers. He wanted to be fair and gave all of "Old Regularity's workers" the floor to talk to their hearts' content. They did this, wore out the patience of many of the delegates and caused them to leave the hall. Filley watched things from his seat on the platform and about 3 o'clock in the morning thought it was time to take the vote for the officers. Even at that hour Horkless' supporters were active and wide awake, while many of Bothwell's had either fallen asleep or left the hall.

Ex-President Reynolds was seen last night and asked what he thought of the convention. He said: "The convention was a large and enthusiastic one and at its outset the delegates from all over the State, no doubt, anticipated a very pleasant time and a happy conclusion.

"It had and has no political significance inside of the Republican party save the enthusiasm and good will it might engender. It does not, as it ought not, affect a single thing so far as nominations are concerned. The fights had in the convention were good for the party if the party desired to know the difficulties lying in the path of Republican success in Missouri. If the Republicans assembled did not see what has kept Missouri Democratic, then we are all wasting our time and energies and had better devote ourselves exclusively to business and the pursuit of our own pleasures. I believe it will result in good to the party and the old sores will be cut and by the heroic application of retirement."

"What about the officers?"

"The officers who were elected I believe to be splendid gentlemen, and I do not believe it is fair to charge the President with being dominated and under the control of any man, because he may have received the support of one faction or another from any quarter of the State. It is right for the young men to aspire, and it would be strange, indeed, if you should dictate or demand that he exclude or proscribe any one desiring to aid and support him. I believe Mr. Harkless will be a success."

"What about fraudulent clubs, particularly in St. Louis?"

"This will be left to my successor to determine; if he would his roll correct and would protect the country Republicans from voting bona fide organizations against vest pockets he will have earned the plaudits of all. It will give serious trouble in the future. For instance, Michael Maloney of the so-called '2-15' Club which was admitted, said he had thirteen proxies. I had understood him to say twelve, but he raised one. The indictment of Col. Bittinger of St. Joseph which was rendered in the convention as to the forgery of signatures in the Fourth District calls for the serious consideration of every honest Republican in the State. But I hope out of all this may yet come good for Republicanism in Missouri.

"I am now an humble soldier in the ranks where many more so-called organizers and leaders must go before Republicanism in Missouri can either be respectable or successful."

Our Youths' and Boys' Clothing is Growing in Popularity.

Examine our stock and we are sure of your patronage. Boys' suits from $2.50 to $5.00, ages 4 to 14.

MILLS & AVERILL,
S. E. Cor. Broadway and Pine.

OBITUARY.

MAJ. J. L. PALMER.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 13.—Maj. J. L. Palmer died at 3 o'clock this morning at his home, this city, after a brief illness with the grip. Maj. Palmer was born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., in 1817, and came West when a young man. He lived in Chicago for a time and afterwards in Mississippi. Business interests led to his coming to Little Rock and taking an interest in Anthony House Hotel in 1859, and he has lived here since that date. His family consists of his wife and a daughter, who is Mrs. Walter O. Caldwell, now a resident of Fort Smith. Mr. Palmer was prominently connected with the temperance cause and with the Humane Society. In 1888 he was nominated a candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States by the Prohibition party at their National convention. In the past four years he has been crier of the United States Court in this city.

MRS. W. R. M'NEIL.

NEVADA, Mo., Feb. 13.—Mrs. W. R. McNeil, one of Vernon County's pioneer citizens, died at her home in this city this morning at the age of 71 years. She came to this county from Worcester County, Mass., in 1841, the wife of C. D. Ball. She was left a widow in 1860, and in 1863 was married to Col. W. R. McNeil. She was held in highest esteem by all for her Christian character and many acts of charity. The funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon.

REV. DR. DONALD FRAZER.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Rev. Dr. Donald Frazer, the distinguished Presbyterian divine, died to-day, aged 66 years. He was born at Inverness, educated at the University of Aberdeen and studied for the ministry at Knox College, Toronto, and New College, Edinburgh. His first charge was a church in Montreal; thence he returned in 1859 to Inverness and in 1879 became minister of the Mary Le Boyne Presbyterian Church in London.

DIED OF LA GRIPPE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 13.—Lieut.-Col. Herbert Collom Curtis, Deputy Judge Advocate-General of the United States Army and Judge Advocate on Gen. Merritt's staff, Department of Dakota, died here last night of la grippe. Col. Curtis served through the war as Captain of the First Massachusetts Cavalry.

DEADLY CONSUMPTION.

MOBERLY, Mo., Feb. 13.—Walter L. Johnson, a printer on the Peoria *Transcript*, who died here on Wednesday, was buried yesterday in Oakland Cemetery. He had come to Moberly on a short vacation to recuperate his health, which was undermined by consumption.

EXPLORER JUNGER.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.—The explorer, Junger, well known as a friend of Gordon and Stanley, is dead.

J. LEDER.

ST. JACOB, Ill., Feb. 13.—Mr. J. Leder, an old settler, died here to-day, aged 67 years, after a short illness. The funeral takes place to-morrow.

DIED AT 95.

VINCENNES, Ind., Feb. 13.—The Hon. Horace B. Shepherd, aged 95, died yesterday at his home in this city. In 1846 he was County Treasurer, in 1849 member of the Legislature and in 1862 Collector of Internal Revenue under President Lincoln.

DROPPED DEAD.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 13.—Jasper Ward, a carpenter, while at work on a building dropped dead. Heart trouble was the cause.

SILVER SHIELD Hams, mild, tender and appetizing, at Chapman & Hatton's.

AN OBJECT OF ENVY.

The Cloak Worn by Lady Arlington on Her Wedding Tour.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—London women are filled with envy for the cloak worn by Miss Leigh when she started on her wedding tour on Wednesday as Lady Arlington. It was one of Lord Arlington's presents to his bride and is worth $8,000. This garment is made of pale peach-blue cloth of singularly soft tone. It is lined with brocade of similar color, but its value lies in the fur with which it is trimmed. This consists of sable skins especially picked from the finest in the world. They are soft, rich, silky and as light as thistledown and are almost black in color. They are formed into a yoke, with a high collar, deep cuffs, broad borders down the front of the cloak, also partly down the back. The going-away dress was made to match the cloak. It was trimmed with sable tails, steel and jet. The fur on the cloak is said to be matchless.

SILVER SHIELD Hams and Bacon, tender and appetizing, at W. O. Gibson & Son's.

THE HUDSON CASE.

Strong Evidence Produced Against the Granby Desperado.

SENSATIONS LURKING IN THE CASE WHICH ARE LIKELY TO EXPLODE.

Eleven Witnesses for the Prosecution Examined—Identification Seems to Be Complete—More Than Murder in the Case if All Comes Out—Mysterious Features That Call for Explanation.

ROLLA, Mo., Feb. 13.—The Hudson murder trial is still in progress here, the State having introduced to-day eleven witnesses, court closing at 5:30 with lawyers and stenographer tired out. The prisoner pays the closest attention to testimony and employs himself reading depositions of witnesses. Five witnesses testified to seeing a man on corner of street and described his dress. They know he was the man seen going way. Jennie Dean, a colored woman, testified that she saw Dr. Houard shot and that she told Mr. Schiffendecker he had been shot. Mr. Schiffendecker replied it was not a man but a dog that had been shot. The man she saw shoot was said to be George Hudson. Saw George Hudson at restaurant where she cooked and would know him. When asked to point him out by defense she looked carefully and pointed out Jack Hudson, a brother of the prisoner.

Josiah Perkins, saloon-keeper, testified he saw Hudson standing near Williams' drug store and spoke to him about ten minutes before the killing. He saw flash of pistol and saw Hudson walk across the street afterwards. Jack Tansyer and Charles Simpson both testified to seeing man similar to description given standing at dry goods box near corner where the killing was done; did not know the man but saw some man walking away after the shot was fired. Bud Barbee, a steam drill man living at Joplin, testified that he knew George Hudson well, and on the night Houard was killed saw him in Joplin near the corner of Main and Third. Wanted to speak to him but Hudson did not care to, so he passed on. Afterwards met Dr. Houard and Ed Porter going south. Directly after they had passed, he ard George Hudson's voice saying, "O Doc," and almost at same time heard pistol shot. Saw Hudson go across Main street east. Heard Porter cry, "help! I'm shot!" Saw a colored woman walking near. Had not told anybody for years that he knew Hudson did the killing.

HE WAS AFRAID TO TALK.

John Roesch was the last witness on the stand to-day. He is a real estate dealer, formerly a saloon man. Knows George Hudson well. On the night of the murder he was walking east on Third street going home when he heard a shot fired and saw a man running. When quite near to the man he knew it was George Hudson and decided to let him alone. He heard people say "There he goes! Stop him!" He was with Mrs. Roberts at that time and she called his attention to the man. The defense asked if he had not told Charles Keswecker of Carthage that he did not know who the man was. The witness was very indignant when asked if he was not arrested for taking money some years ago. He had not said anything about this murder before because he was afraid.

The case will be fought to the bitter end. The State will be likely to take two days longer and claim to have still more startling testimony. The defense will make every effort to establish an alibi and have a vast array of witnesses on hand with more to follow and they further intimate that the prosecution is prompted by malice of former friends of Hudson, who failed in getting him to do dirty work for them. Much talk is heard of the desperate character of those connected with the case on both sides and rumor says one merchant here sold 300 rounds of ammunition yesterday. However, peace reigns now and so far no belligerant spirit has been noticeable. The defense claim that much of the testimony offered by the State is manufactured and will easily be overthrown. On the other hand, the State asserts that the alibi won't work this time. Frank Nye, Circuit Clerk of Jasper County, was permitted to leave with the clerk here certified copies of the testimony before the coroner. Dr. Tyler of Joplin appeared to give proof that Howard died of gun-shot wound on his head and was allowed to return home.

This trial, which promises to be a celebrated case in the annals of crime, is full of the most interesting features. It is quite possible that all the evidence accessible will not be brought out, but those who have the prosecution in hand are firm in their determination to probe the matter to the bottom and get at the truth, no matter who may be involved or implicated.

THE MURDER.

Howard was killed Sept. 5, 1886, while walking on Maine street in Joplin with his friend, Mr. E. D. Porter. It was about 7:20 in the evening, and the street was thronged with pedestrians. Notwithstanding this the assassin made his escape, and it was for a long time asserted that not a man in the neighborhood would be able to identify him if caught. The ball passed through Howard's head and cut through Mr. Porter's hair. The ball was fired from a point near the corner of the Young Building and probably from within two or three feet of the victim.

For some time after the murder public opinion was quiescent, because it was the current belief that the act was that of a wronged husband and the doctor had got what he deserved. It was also thought by some that the husband would give himself up and stand his trial. But subsequent events put a different face on the matter. The conclusion became irresistible that the deed was comitted by a hired assassin and soon Hudson's name was passed about as that of the guilty man. He was arrested last June, upon an affidavit sworn to by Sheriff Purcell, by Marshall Cobe, who went with a posse to Granby and captured him with some difficulty.

A FIVE YEARS' MYSTERY.

The case became more interesting with each successive revelation. The prosecuting attorney asserted in his opening speech that six creditable witnesses could be produced to testify to Hudson's guilt. Why has he been allowed to run at large if this evidence has been accessible? He has been suspected for years, and if the statement of the prosecuting attorney is true could have been convicted at any time within the last four years. But this broad assertion is nothing new to the citizens of Joplin. It will not surprise any one if more than six witnesses can be produced who saw the shooting, and perhaps some who knew beforehand that something was going to happen. Dr. Howard was not without friends, although he had better success in making enemies. His conduct was not above reproach and his death was looked upon six years ago as a fitting close to a not very creditable career.

For many months prior to the assassination the dapper doctor's escapades had been the talk of the town. He was a clever fellow, smooth mannered and tactful, and seemed to possess a strange influence over women when he chose to exert it. More than one husband, so it is said, often wished him dead, and one at least, it is freely charged, had a hand in his taking off. Nor was he alone in his adventures. One or two gentlemen with whom he was chumming are said to hold explosive secrets which they are tremblingly trying to keep away from the fire. They are loyal to the doctor's memory because they must be. His cause is theirs so far as his record goes and probably there are none in Joplin who more earnestly deprecate a vigorous prosecution of his murderer than some of those who loved him most. Everybody is on the anxious seat. Nobody knows where lightning will strike, but it is playing around a good many who, it is to be feared, are not furnished with an insulation of innocence.

But besides this, there is a powerful influence which seems to have been at work to keep the matter quiet. Not only do those who are actually involved in Hudson's guilt—if such there are—exert a silent but potent influence, but many who have lived down their wrongs and sorrows of six years ago deprecate any revival of a bitter and painful scandal. They reason so far as their feelings are known that as Dr. Howard is dead the chief offender is gone and the attempt to avenge his murder is an ill-timed attempt to do justice which will do more harm than good. It is a serious thing to upset quiet social conditions and tear open scandals that have been forgotten by common consent.

THEY DEPRECATE PUBLICITY.

But some of Dr. Howard's friends and some who have unknown interests are determined to press the matter to the bitter end. One of the former is Mr. E. D. Porter who was walking with him when the shot was fired and who was so stunned by the concussion that he was unable to grasp the assassin in the act. It was a common rumor that Howard, whose real name was Hoard, was intimate with the wife of a prominent citizen of Joplin who will probably figure in his trial as the giver of blood money and who might figure in a subsequent proceeding as defendant in a prosecution for murder. It is freely hinted that Hudson was not contented with the price paid for the job. He soon found out that silence had a market value which rose steadily. The thousand dollars which common rumor fixes as the price of the murder was but a small fraction of the amount Hudson is said to have made out of the affair from first to last. He was a thrifty person who had a high opinion of his own worth. It may be that his exactions became unbearable and that this has something to do with the sudden activity against him.

There is said to be a St. Louis end to the story which is just beginning to leak out. It is not unlikely that the disclosures in the trial will bring to the surface some missing scandals which have been seething for a considerable time, and which have been kept down only by the utmost care. This, however, is only a whisper.—The information is vague and unsatisfactory, and has not yet got beyond the rumor stage, but enough is known to justify the assertion that the explosion will involve some individuals who have hitherto posed as patterns of respectability and business worth.

PARISIAN CLOAK CO

Northeast Corner Broadway and Washington Avenue.

We are Compelled to Give Up one of Our CHICAGO BRANCH STORES on account of the Building Having to Be Torn Down. The Entire Stocx has been sent to us to dispose of. Now is the Best Chance to buy a Garment Ever Presented Before.

PARISIAN TRADE MARK We Shall Only Quote a Few Prices: PARISIAN TRADE MARK

A lot of $50 Plush Sacques, sizes 32 to 48 bust, finest in the land;

We Are Compelled to Sell Them at $20

A lot of Very Fine All-Wool Blazers, stylish and well made, sold in Chicago at $3.50;

We Are Compelled to Sell Them at $1.75

A big lot of Reefers and Blazers suitable for present wear (all wool), sold in Chicago for $5;

We Are Compelled to Sell Them at $2.95

A big lot of Stylish Spring Jackets, sold in Chicago at $6.50;

We Are Compelled to Sell Them at $3.75

A big lot of Blazers and Reefers, in all the new shades, sold everywhere at $7.50;

We Are Compelled to Sell Them at $4.25

A choice lot of Nobby Spring Jackets, sold in Chicago as a leader at $9.75;

We Are Compelled to Sell Them at $5

ABOUT 400

CONNEMARA CLOAKS

Or PEASANT WRAPS,

Made of All-Wool Materials (blacks only), just the thing to slip on when you go marketing, worth $6.50;

We Are Compelled to Sell Them at $2.50

60 Finer Quality Connemaras, sold everywhere at $8;

We Are Compelled to Sell Them at $4.25

An Immense Lot of All-Wool

CHILDREN'S REEFERS

Just the Thing for Spring.

With Anchors and Gold Buttons, sold in the dry goods stores at $1.50 and $1.75;

We Are Compelled to Sell Them at 95c each

All Ages from 4 to 14 Years.

A DRIVE IN TEA GOWNS!

600 dozen Stylish Tea Gowns, worth $1.75,

All go at 95c

126 dozen Bedford Cord Tea Gowns, French patterns, worth $3.75,

All go at $1.95

460 dozen of very handsome Tea Gowns, yoke neck, pleated backs, stylish, nobby goods and fast colors, worth $3,

All go at $1.25

Only, $1.25, worth $2.75.

A DRIVE IN OUR CORSET DEP'T.

We handle every brand of Corsets made. All fine Corsets fitted to the form.

200 dozen of the finest Whalebone Corsets, side steels, long waisted and good shape, sold by dealers at $1.00,

All you want at 50c

Only 50c.

100 dozen of Sonnette Corsets, made of fine coutil and sateen, striped, extra long waist and corded bust, well made and durable; comes in black, white and drab; sold everywhere at $1.50,

All you want at 75c

Only 75c.

NOTICE—We can save you at least 20 per cent on Corsets as we only sell them for an ad. Special brands for short, stout and tall ladies.

Always showing what we advertise and in an abundance to meet all reasonable demands has gained for us the confidence of the good people of St. Louis.

PARISIAN CLOAK CO., N. E. Corner Broadway and Washington Avenue.

COMING TO THE FAIR.

Australia Will be Represented at the Great Exposition.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Col. Alexander Campbell, West Virginia's World's Fair Commissioner to Australia and New Zealand sailed by the Brittanic on Wednesday. He has busied himself during the past seven months with heaping up exhibits for the Chicago Exposition, travelling through Queensland, Tasmania, Victoria, New Zealand, New South Wales, South Australia and Ceylon. His opinion is that the Australian colonies will send a magnificent display to the exhibition and that thousands from that quarter of the globe will visit it. Three new steamers belonging to the Union Steamship Co. of New Zealand will run fortnightly from Sydney to San Francisco. Intense interest is shown in the fair in Australia. These colonies have claimed 1,000,000 feet of space, New South Wales alone asking for 10,000 feet.

Commissioner Higginbotham, who has been appointed for New South Wales, will sail for the United States immediately. The principal exhibits from Australia will consist of wool, mineral, flax and blue gum.

IN THE LIGHT TRUST

The Municipal's Scheme to Prevent St. Louis Competition Develops.

ALL THE ARC-LIGHTING SYSTEMS OF THE COUNTRY UNITED.

The Business That Kept President McDonald From Appearing Before the Board of Public Improvements Last Week—Commissioner Holman Shows the Situation of the City.

A trust holding all the electric arc-lighting systems of the country will be completed in New York within a few days, and the Municipal Co. of St. Louis will be in it. The consolidation will make itself felt in the St. Louis situation very soon.

The big financiers of the electric companies have been working on this trust in New York for two weeks. The Edison General Electric Co. and the Thomson-Houston Co. now control all the arc-lighting systems in use except the Westinghouse patents. The largest stockholders of the two first companies have already come into the trust, and it was by their advice that Henry Villard yesterday was made President of the trust. The telegraph reports simply that Villard was elected President of the Edison company. That is how the managers of the scheme wanted it to appear. Negotiations are now pending with Westinghouse stockholders, and their patents will come into the possession of the trust before this month is over. Then the electric lighting of every city in the United States will be in the hands of the trust, and it will fix the prices.

CLEVER PRESIDENT M'DONALD.

Every man of intelligence who has been watching electric lighting affairs has been fully cognizant of the intentions of the companies, but the work being done in New York has been kept so secret that the barest hints of what has been going on have got into the papers. Managing Director James Campbell and President A. J. McDonald have not only been on the inside of the whole deal, but President McDonald has been in New York for the past ten days, giving his assistance in working out the details of the consolidation. This was the reason why he was not before the Board of Public Improvements last week, at the meeting held especially to make him tell why the company was violating its contract with the city. None of the commissioners of the Board of Public Improvements knew it, however, and when they accepted the excuse he sent and his promise to be at the meeting Tuesday, they did not imagine that they were giving him better opportunity to carry out his plan of depriving the city of recourse against the company when it gets ready to call on the board to stand and deliver a better price for the lighting than $74.95 a lamp.

There are several electricians in St. Louis closely concerned with the affairs of the Municipal Co., from whom the commissioners of the board could get all the information they want as to the plan of the company to squeeze the city this year. These men will tell what they know, confidentially, but they will not be put on the witness stand, nor be interviewed in the papers. They knew that President McDonald would not be at last week's meeting and knew the reason. They would have informed the board of this if the commissioners had made any effort to find out what was going on, but the commissioners do not believe that this is the right policy.

THE SCHEME OUTLINED.

They insist upon getting everthing formally. One of the men said yesterday: "You will see next Tuesday that McDonald will come before the board and will promise and excuse. The trust is not quite ready to show its hand. They want to delay all action by the city for two months. At the end of that time the contract will be abandoned and the city will have to take the Municipal's bid again at higher figures. There will be no competition."

"What do you think of this?" was asked yesterday of Water Commissioner M. L. Holman, who represents the Electric Lighting Committee of the Board of Public Improvements.

COMMISSIONER HOLMAN'S ADMISSION.

"I don't see what they have to gain by delay," said the Commissioner. "It seems to me they have everything now that they could get. If the trust was to be formed, it has got far enough along now to keep out competition. If the company lays down the contract all we have to do is to relet and sue the company for damages. An amicable forfeiture would be effected, and the company would not put the city into darkness, but would go on lighting until the new contract was made."

"At the company's own price?"

"Well, what are we to do?" asked Commissioner Holman. "We can't hang them or take them out and shoot them. We would have to sue them."

"Then the company would have the cash price for lighting the city between the time they laid down and the reletting, and would have also the greater price they bid the second time, while the city would have nothing but the $50,000 and the chance of getting damages through a long suit."

"The city would get the light, too," the Commissioner said.

"Do you think the board will let this be the issue of the whole affair?"

"I don't think this will come. I believe that there is going to be a lot of grumbling and cursing, and then the company will go ahead and put up the lights we want. When you are in a buggy with a slow horse you whip him up, don't you, and keep lashing him, but you don't pull a pistol and shoot him in the shafts."

CASUALTIES.

DROWNED IN A MINE.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—A dispatch received from Konigsberg, East Prussia, reports a peculiar and fatal accident. The Government of Konigsberg is bounded on the north by the Baltic, and along the shores of this sea is obtained a large proportion of the world's supply of amber. This substance is there partly cast up by the sea, partly obtained by means of nets and partly out of a bed of bituminous wood. Last night an exceedingly heavy sea was running in the Baltic. Close to the shore, near Palmnicken, a small fishing town, is an amber mine, in which a number of men were working. Suddenly the water began to pour into the mine in a perfect torrent and began to fill the small workings. The men made a wild rush to escape, but six of them found it impossible to breast the torrent in which they were engulfed and they were drowned.

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 13.—Several accidents happened on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago road Thursday night. Two freight trains collided at midnight near Lawrence Station, 117 miles west of this city, and the engines, with thirty-five cars, were wrecked. The day express followed the limited a half hour later, and the engines on this train also left the track a short distance behind the limited. Both trains were in the same predicament. At 1 o'clock yesterday morning another freight wreck occurred between Verner Station and Woods Run and two brakemen were slightly injured.

FOUND DROWNED.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 13.—The body of William Wilkins, who mysteriously disappeared from his home near Burning Springs, some weeks since, was found floating in the Little Kanawha River yesterday. It is now believed that Wilkins had endeavored to cross the river at night in a boat, which upset, and he was drowned.

FATALLY INJURED.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 13.—E. E. Snyder, one of the most prosperous farmers of Gilmer County, while going home from the county seat yesterday, was thrown from his horse and injured so terribly that he died in a few hours.

A FATAL FALL.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 13.—Penaire Sherry, 16 years old, son of Gen. Byron W. Sherry, fell from the third-story window of the High School building at Twelfth and Locust streets last evening and broke his neck.

SILVER SHIELD Hams and Bacon, delicious and tender. The perfection of the packer's art, at M. Dougherty's.

SILVER SHIELD Hams and Bacon, mild, tender and juicy, at Gill Bros.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch,

PUBLISHED BY
THE PULITZER PUBLISHING CO.
JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

TERMS OF THE DAILY.

One year, postage paid, every afternoon and Sunday morning	$10 00
Six months	5 00
Three months	2 50
By the week (delivered by carrier)	15
By the month (delivered by carrier)	65
Sunday edition, by mail, per year	2 00

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor upon us by reporting the same to this office by postal card.

All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed

POST-DISPATCH,
513 Olive st.

POSTAGE.

Entered at the Post-office, St. Louis, Mo., as Second-class matter.

DOMESTIC.	Per Copy
Eight to sixteen pages	1 Cent
Eighteen to thirty-two pages	2 Cents

FOREIGN.

Daily or Sunday	8 Pages	1 Cent
	10 to 16 Pages	2 Cents
	18 to 24 Pages	3 Cents
	26 to 36 Pages	4 Cents

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Editorial Rooms	285
Business Office	284

London Office, 82 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross.
New York Bureau, Room 86, Pulitzer Building, Max H. Fischer, Manager.

THE POST-DISPATCH

Guarantees to Advertisers a Larger Local Circulation than that of Any Other TWO St. Louis Newspapers Combined.

TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1892.

THE "dark cellar" of the Collector's office must be abolished.

THE cheating of the city out of its license revenue must be stopped.

HAVE the property owners of this city any rights which Collector ZIEGENHEIN is bound to respect?

ELECTRICAL executions are denounced as barbarous. So they are, but is not all killing barbarous?

WAS there a postscript in the letter Mr. BLAINE sent to CLARKSON? Mr. HARRISON's friends would like to know.

SENATOR DAVID B. HILL will never succeed in making himself greater than the Democracy. But in attempting to do so he is likely to involve his party in disaster and destroy himself.

The SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH *accepts advertising on a distinct and unequivocating guarantee that its circulation in the City of St. Louis and suburbs is more than double that of the "Republic" and larger than any other Sunday newspaper.*

THE President has given some excellent observations on the evils of gerrymandering to Congress, but he has failed to make any pointed remarks to his party friends in Ohio, who are most in need of advice and rebuke on this subject.

THE City Comptroller has called the Street Commissioner "a small boy," and the Street Commissioner has called the City Comptroller "a darned fool." This is gratifying evidence that the interests of the city are carefully guarded.

THE Philadelphia *Record* complains bitterly that the character of the representatives in the Pennsylvania Legislature has fallen so low that a little change is imperative. A little more interest in local affairs is needed not only in Pennsylvania but in most other States.

SENATOR HILL has discovered that the collection of "Don'ts" addressed to him by the WORLD contained a vast amount of sound political wisdom. Another may properly be added to it: "Having found that you are making a fool of yourself, don't keep it up."

NOTHING is lacking now to make the spectacle presented by the meeting of the State League of Republican Clubs in Sedalia characteristically complete except a speech from "de ole man," congratulating the party upon the "Harmony" of the convention. A finer specimen of "Harmony and Regularity" has not been seen in Missouri for several months.

THE proposition that Congress place a heavy tax upon cigarettes, in order to discourage the use of them, is a further step in the line of paternal government folly. The logical conclusion of this movement is governmental prohibition of all things which a majority of legislators may consider harmful, and hence the destruction of personal liberty. The tax for moral purposes is apt to be an immoral tax.

THERE is a prospect that the application of ESTHER DOOLITTLE, the aged and infirm woman who went through the war as an army nurse, for a pension will be granted at this session of Congress. The bill fixing the amount has been agreed to in committee. It is gratifying to note that the leaden feet of justice sometimes reach their destination through the labyrinth of the Congressional circumlocution office.

THE marvelous commercial growth of St. Louis during the past ten years is attracting the notice of the entire country. In directing public attention to the fact that, owing to the incomparable natural advantages, St. Louis is one of the best buying markets in the United States, the Bureau of Information of the Autumnal Festivities Association is doing a work which will help this city to a position of still greater commercial importance within the next few years. In all lines the city can compete satisfactorily with honest commercial opposition from any direction, and in many important branches of trade this city is undeniably the best business center in the Mississippi Valley, and the natural market for the buyers of the West.

CHARITY AND REFORM.

The friends of Gen. BOOTH of the Salvation Army are filled with satisfaction over the unqualified success of the philanthropic scheme which he initiated one year ago. In spite of ridicule and abuse the General obtained the necessary funds to start his enterprise and the outcome of the first year's work will no doubt induce men of wealth to provide the funds necessary to complete the programme. Nor is the satisfaction confined to the friends of the Salvation Army. Those who disapprove of the peculiar methods of that singular organization, but who sympathize with its benevolent purpose, cannot but be glad that poverty is being relieved with some little measure of success. Sympathy in these days is so profound and so earnest that charitable work is commended, no matter what methods may be adopted to carry it on.

But there is another aspect of the matter which should not be forgotten. It gives us pleasure to hear that Gen. BOOTH has provided so many million breakfasts to the submerged population of London, and so many million lodgings to the helpless outcasts of the East End. But is it not a melancholy pleasure? If the good people who rub their hands with delight over the huge statistics of the first year's work will analyze their unctuous feeling they will fail to find much encouragement. Rather will they be appalled at the magnitude of the task which Gen. BOOTH has so bravely undertaken.

The fact is "scientific philanthropy" is full of danger. Of course no one will deprecate charity, but it is to be feared that philanthropy will be turned into one of the most effective weapons of plutocracy. Men who accumulate millions by means of unrighteous privileges appease their conscience by giving a few hundreds in charity. They divert public attention to the wrong end of the problem. Instead of devising methods to prevent pauperism they construct huge systems of "scientific philanthropy" to relieve it. This policy costs less, satisfies the conscience and saves privileges. But it does not touch the real problem, and ought not to satisfy any intelligent person.

WORLD CONGRESSES.

During the World's Fair next year there will be numerous international congresses called for considering many of the subjects of most moment to mankind. Scientific, social and political interests will there be discussed, and an attempt made to unite the people of all nations in common aims. There will be delegates from all quarters of the globe representing all stages of civilization, but animated by a common hope and purpose. The world has never seen such a spectacle. Something like it was thought of during the London exhibition of 1851, but the hopes then raised dissolved in a mist of rhetoric and sentimentality. Nothing practical came of it, and whatever of worth there was in it was soon forgotten.

But there is reason to think that the world has moved forward since 1851. What was then a sentimental yearning is now a definite purpose. The first condition of success is to know what is wanted and then to know how to go about to get it. Ideas never realize themselves. They wait upon the practical sense which never wakes up until it feels the pressure of necessity. It appears now that the individual feels that in co-operation better results can be secured, and these congresses constitute a step in the direction of worldwide co-operation in work and thought.

Of course, not much will be actually done. But when men travel thousands of miles to shake hands with members of an alien race and have a little chat with people they never saw, to swap notions and study each other's methods, it certainly means that an attempt will be made to begin to do. It is a very practical journey these people are going to make, and the result can not but be useful. The solitary worker in New York or St. Louis will fee stimulated when he thinks that other solitary workers in London and Berlin and Melbourne, who are studying the same problems, will meet him in Chicago and compare notes with him. Such meetings will be of great aid to science and will produce more fruitful work.

But more than this there will come a spirit of comradeship between men of different races. International prejudices, the stupidest but most natural of all prejudices, will be mitigated if not broken down. Influences of this kind are very subtle and very far reaching. One step more and kindliness will be felt in politics. A world assembly of scientists or working philanthropists is worth a dozen Peace Congresses composed of pulpy dreamers. They will not accomplish very much, perhaps, but little though it be, it will be a step in advance out of which splendid results may come in the future.

THE Blaine Republicans seem to be all of one mind, which is bent against HARRISON. In the struggle for the nomination the delegates from the Southern States will play a conspicuous, if not a decisive, part. It is well known, too, that they are in politics for "what there is in it," and are more interested in the candidate's barrel than in his character. On this fact, and on this fact only, does Gen. ALGER rest his hopes. In considering his qualifications the party managers will not think of any test of his fitness other than his contribution to the campaign fund. What is he willing to give for the nomination? As they can't have BLAINE's brain they must have some other man's boodle, and no Republican has been or will be more generous in this respect than the Brevet Major-General—unless, perhaps, JOHN WANAMAKER of Pennsylvania is willing to do the handsome thing.

THE opinion is steadily gaining ground that HILL's persistence in his snap convention scheme will force the Democrats to take a presidential candidate outside of New York. It is held by many of the wisest Democrats, including prominent New Yorkers. The WORLD voices this belief by giving a list of outside presidential possibilities which includes Gov. BOIES of Iowa, Gov. PATTISON of Pennsylvania, Senator PALMER of Illinois, Senator CARLISLE of Kentucky, Chief Justice FULLER of Illinois, Senator GORMAN of Maryland, Gov. RUSSELL of Massachusetts, Gov. GRAY of Indiana and Gov. ABBETT of New Jersey.

TWO INCIDENTS which occurred during the past week show that the St. Louis thug is developing into a superior person. A highwayman took a purse out of a lady's pocket, thus displaying a degree of intelligence and skill in unraveling a mystery never known to have been reached before by man, and a burglar, having unwittingly taken a piece of jewelry from a lady, which was an heirloom, returned it with profuse apologies. The St. Louis thug would pass for an "elegant" gentleman in Chicago.

THE difference between that charming but superior person, the Boston girl, and all other girls has been discovered. Other girls just grow but the Boston girl is the result of a mysterious process which the Bostonians call "femiculture." The "femicultured" product can always be distinguished by the knowing look which glimmers through her eye-glasses.

AN exchange remarks: "Some of the biggest dams in the world are in California." Since BLAINE passed the Republican nomination to HARRISON, there have been some very large cuss words circling around the Pacific coast.

THE resolution of the merchant tailors at their National Convention to abolish long credits will not bother the dudes. A short credit is just as good to get clothes on.

THE advocates of the anti-option dealing bill are merely working for the future welfare of the 'Change operators—they are trying to keep them out of the "pit."

SENATOR HILL should refute the charge that his early convention is a snap convention. He can easily prove now that it is not a snap.

THE proposed prohibitive tax on cigarettes might be justified on the ground that it is levied for the protection of the community.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

[No matter written on both sides of the sheet can appear under this head.—ED.]

Robbing Street Car Passengers.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I desire to call attention to the way the patrons of the Northern Central street car line are treated, especially those who go out on the Natural Bridge road extension. I will merely cite one case of the many insults we are compelled to put up with.

On Tuesday, Feb. 9, at about 3 p. m., the driver of said extension had on board a load of ladies, who had been down town and were returning home heavily laden with their purchases. The driver was a little behind time and was driving his mules at a gallop to make up lost time. As a consequence, his car jumped the track about two miles from its destination. The driver then rushed into the car, and in a very excitable manner ordered every one out into the mud until he could pull his car on the track. After getting the ladies with their bundles all out, where they stood in mud and slush up to the shoe-mouth, the driver deliberately hitched his mules to the other end of the car, pulled it on the down-track and went back towards the stables with all speed, notwithstanding the protestations of the passengers, who were left to wade the balance of the way home through mud, or otherwise stand where they were for half an hour until another extension came along and then pay their fare again to get carried the balance of the way out, as the first driver had taken up their transfers. This is not the first time such a thing has occurred and there are numerous other grievances that can be cited. To all this and much more all parties concerned are willing to make affidavit if necessary.

ONE OF THE PASSENGERS.

Building Association Loans.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Will you kindly ask Mr. G. W. Davis, who wrote the letter on page 28 of your last Sunday's issue, the following questions:

1. By what right or authority can a building association fix the rate of premium its borrowers shall pay?
2. Why 33⅓ per cent is the rate fixed by the associations he speaks of in this communication?
3. When do the borrowers begin to pay said premium—from the beginning of the association or from the time they bid in their money?
4. For how long will the borrower pay premium under this $300 plan?

"A SQUEEZER."

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

Please inform me why the number 329 was so promiscuously published throughout the United States shortly after the Garfield election. A SUBSCRIBER.

This had reference to the De Golyer contracts, in which it was charged by some of President Garfield's opponents that he was improperly interested. The sum of $329 was what he was charged with having corruptly received.

Can you inform me what the total amount of the winnings of race horses was in 1891? SPORT.

The combined winnings of all the horses, regardless of age, that won $5,000 and over on the American turf last year foot up the enormous total of $2,025,145, against $1,656,147 in 1890, $1,481,420 in 1889, $1,161,045 in 1888, and $892,231 in 1887.

Would like to know the heathen gods to which certain flowers were devoted. SENTIMENT.

The lily was sacred to Juno; the myrtle and the rose were emblems of Venus; to Minerva were given the violet and the olives; dittany was the flower of Diana; Ceres had the poppy; Mars, the ash; Bacchus, the grape leaf; Hercules, the poplar, and Jupiter, the monarch of trees, the oak. Translating this floral code, we may conclude that among the Romans the lily and the oak stood as the emblems of power; the myrtle and the rose, of love; the olive and the violet, of learning; the ash, of war, and the grape leaf, of festivity.

Have forests anything to do with the rainfall of a country? Would it have any effect on the fertility or production of the soil of this country if the forests were all destroyed? CLERK.

The question propounded is one on which scientists differ widely. Some maintain that forests are a cause of heavy rainfall and others that they are merely an effect. It is generally admitted that the foliage prevents evaporation taking place so rapidly as would be the case if there were none, and that a region denuded of trees would show a lower degree of average humidity than a forest-clad district, in which conditions otherwise similar prevailed. But that trees would produce a heavy rainfall in a region naturally arid, such as the Sahara or the Great Basin, is generally disbelieved. Trees probably increase the moisture in a part of the country where moisture is present, but do not create rain clouds in a region where little water-laden air is found.

What is the meaning of the term "Round Robin?" A. L.

A round robin is a petition or protest signed in such a way that no name heads the list. Of course the signatures are placed in a circular form. The device is French and the term a corruption of rond (round) ruban (a ribbon). It was first adopted by the officers of government as a means of making known their grievances.

What regiment during the war was known as the "Eagle Carrier?" G. A. R.

The Eighth Wisconsin carried a bald eagle known as "Old Abe." He perched on the standard and in battle fluttered over the regiment. The bird was kept for many years in the State House at Madison. Shortly before death Old Abe astonished his admirers by beginning to lay eggs.

How can smoke stains be removed from a ceiling? HOUSEKEEPER.

Smoke stains can be removed from a calcined or painted ceiling by washing the spot with water in which a handful of soda has been dissolved, and from paper, by rubbing with stale bread. In either case, all dust and loose articles should first be wiped off with a soft cloth. Judgment must be used in regard to the bread. It must be entirely free from any moisture, but not hard enough to scratch or glaze the paper.

If the spot should happen to be in a conspicuous place, and the paper a handsome one, it would be best to experiment on some less exposed surface first.

Will you please answer in Sunday's paper how Queen Victoria signs her name and why Longfellow wrote the "Wreck of the Hesperus" and what is called the Spanish Main. X. Z.

1. The full name of the Queen of England is Victoria Alexandrina, but on her ascension to the throne she dropped the Alexandrina, and signed simply Victoria. 2. Longfellow's "The Wreck of the Hesperus," is not founded on fact. This is proved by the fact that a gale from the northeast could never have blown a vessel on the Reef of Norman's Woe, it being sheltered in that direction by a large body of land. 3. The Spanish Main is rather an indefinite term. By some it has been applied to all the seas bordering on South America, both East and West, and by others to the West Indies. In this latter sense it was used at the time of the famous buccaneers of the Spanish Main. The reason that the term was applied to the waters of the South Atlantic and South Pacific was the grant made by the Pope of all these lands to the King of Spain. Many nations, notably the English, refused to recognize this right, and the result was that for generations war was almost constant on the Spanish Main.

Can you let me know the Catholic population of the United States, and the number of Catholic schools. CLERICUS.

"Hoffman's Catholic Directory" for 1892, puts the total Catholic population of the United States at 8,647,221. This is 67,255 more than the figures in the Directory for 1891 foot up. According to the recent United States census, the Catholic population of the country in 1890 was 6,250,045, which is 2,397,176 less than the Directory's figures. Baptized persons below the age of 9 years were not included in the United States census report. The compilers of the Directory estimate that this class constitute about 15 per cent. of the entire population of the Catholic Church. The difference between the figures in the directory for 1891, which gives the returns for 1890, and those given in the United States census, is 2,829,921. Adopting the estimate of the compilers of the Directory, that those excluded from the census report are 15 per cent of the Catholic population, 937,506 ought to be added to the census figures. This would make the Catholic population, according to the late census, 7,187,551, and would decrease the discrepancy betweed the census aggregate and that of the Directory to 1,392,415.

In a general summary the Directory says that there are 9,062 Catholic priests in the United States, 8,042 churches, 3,552 stations, (that is, places where mass is celebrated at intervals, but which have no pastor), 1,683 chapels, 223 orphan asylums, with 25,518 inmates; 54 theological seminaries, with 1,739 students; 138 colleges, 655 academies, and 3,406 parochial schools, which are attended by 700,753 pupils.

How many Confederate battle flags are in the possession of the United States? GRAY.

There are 169 Confederate battle flags in the collection of war relics at Washington. Of these, twenty-eight separate regimental colors were captured after Pickett's charge at Gettysburg.

Can you give me the price of platinum and inform me where it is found? METALLURGIST.

The demand for platinum for use in science has raised its value to three-quarters that of gold. Three years ago it was worth $80 a pound. It now costs $160, or eleven times more than silver. It is found in small quantities in Peru, Colombia, Brazil, the Ural Mountains, California, Oregon and Borneo. The yearly output has never been more than four tons and is now three.

Will you kindly state in your column of Answers to Correspondents, the number of troops engaged on each side at the Battle of Gettysburg. G. F. L.

The exact or even the approximate number of troops at Gettysburg has been a matter of dispute ever since the war, and will probably continue to be. It is generally stated that Lee had about 60,000 men and Meade from 82,000 to 84,000, but many Federal officers claim that these figures are too low in the first case and too high in the second.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L.—You can have two builds on the board of cassino.

B. B. G.—Consult a modiste on the matter mentioned.

L. J. F.—Your question is unintelligible; state it more clearly.

NELSON.—Address Frank Gaiennie at the Exposition Building.

SUBSCRIBER—There are no quotations in this market of the article mentioned.

SUBSCRIBER.—The population of the United States in 1890 was 62,880,361.

CHILLICOTHE.—Write to the principal of the school for the desired information.

E. H. H.—For the desired information apply at the office of the Circuit Clerk in the Court-house.

LITTLE ANNIE ROONEY.—The dividing line between liking and loving is so fine as to defy successful definition.

P. P.—1. Sara Bernhardt does not sing in opera. 2. The words mentioned are all accented on the first syllable.

C. J. B.—A wins; saying that there should be a star for each State on the jack of the American flag is not giving the number of the stars.

P. S.—You can suit your taste as to the style of setting of an engagement ring. It is perfectly proper to place initials on the inside of the ring.

CONSTANT READER.—Your information is incorrect. Memberships in the Merchants' Exchange have a market value, and no initiation fee of $2,500 is charged.

SUBSCRIBER.—If you give a chattel mortgage on your furniture, the fact that you have been unfortunate would not prevent its seizure. The exemption law does not apply under the conditions named.

ROSEBUD.—If you invite a gentleman to accompany you to a leap year ball you may, if you choose, present him with a rosebud. Whether he will approve of your course in extending the invitation depends entirely on the young man. In all probability you will not injure your popularity by so doing.

READER.—The "sweet sixteen" were as follows: L. A. Steber, B. W. Euling, Theo Horman, A. Fisher, C. E. Solomon, J. H. Amelung, C. W. Francis, Hy. S. Turner, James L. Patterson, M. Dwight Collier, J. E. Haggerty, Mich Madden, Jno. B. Woestman, J. H. Pohlman, Herm Rechlein, Sam B. Hannan.

THINGS WISE AND OTHERWISE.

So we are to have a new life of Napoleon; this time in a popular magazine, with all the embellishments of rhetorical and pictorial art. As popular magazines are not "run for glory," but for money, and as they would publish an illustrated biography of Judas Iscariot if it were likely to pay, we may accept this latest Napoleonic venture as practical proof of a demand for Napoleonic literature; which fact—considering that there are whole libraries of such literature already—proves that the man himself is still an unexhausted object of interest. Without reckoning all that was written about him before his death, in the seventy years since that event he has been written down and written up by all sorts of writers, and from every conceivable point of view. No man in the entire range of human history has provoked so much criticism, good, bad, and indifferent; and no man living to-day has as much historic vitality as this dead man. There must have been some mighty stuff in him to last so long and still be so strong.

If the life and character of Napoleon are so well known, his form and features and dress are equally familiar. His is the one portrait in the world which is recognized in every civilized or half civilized country in the world. If it were set up in Central Africa, the Arabs would know it if the negroes did not, and whether daubed on a signboard or painted on a Sevres vase, or cast in bronze, or cut in marble or cameo, nobody has to be told who it is. I believe I have seen the most of the Napoleonic portraits in existence—certainly the best of them; yet no work of painter or sculptor has so deeply impressed me as this little pen and ink sketch by Victor Hugo—than whom, in my opinion, there never was a greater word-painter:

"To sketch here the appearance of Napoleon on horseback, glass in hand, upon the heights of Rossomme, at dawn on the 18th of June, 1815, would be almost superfluous. Before we point him out everybody has seen him. This calm profile under the little chapeau of the school of Brienne, this green uniform, the white facings concealing the stars on his breast, the overcoat concealing the epaulettes; the bit of red sash under the waistcoat, the leather breeches; the white horse with his housings of purple velvet, with crowned N's and eagles on the corners; the Hessian boots over silk stockings, the silver spurs, the Marengo sword—this whole form of the last Cæsar lives in all imaginations, applauded by half the world, reprobated by the rest."

"Away back before the war" I was driving through the residence portion of Baltimore with a friend. Ours was the only vehicle, and there was but one other person in sight on the quiet street—a short, rather heavily-set gentleman walking slowly along ahead of us, with his hands behind his back and his head slightly bowed. As we came abreast of him he turned his face slightly to look at us and my friend said: "That's Bonaparte." The information was not needed; I would know that face among a million anywhere. This son of Jerome Bonaparte and Miss Patterson bore a stronger resemblance to the Emperor than did any of the rest of the family. The likeness was to me startling, and I do not wonder that when he appeared in a box at the opera in Paris on a certain occasion, the whole house rose and shouted "Vive Napoleon!"

Many years after the Baltimore incident, I was sitting smoking in the vestibule of the Hotel l'Ecu, in Geneva. A carriage came to the door, a gentleman stepped out, passed quickly by me and went up stairs. I had no more than a glimpse of his face, but it was almost as familiar to me as my own. "Who is that gentleman?" I said to the porter. "That is Prince Napoleon." "I thought as much." It was "Plon-Plon" who died a little while ago, the half brother of Patterson-Bonaparte, and, if a legal marriage is anything, the illegitimate son of his father. He resembled his uncle in face, but in figure not nearly so much as did his half-brother. As for Napoleon III., he did not look like his uncle at all, for the very good and sufficient reason that he did not have a drop of Napoleonic blood in his veins.

In my school days we were taught that the divine faculty called "reason" was the exclusive property of man, and that the animal creation had nothing but "instinct" for their guidance; instinct, according to the dictionary, being "desire or aversion acting without the intervention of reason or deliberation." Yet 2,000 years ago they knew better, for a certain ancient writer says: "A dog that has lost his master follows his tracks by smell. Coming to a place where the road divides, he noses one branch very carefully, but if he discovers nothing there, he dashes into the other with head up—knowing his master must have gone that way. What is this but reason?" Sure enough.

A few evenings ago I was calling upon a family, among whose members was one of those ugly pugs which, as it seems to me, must be kept as Charles II. said his brother James took his mistresses: "By way of penance." But these apoplectic looking canines, with stumpy legs, tightly twisted tails, and hideous heads and faces, must have a deal of sense. This particular pug stood before a stove, with his forefeet on the lower part of it, and warmed himself as naturally as a human would. The cushion on which Puggy slept at night was kept in a low closet by the fire. His mistress told me that when bedtime came he would pull the door of the closet open, draw out the cushion, hold it in his teeth before the stove until sufficiently warmed and then lie down on it and go to sleep. A lively case of "instinct" that! Here is even a better one: A medical friend of mine with a large practice was obliged to keep two horses, which he used alternately. Somebody gave him a fine English bull-dog, which was kept in the stable and never left it except to accompany the horses when they were taken to the neighboring river to drink. On one occasion he was trotting along beside them when the driver of a passing express wagon cut him over the back with a whip. Bull stopped, saw where the blow came from, saw that the man who struck him was out of his reach, and running around in front of the horse he drove, jumped up and caught the poor animal by the nose, gave it a vicious shake and then went on about his business. If this is not a plain process of reasoning, what is it? The dog felt the blow, and not being able to get at the man, did the next best thing by biting the man's horse. He could not have done any better had he owned two legs instead of four.

"The poor Indian, Lo," may not be so far wrong in thinking that,

"Admitted to that equal sky,
His faithful dog shall bear him company."

I have known men, and so have you, with whom no decent dog would associate. Is the brutish man immortal and the self-respecting dog not?

I once heard a teacher say this to his class in English literature: "The first duty of an author is to make himself understood by his readers. If, therefore, the reader of ordinary intelligence cannot understand a book (assuming it is not of a technical or scientific character) then the fault is with the author. My advice is to lay such a book aside, and do not be afraid or ashamed to confess your inability to understand it. A famous father of the Church said of a certain tough dogma: 'I believe because it is impossible.' There are people nowadays, who think it argues superior 'culture' on their part to read these incomprehensible books; and that ideas must be great in proportion to the obscurity of the language in which they are clothed. My own opinion—based on considerable experience—is that an author who has anything of real value to say, can and does say it in intelligible English; and that the unintelligible author has no ideas worth digging for. The greatest writers are the simplest and plainest. Cicero, Plutarch, Seneca, Tacitus, Shakespeare, Bacon, Milton, Gibbon, Pope, Byron, not to mention a host of others, can be easily understood by any bright boy or girl of 15. Do not waste your time and eyesight, then, on the obscurantes, who require vocabularies, cyclopedias, and clubs to understand them. Confine your reading to those you can understand, and if you live to exhaust the stock of these, you will have sufficient knowledge to give yourselves a rest for the remainder of your days."

THE HATCH BILL.

Strong Opposition to the Anti-Option Measure.

EXCHANGES, BANKERS AND BROKERS ANXIOUS TO BE HEARD.

Congressman Hatch's Correspondence on the Pending Legislation—A St. Louis Business Man's Strong Letter—A Prophecy Recalled—The General Local Feeling.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—The Hatch or Washburn option measure, which has been undergoing a hearing before the Committee on Agriculture in the House, is exciting a great deal of comment and has called forth a multitude of letters and petitions as well as individuals for and against its passage. Up to the present time the committee has heard from those persons, in person, who are favorable to the bill, but from the numbers of letters and resolutions received to-day it is quite apparent that the exchanges, bankers and brokers throughout the country do not propose to allow any such legislation to succeed if they can prevent it.

The SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH correspondent called at the committee room of Mr. Hatch to-day and found an extraordinary mail from all sections bearing upon the subject. Prominent among the letters received was one from the head of the National Farmers' Alliance, in which he stated:

You kindly invite me to appear before your committee and present my view on certain bills now pending before your body relating to dealing in futures in agricultural products. Please accept the assurance of my warm appreciation of the honor you do me and of my desire to comply with your kind request if at all practicable. Facilities for the dangerous concentration of power in the hands of the few seem to be the outgrowth of the rapid expansion and development of our civilization. How best to restrain this evil tendency and restore a just equilibrium between the great industries of the country is to-day the supreme demand upon statesmanship, and it is gratifying to know that it is now engaging the serious attention of the American Congress.

Another letter upon the same subject, from a prominent factor in St. Louis, who desires his name withheld for the present, says:

ST. LOUIS TESTIMONY.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.

Hon. Wm. M. Hatch, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR—If we read correctly the signs of the times, a fact of the greatest significance, as it presents itself to our minds, is that the great mass of thinking people, who are dependent upon their brain and muscle for a livelihood, are casting around to ascertain how it is that the rich seem to be constantly becoming richer, and the poor poorer, and how it is that the great commercial centers of this continent are constantly absorbing and centralizing the capital of the nation, as manifested by their marvelous growth and improvements, while the producing country at large is scarcely able to sustain itself.

In consequence of such an investigation, it is believed that the tendency of speculative gambling is the chief cause, hence it is that legislative enactments are being invoked to correct many evils which seem to be growing and developing out of the innate human desire to obtain by chance the means of a living and the avoidance of labor if possible.

Only very recently the great and growing evils resulting from what is known as the Louisiana Lottery have called for national legislation which has finally wiped it out of existence, and now the well meaning and better classes of our citizens are asking that transactions in the commercial marts of our country, dignified by the name of an option system, be also prohibited by the laws of our common land. It is simply necessary to point out the gigantic evil consequences brought about by the wild reckless gambling in our boards of trade during the past decade in all home markets, and in full swing for the past twenty years in the market, while the system has been in vogue in the markets of New York and Chicago for the past thirty years. That such transactions are now generally recognized as not only an illegitimate mode of trading, but absolutely disastrous to all commercial honor and stability of business principles, and diametrically opposed to public policy, goes without saying. Such practices are not only producing absolute bankruptcy to the producer of grain, cotton and provisions, but are unquestionably subversive of all moral and honest principles of life, hence it is that failures, frauds, embezzlements and suicides are largely on the increase throughout our country. Hence it is largely that combinations of capital Farmers' Alliances and labor organizations are developing throughout our country. Hence it is that a great and increasing enmity between capital and labor is often assuming a dangerous phase in our body politic. Hence it is that the manufacturer and merchant trying to conduct a legitimate business is forced against his will to embark in speculation in order to sustain himself. Hence it is that great and rapid fluctuation in the price of our commodities, whether through bearish or bullish influences, unsettles values and demoralizes business to such an extent as to well nigh make it a dangerous proposition to longer conduct lawful and legitimate pursuits. The option system, as it is designated, has in truth not a single redeeming feature connected with it, and the question is hardly worthy of discussion. Therefore it becomes the duty of every right minded citizen to give the bill now before our national legislative bodies, known as the Washburn and Hatch bills, their hearty and unqualified support. And the banking, manufacturing and mercantile interests of this country demand that memorials and personal efforts be presented and given in order to secure the support and final passage of the bill by its representatives. There is now no measure before the House of such importance to the future happiness and welfare of the masses as the above known bill.

A CHICAGO MAN.

One of the leading dealers in Chicago, following in the same line, writes:

Hon. Wm. M. Hatch, Washington, D.C.:

DEAR SIR—The principle of fair play should induce our legislators to give producers protection from the "short" or wind sales at present in vogue on our exchanges. It is the fact that foreign dealers and importers hedge against their stocks and the on-passage shipments by sales in our market. It is hard enough for the producer to meet the competition from India and other parts of the world, that exists, but this competition is but a small part of the evil; given the facts, that are monthly furnished to the world by our Government bulletins, and which are supplemented and magnified by the boomers and professionals, until the world believes in the unlimited supply that can be furnished by this country. Our speculative markets are then used as the dumping ground of the world, and have to practically carry the crop of the world, by sales against foreign supplies. The greater the supply from the impoverished and cheap labor of the Ryot, the greater the club which is used to beat down prices here. The short sales made cannot, in the nature of things, have any intention of delivery of the property on the part of the foreign seller; he supplies his wants from other countries, and hedges or insures himself by the wind sales here, until the arrival and sale of his shipment, or from store, as the case may be. The abstention from buying in this country, of itself has a depressing effect. Without the aforesaid wind sale, the accumulation of grain which follows is usually marketed at bankrupt sale, as another harvest approaches and is then acquired by the foreigner at his own price. Our producer then has a real grievance inasmuch as the wind sales against such foreign supplies are plainly a burden that our markets should not be required to carry in addition to the crop of our own country. The operation may not have the moral objection, if sales made on foreign account represented a hedge or insurance against actual property owned abroad by the seller, that it does in the case of the seller who is not the owner of any property at the time of the sale; but if there is any merit in the spirit of protection to American industry the American producer should be protected and is entitled to protection from the marketing in the country of millions upon millions of grain and produce grown in Russia, India and all the ends of the earth, which is practically done now by the "option or future" business of our grain exchanges. The requiring that all sales of grain or provisions should be accompanied by a delivery, would and should put a stop to this species of trade, which, I contend, is a detriment and injury to the country. Yours truly,

Chicago, Feb. 7, 1892. DAVID H. GILE.

PROPHECY RECALLED.

A leading operator of Cincinnati, whose name is withheld at the request of Chairman Hatch, sends the following:

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 5, 1892.

To the Honorable Chairman and Members of the Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—You have doubtless heard of "Benner's Prophecies," which have been repeatedly published in book form for over fifteen years. He has come so close to the truth always as to entitle him to attention. In all of his predictions of prosperous years he has invariably coupled the prosperity with active speculation. He always couples predictions of bad periods with absence of speculation. He is not a speculator, but an Ohio farmer. If speculation and prosperous years go hand in hand let us hope for a period of active speculation—His last prophecy is published in the Cincinnati Price Current of Feb. 4. He confidently predicts six years of great stagnation in business, with prices depressed to the lowest point. He intimates that unless the crops of 1892 are very full ones the depression will be unprecedented. He bases this on the demonetization of silver and on the entire insufficiency of our present national bank system to furnish currency.

The forepart of next week representatives from Chicago and other boards of trade and brokers' exchanges have intimated that they will attend the sessions of the committee and speak in opposition to the measure.

The following from the Brokers' Exchange of Chicago has been received by Mr. Hatch, explaining the position of that body with regard to the matter and urgently protesting against the enactment of the bill.

AN URGENT PROTEST.

We believe that the passage of any such bill would be not only seriously detrimental to the agriculturist, but would be of incalculable injury to the manifold industries of the entire country, inasmuch as these industries depend for their profitable prosecution upon that system of buying and selling for future deliveries, which the Hatch bill would destroy. We believe the dealings in future in grain and hog product as regulated by the Board of Trade of Chicago and similar exchanges based on the actual delivery of the commodity traded in, are the highest development after years of experience and labor of the best system of handling the enormous crops of the country to the most profitable advantage of the producer. The system affords an open market, in which the world's values are fixed without the limitations and restrictions which an exclusively consumptive demand would impose. Its daily declaration of values is the analysis of the world's products and requirements, and reduces to the minimum the risk of those engaged in handling the crops, thereby securing to the producer the highest bids at all times. By this system our merchants yearly advance millions of money for the cribbing and warehousing of grain throughout the country, which without the protection of the present market would not be done. To destroy this system as contemplated by the Hatch bill would reduce the circulation of money when most needed to move the crops, would greatly restrict credit owing to uncertainty of values, practically drive the small grain merchants from the field and concentrate the business of handling the products herein referred to in the hands of wealthy corporations and syndicates of warehousemen and millers.

Representative Cobb of St. Louis has been invited by Mr. Hatch to give his views on the question at issue, and as soon as it comes before the House he will make an argument in compliance with Mr. Hatch's request.

ANTI-OPTION.

NO FURTHER HEARING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—Owing to the non-appearance of President Labouisse of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, before the House Committee on Agriculture this morning, no hearing took place on the Hatch anti-option bill. Mr. Aldrich of the Chicago Board of Trade, told the committee that a delegation, representing the board, would be in Washington Monday to protest against the bill. Vice-President Ross of the New York Cotton Exchange, gave the committee the information that the Texas Wool Growers' Association had asked the New York Cotton Exchange to adopt measures for handling wool as cotton was handled, through future dealing. This information was given, Mr. Ross said, that the committee might know that producers were in favor of future dealing. He promised to produce a copy of the communication. The committee will continue its hearing Monday.

IT is proper to send a cup and saucer to your young lady friends when their engagement is announced. New and pretty, exclusive designs at Mermod & Jaccard's, Broadway, corner Locust.

THE PUYALLUP INDIANS.

A Storm of Indignation Caused by the Commissioner's Report.

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 13.—The report of the Puyallup Indian Commissioner with Secretary Noble's recommendations has caused a storm of indignation in this section. It is thought that the Secretary is influenced by Commissioner of Indian Affairs Morgan, who is considered here a crank philanthropist, believing that every Indian on a reservation is an angel and that every white man within 500 miles of a reservation is lying awake nights thinking how he can rob the poor Indian. The Indians will sign nothing. What they want is freedom. To assent to such a proposition as that of Secretary Noble would be to tie themselves up for twenty-five years and put them under the control of a commission. They would be worse off than they are now. Agent Ealls' object in making his report is believed to defeat the movement for the sale of the lands in order to perpetuate his domination over the Indians. Peter Stannup, Chief of the tribe, an educated and an unusually intelligent man who goes to Washington in a few days in the interest of his people, says: "We can never assent to any such proposition. They can't impose any such regulations on us. If they try to we will have them set aside by the courts. To tie up our money in the hands of a commission is more than we can stand and we will never consent to it. We will wait rather till the treaty restrictions expire."

SOUVENIR "Silver Spoons," $1 to $10; Souvenir "Cups and Saucers," 75c to $5. See the exquisite things shown at MERMOD & JACCARD's, Broadway and Locust.

DIED A BANKRUPT.

The Truth About the Death of Mr. James McHenry.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—When Mr. James McHenry died suddenly in Liverpool eight months ago his body was pulled to pieces and portions were sent to a London hospital for analysis, to assist an insurance company in proving the absurd theory of either murder or suicide.

Mr. McHenry died a bankrupt. He owned a cosy house in Kensington, stuffed full of valuable curios, which have been auctioned this week to curiosity seekers from all parts of England. Though Mr. McHenry died by the slow process of starvation, his household treasures have fetched phenomenal prices, more than enough to have kept him in luxury for the remainder of his life.

His bedroom furniture of satin-wood inlaid with ivory was bid to twice its original cost by Blundell Maple, the largest furniture dealer in London.

Mr. McHenry ruined himself through hopeless lawsuits. When he came to England from Philadelphia, eighteen years ago, representing important American railroad interests, he became a conspicuous figure in London society. Ellen Terry was one of his especial pets. Among his household treasures sold was a signed photograph from Patti, dated Paris, 1867. Mr. McHenry liked to gather theatrical people about him. Patti was one of his favorites years before she met Nicolini.

When Mr. McHenry came from America he lived like a bonanza prince. When he died he was treated as a pauper, yet his household furniture, sold in haphazard fashion, brought $20,000. One dozen bottles of Madeira, presented to him by Napoleon III., sold for $15 a bottle.

BOW KNOT Scarf and Breast Pins. See the line of these beautiful novelties, prices $1.50 to $300, at Mermod & Jaccard's, Broadway, corner Locust.

The C. B. & Q. Earnings.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy earnings, according to Boston advices, are said to be something phenomenal. The December report of the Wabash shows gross earnings of $1,348,396, an increase of $223,005, and net $969,196, an increase of $125,153. The gross earnings for the six months ended Dec. 31 were $7,907,270, an increase of $922,895, and net, $2,200,969, an increase of $182,722.

ONLY $1 for 100 finest Visiting Cards from plate, and but $1.50 for 100 Cards and finely engraved Copper Plate at Mermod & Jaccard's, cor. Broadway and Locust. Wedding invitations elegantly executed.

The Dry Goods Trade.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The dry goods trade shows a seasonable increase. The depression in the cotton regions is felt at St. Louis, but there are indications of improvement at New Orleans, Louisville and Memphis.

THE greatest values ever offered are the $100 Solitaire Diamond Rings at Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., corner Broadway and Locust. Call and see them.

American Railroads.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The Chronicle reports the gross earnings of 1,369 road- for January at $309,-718,075, an increase of $393,798. The mileage is 98,386 miles, against 94,358 miles last year.

Mr. F. L. Marshall,

Representing the POST-DISPATCH on 'Change, will be on the floor during business hours and will call on merchants who desire to make use of the POST-DISPATCH market reports. Telephone [illegible].

PUT TO FLIGHT.

A Gatling Gun Turned on a Mob in Tennessee.

THE TROUBLES AT THE BRICEVILLE MINES NOT SETTLED.

Attempt to Reach a Compromise—The Co-Operative Plan Suggested—Grievances of the Union Pacific Trainmen—Striking Cloak-Makers Win a Victory—Other Labor News.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 13.—The labor people at Coal Creek have been holding numerous conferences yesterday and to-day. One thing which has caused some of the conferences to-day was the proposition made by the Tennessee Mining Co. yesterday, viz., to conduct the mine at Briceville on the co-operative plan. The miners have not fully decided yet what they will do, but the indications are that the offer will be accepted. It is said now that if the offer is not accepted the company will sell its property to the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railway Co., the penitentiary lessees, who will put convicts to work. There has been a great deal of confusion and shooting around the military camp during the week. One night the wires were cut and hundreds of shots fired. It is evident that the parties doing this hoped to frighten the military and cause them to decamp. In this they were disappointed as the troops turned the Gatling gun loose on them and put them to flight. The miners deny that they had anything to do with this disorder and they are probably correct. The miners declare, however, that if any miner is hurt by a shot from the camp they will kill every soldier there. So far no one can tell what the outcome will be. The State has the larger part of her army encamped on the hill at Coal Creek and the expense is heavy. It is certainly true that if the troops are withdrawn the convicts will be released again. So matters stand—the miners defiant and the State at heavy expense. Unless some compromise is made the outlook is that all operators will withdraw and turn their property over to the penitentiary, and convicts be worked in all mines.

UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES.

THE GRIEVANCE COMMITTEES BUSY REVISING THEIR SCHEDULE.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 13.—The Union Pacific Grievance Committees continued their joint session to-day. The committees are said to be carefully revising their schedule and reducing the scope of its demands. Messrs. Clark and Morrissey, their grand officers, are experts in schedule making, and are lending valuable assistance. Fully cognizant of the difficulty of getting concessions from railroad companies, they are pruning the schedule of nonessentials, and when they go before the Union Pacific officials it will be with a reasonable grievance which they believe cannot be denied redress. "One of the chief causes of complaint among the Union Pacific trainmen is the lack of a stable method in interpreting the rules of the company," said a conductor, a member of one of the grievance committees. "This is partly due to the innumerable changes among officials. On my division during the past five years there have been eight road masters, five or six assistant superintendents and four or five superintendents. It is no wonder that there is friction with such management as that. For example, the company sometimes gets too many locomotives at one end of a division, and then it becomes necessary to equalize power. Train crews are frequently dead-headed on passenger trains to the opposite end of a division in order to take trains that are made up to get locomotives back to where they are most needed. That is called equalizing power, and under the rules the trainmen are entitled to half-pay for time used in going to take such a train. It rests with the company's operating officials to say whether or not the movement of employes is made to equalize power, and the men complain that some of their superiors are unfair and abuse their power. It is not the fault of the trainmen that locomotives become badly distributed, and when they are ordered to give their time to correct such mismanagement they ought to have pay for it."

THE ENGLISH COAL PORTERS.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The report that the striking coal porters and their employers had settled their differences and that the men would return to work on practically their own terms was premature. It was said last night that the masters had agreed to discharge the non-union men in their employ, but to-day they deny having made any such agreeement. Many members of the Coal Porters' Union, acting on the supposition that the whole trouble was ended, started to work this morning, but they found that several coal firms were working with a full staff of non-union men while others of the firms refused to reinstate the men who had gone on the strike.

QUEENSLAND'S LABOR QUESTION.

BRISBANE, Feb. 13.—A manifesto on the colored labor question, signed by the Premier, was published this morning. It states that the attention of the Government has been repeatedly directed to the very unsatisfactory condition of the sugar industry through the difficulty of obtaining suitable labor and that the revival of this industry would result in the restoration of prosperity to the colony.

"There are only two alternatives," it adds: "First to allow the industry to struggle on until a sufficient European population is introduced with the result that this course will greatly diminish the sugar production in Queensland; secondly, to take action to bridge over the interval before the change of system could be brought into operation by making provision for the supply of labor. The only labor which is available for this interval is that of the Polynesians, which is less open to objection than other colored labor."

The Government proposes to adopt the second alternative and resume the admission of Polynesians as plantation laborers for a period of ten years.

STRIKING CLOAKMAKERS' VICTORY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The striking cloakmakers secured a victory to-day which may go a long way towards settling the strike which is now being waged against the firm of Myer, Jolasson & Co. The Italian newspapers came out to-day denouncing the Italians who took the places of the strikers. This had so much effect that the Italians left their places at 5 o'clock this afternoon and will not return. It is believed that it is only a question of a few days before the strikers will win.

"I CAN'T see how I ever liked that vile liquor?" is the unanimous expression of all who are taking treatment at the Bi-Chloride of Gold Institute, St. Louis branch, 1719 Washington avenue.

West Plain News.

WEST PLAINS, Feb. 13.—W. W. Wardsworth of Houston, Texas County, committed suicide a day or two recently, by taking an overdose of laudanum. He was a victim of the liquor habit.

Robert J. Martin, an old and respected farmer of Howell County, died Friday. He had resided in this county since 1851.

Cards will soon be out announcing the marriage of Miss Dora Jennings of this place to W. H. Holton of Springfield. The groom-to-be is a civil engineer of the Memphis road.

Immediate Shipment or Delivery.

Any size of Anthracite, Piedmont or soft coal. BERRY-HORN COAL CO.

WE ARE NOT "IN THE RING,"

But we are putting up PRESCRIPTIONS

At our same low rates, and this means 40 per cent under every other DRUG STORE.

AS TO PATENT MEDICINES,

We are strictly and emphatically ANTI-COMBINATION

Druggists, and run our business on an independent platform, selling these goods at low profits and making it to *your interest* to increase *our patronage.* You save the *car fare and 20 per cent* by buying patent medicines of

RABOTEAU

At such prices as the following:
Pierce's Med. Discovery at 80c bottle.
Pierce's Fav. Presc. at 80c bottle.
Lydia Pinkham's Comp. at 80c bottle.
Jayne's Expectorant at 80c bottle.
Listerine at 80c bottle.
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral at 80c bottle.
Scott's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil 80c bottle.
Cuticura Resolvent at 80c bottle.
Hood's Sarsaparilla at 80c bottle.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla at 80c bottle.
Three bottles of any of the above for $2.25.

SPECIAL FOR THE LADIES.

Gourard's Oriental Cream at $1 bottle.
Pozzoni's Powder at 30c box.
Meyer's Exora Powder at 40c box.
Saunder's Powder at 30c box.
Recamier Cream at 95c jar.
Gossamer Powder at 15c box.
Zozodont at 50c bottle.

FOR THE BABIES.

Castoria at 25c bottle.
Nestle's Milk Food, 40c can.
Mellin's Food, 60c, large bottle.

WE ARE STILL SELLING

Quinine in ounce vials at 40c per oz.
Quinine Pills, 1 grain, at 20c per 100.
Quinine Pills, 2 grains, at 30c per 100.
Quinine Pills, 3 grains, at 40c per 100.

We stand on our own independent merits and solicit your trade at

RABOTEAU'S DRUG STORE,
714 N. Broadway.

SPECTACLE WEARERS,

Save Your Eyes

By going to ALOE'S and having your eyes properly tested and getting a properly fitting frame. This you can only have done scientifically by thorough and competent opticians. These can only be found

AT A. S. ALOE & CO.'S,
The Opticians of St. Louis,
415 North Broadway.

The Substitution Evil.

Grocer: "We are out of the Triumph Tomato Catsup, but here is something just as good at half the price."

Customer: "I will take two bottles. I have a counterfeit twenty-five cent piece in my pocket which some rascal palmed off on me yesterday. Probably you can make some of your customers believe it is as good as the genuine article."

When you buy a bottle of "TRIUMPH" you get full measure and an article that is PURE and positively UNCOLORED. Insist on your grocer giving you the best.

Chapped Hands.

BENBOW'S
BORATED
CREAM
FOR
CHAPPED HANDS, FACE AND LIPS, ROUGH SKIN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SCALDS, BURNS &C.
JOSEPH BENBOW. LONDON.

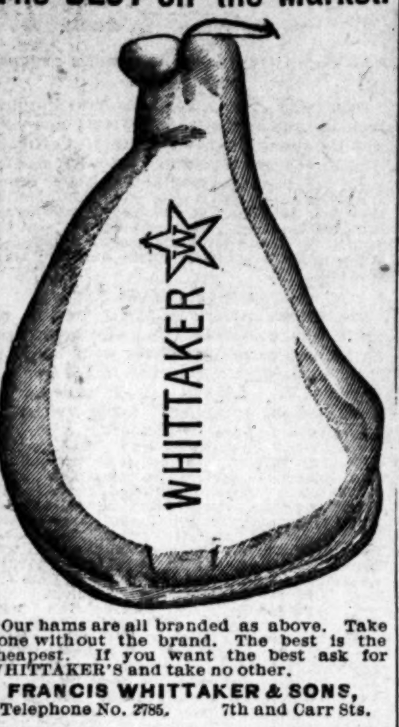
Delightfully Perfumed and entirely free from Grease and Sticky Qualities so objectionable in similar preparations.

The only article offered the public that will positively cure with one application and keep the skin soft and pliant.

Price, 25 Cents.

For sale by all Druggists.

WHITTAKER'S
Finest Meats and Purest Lard.
The BEST on the Market.



Our hams are all branded as above. Take none without the brand. The best is the cheapest. If you want the best ask for WHITTAKER'S and take no other.

FRANCIS WHITTAKER & SONS,
Telephone No. 2785. 7th and Carr Sts.

ONWARD AND UPWARD!

M'NICHOL IS WITH YOU!

Onward and upward and never say die;
Your life you can better; you've only to try.
Don't lose heart and hope to subside with a groan,
While a good friend is with you you're not all alone.
You've struggled perhaps with other poor chaps
And taken in plenty grim poverty's raps;
But hope will still cheer you wherever you roam,
And you've but to wish it to get you a home.

It don't require money, that is, not so much.
The man with one leg can get help from a crutch,
And the man who puts by a little each week
Can finish his mending to stop up a leak.
This means, don't you know it, that McNichols' aid
Has been the big help to many a home made?
You choose what you need and pay what you can
Right down, the rest on the installment plan.

Now how in the world could you do half as well
Or buy what you want and rest you a spell?
Perhaps you could buy—but what kind of stuff
The first you would get would prove quite enough.
McNichol has furniture, bedding and beds,
The easiest of sofas to rest weary heads—
Tables, chairs, portieres, lamps, stoves, carpets, rugs—
The prettiest hand-painted dishes and jugs.

Things for the parlor, the dining-room, hall,
Sitting-room, guest-room, attic and all;
The kitchen, and even the cellar—yes yard—
Furnishing everything—Mac will try hard.
Say what you need—pick out the best,
Pay something down, Time does the rest.
Only no man in the business can do
Just what McNichol will soon do for you.

Only try it and you will discover that nowhere will you get such goods and such terms of easy payments as of

(Trade Mark.) THE ONLY McNICHOL,
1015, 1022 and 1024 Market St.

P. S.—There is but one Only McNichol. He will sell you on time and easy terms the finest home fittings on earth. Now is your time—prettiest household goods—lowest prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

Entertainment Hall,
Exposition Building.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT

Friday Evening, Feb. 19,
And SATURDAY MATINEE, Feb. 20.
First and Only Appearance of the Renowned Composer and Pianist,
HERR XAVER
SCHARWENKA,
In a Brilliant
Pianoforte Recital.

Reserved Seats, $1.00,
Now on sale at Balmer & Weber's Music Store.

BEHR BROS. CELEBRATED PIANOS
Used Exclusively at all Scharwenka Concerts.

FIRST GRAND
ENTERTAINMENT AND HOP
Given under the auspices of the
St. Louis Paper Carriers' Protective & Benevolent Association,
AT
CENTRAL TURNER HALL,
10th st., between Market and Walnut,
Sunday Eve, Feb. 28.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

A varied programme, consisting of sketches, sentimental and comic songs, dances, etc., has been arranged. The best local talent has been engaged for this occasion. Music will be furnished by a complete orchestra, and a grand hop will be given the young folks after the entertainment is over.

NATIONAL EPICURIAN COLLEGE, No. 10, will give a grand masquerade ball at Liederkranz Hall, 13th and Chouteau av., Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1892; the chefs of hotels, clubs and restaurants will surprise their guests with an elegant supper; an exhibition drill will be given by a company of Kitcheneers, commanded by Capt. John F. Schickr, Captain of the famous Red Cross Division, No. 4, Knights of Pythias; four handsome prizes are awaiting the most elegant and comical costume on the floor; tickets at 75c admit gent and lady; can be had at cigar stands Laclede Hotel, Tony Faust and Grand Cafe; also, at the door; carriage tickets can be had at Bergesch's livery stable, or at above-named places at 75c per seat.

JOHN ENGELKE,
MATTHEW RUHL,
JACOB REINKENS,
JACOB KRAMER,
PASQUALE MORISI,
Committee.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HAGAN.
TO-NIGHT. All Week.
PAULINE HALL
And Her Superb Company of Comic Opera FAVORITES.

THE SUPPORTS PRINCIPAL PLAYERS:
Addie Cora Reed.
Geo. C. Boniface, Jr.
Wm. Blaisdell.
John Brand.
Arthur E. Miller.
Helen Marlboro.
CHORUS OF 40.
Augmented Orchestra

☞ To-night, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday Nights and Saturday Matinee,
Offenbach's Masterpiece in Opera Comique,
MADAME FAVART.
Monday and Saturday Evenings, Wednesday Matinee, A GRAND DOUBLE BILL,
Gilbert & Sullivan's
TRIAL BY JURY,
And Offenbach's Delightful Opera,
La Belle Helene.
SPECIAL SCENERY and GORGEOUS COSTUMES.
Next Sunday—Mme. Janauschek. Telephone 771.

STANDARD THEATER | To-Day at 2 p. m. To-Night at 8.
One Solid Week. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
In the Swim to Stay!
If you're seeking Fun we'll show the way!

"LA BELLE CREOLE."

Sam T. Jack's
CREOLE
COMPANY.
50 PEOPLE DIRECT FROM The Standard Theater, Broadway, New York City. 50
RAREST BEAUTIES OF TWO HEMISPHERES!
Scenes Bred Only in the High Heaven of Delightful Invention, and Live Upon the Glorious Sunshine of the Mind.
ITSELF ITS ONLY PARALLEL!
Next Week—Down on The Farm. 'Phone 3906.

POPE'S THEATER---THIS WEEK---MATINEE TO-DAY.
GEORGE THATCHER'S MINSTRELS.
35—GREAT ARTISTS—35 ALLIED WITH
RICH & HARRIS' COMEDY COMP'Y,
In Mr. Ed Marble's Highly Successful Minstrel Farce-Comedy,
"TUXEDO."
A MAMMOTH DUAL ORGANIZATION.

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And Thatcher's Splendid Orchestra of 16 Artists.
Next Week—"The Two Sisters." Telephone 1470.

OLYMPIC
Second and Last Week,
Sunday Evening, February 14,
Of the World Famous Dramatic Company,
THE "MEININGER,"
Of the Royal Court Theater of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen.
SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 14,
LAST PERFORMANCE of the Greatest Production of Shakspeare's Masterpiece,
Julius Cæsar.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 15,
FIRST TIME HERE, Grand Production of Von Kleist's Romantic Drama,
DIE HERMANNSCHLACHT
(The Battle of Teutoburg Forest.)
With all the original Scenery, Costumes, Armors, Properties, etc., of the Court Theater of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen.
Monday, Feb. 22—Thermidor.

GRAND :·: OPERA-HOUSE.
☞ MME. SARAH BERNHARDT,
Under the direction of Messrs. HENRY E. ABBEY and MAURICE GRAU.
REPERTORY:
Thursday Evening, Feb. 18 .... *LA TOSCA*
Friday Evening, Feb. 19 .... *CLEOPATRA*
Saturday Afternoon, Feb. 20 .... *FEDORA*
Saturday Night, Feb. 20 .... *LEAH, the Forsaken*
Box sheet now open. Prices $3, $2.50, $2, $1.50 and $1, according to location.
Next Week—Hoyt's "A Texas Steer."

HAVLIN'S.
MATINEE TO-DAY AND ALL WEEK.
A Vast and Mighty Production.
A. Y. Pearson's Company in an Elaborate Presentation of
The Police Patrol
A PLAY OF UNTIRING INTEREST.
SEE HAYMARKET SQUARE,
THE POLICE STATION,
THE PATROL BARN,
THE TERRIFIC STRUGGLE
And the famous horses who passed through the Anarchist riots (Chicago) known as
THE WHITE PATROL.
Next Week—J. H. Wallick.

"Condition of Our Country."
Lecture by Mrs. Lease of Kansas, Entertainment Hall, Saturday night, Feb. 20. Music by Miss Alice Mitchell of Kansas City, Mo.

EXPOSITION MUSIC HALL.
Monday Evening, Feb. 15.
Under the direction of ABBEY, SCHOEFFEL and GRAU, one Grand Operatic Concert by
MME. ADELINA PATTI,
Assisted by the following artists: MLLE. FABBRI, Prima Donna Contralto. M. GUILLE, Tenor. SIG. DEL. PUENTE, Baritone. SIG. NOVARA, Basso. SIG. ARDITI, conductor.
When will be presented an elaborate concert programme, together with selections from the first and second acts of Rossini's SEMIRAMIDE, with full orchestra, complete costumes, stage settings, etc.
Sale of seats at Bollman Bros. Co. Prices, $1.50, $2, $3; boxes, $25 and $15. Steinway piano used.

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on Sale at 1105 Olive st.

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The Works of
WALTER CRANE,
and the
ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS,
St. Louis Chapter A. I. A.
At the Museum of Fine Arts, 19th st., and Lucas pl. Open 9:30 a. m., to 5 p. m.; one evening, Saturday, Feb. 20, from 8 to 10 p. m.

Grand Musical & Literary Entertainment & Hop
OF THE
Royal Arcanum,
Under the Management of the
UNIFORM RANK.
Exposition Grand Music Hall,
Tuesday Evening, Feb 16.
TICKETS ....50 Cents Each.
Tickets for sale at Balmer & Weber's, 209 N. 4th st.; Bollman Bros., 11th and Olive sts.; F. Sohn & Co., Grand and Easton avs.; C. E. Neubert, Grand av. and Olive st.; T. F. Marley, 202½ N. 8th st.

THE
ANNUAL CONCERT
—OF THE—
SCOTTISH CLANS
—IN—
ENTERTAINMENT HALL,
Thursday, Feb. 18.
Admission 50 Cents.
Reserve seats at Balmer & Weber's, 25c and 50c extra.

THE EAST ST. LOUIS JOCKEY CLUB,
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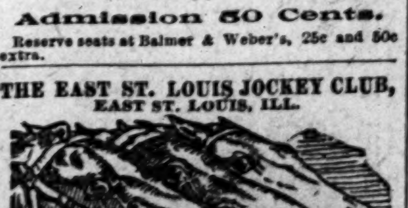

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Commencing 2 p. m. Eastern Bettings Begins 12:45 p. m.

500 DOLLARS
Will be paid to him who after using
KOSHE'S DENTIFRICE
At 35c per bottle, ever suffers from toothache or ever has an offensive breath again which results from defective teeth.
Tob. George Koshe, Berlin Chemist, at St. Louis. MELLIER DRUG CO.,
Head department, 515 Olive st.

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS!

WM. F. CROW & CO
Broadway and St. Charles Street,
Will Offer for the Coming Week at VERY LOW PRICES
The Choicest and Most Complete Stock
—OF—
BLACK AND COLORED DRESS GOODS
For the Spring Trade Ever Shown in This City.
☞ NOTE QUALITY AND PRICES:

40-inch Lupin's Crow Black French Henrietta	50c a Yard
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36-inch Colored Chevron Wool Suitings, all new Spring shades	25c a Yard
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40-inch Colored Extra Novelty Stripes, Illuminated effects	55c a Yard
46-inch Colored All-Wool Double Twilled French Serges	65c a Yard
52-inch French Fur-Plaid Suitings, entirely new	$6.00 a Suit

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Wire Ropes
Of Every Description for all Purposes.
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Lath Yarns, Hemp Packing, Blocks, Etc.

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Stove, Furniture & Carpet Co.
FOR 30 DAYS ONLY.
Take the Broadway Cable. 50 hard coal base burners, 300 heating and cook stoves, 500 rolls of Brussels and ingrain carpets, 200 bedroom sets, 50 folding beds and everything wanted in the line of housekeeping. All goods for cash, weekly or monthly payments; terms to suit the purchaser; 50 per cent cheaper than any up-town house. Five large stores full of the latest and best styles. Open till 9 o'clock. Call and be convinced at
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St. Louis Toilet Supply Co.

Supplies clean towels and soap to offices, stores and buildings, and furnishes towel cases and toilet outfits. The charge for the services is inconsiderable, the convenience great. Estimates on application.
Office, 307 N. 7th Street. Telephone 1581.

PATRIOT OR TYRANT.

President Diaz Is Either One or the Other.

BOTH SIDES OF THE MEXICAN SITUATION PRESENTED.

The President Described as Everything Venal and Corrupt by His Enemies and as the Sum of Human Virtue by His Friends—How His Ascendency Was Secured—Vitriolic Politics.

City of Mexico, Feb. 13.—President Porfirio Diaz is a candidate for re-election and as there is no opposition it may be said that his election is assured. The opposition is noisy, demonstrative, but powerless. There is much to be said in their favor and equally as much to be said for the present administration. That both sides may be presented the Sunday Post-Dispatch correspondent has taken pains to review the whole field of politics in Mexico. Following are the cases made by both parties:

"Diaz is a tyrant. His power is absolute. He rules the country with an iron hand, dictates all laws and elections, and has grown rich by virtue of the position he holds. There is no freedom in the Republic of Mexico. No man dares to criticize his acts or oppose his will lest his life should pay the penalty of his temerity."

That is the grievance of those who support the revolution. Now the reader can listen to the other side of the case.

"Diaz has been a progressive President—something that Mexico has never before possessed. Under his administration 8,000 miles of railroad and the same amount of telegraph lines have been constructed. He has invited foreign capital to Mexico, received it cordially and done all in his power to develop the resources of the garden spot of earth.

"Mines that were for years unworked have been reopened and mining is now one of the greatest factors in the prosperity of the republic. What was once a barren waste now blooms the year around, for it is traversed by railroads and the railroads have brought capital into the country.

"President Diaz did this, but to do it he had to grant investors large concessions, and his detractors now raise the cry that boodle works wonders and that in his every movement he has been instigated by a desire to 'feather his own nest.'

"The bitterest opponent which Porfirio Diaz has in all Mexico is the Catholic Church. It has tried to thwart his every movement, and has opposed his every effort to enlighten a benighted country. When he had a law passed making education compulsory, such a wail as went up had never been heard before in Mexico.

"Another act of Diaz, which has gained for him the enmity of the clergy, is that he has confiscated all church property and will not allow a religious body to hold title to lands. Even the buildings in which worship is held belong to the State, and the church has the use of them, but not the disposal.

"Why, then, should not the Clerical party be behind the Garza movement? It has money, it has friends. It has agents in Europe who can put this money into the hands of the Revolutionists without President Diaz being any the wiser, and it will not be stretching a point any to say such is the case."

President Diaz thus not only elects himself, but in this same manner he settles who is to be Governor of the different States and through his subordinates he exercises an influence in the appointment of even the smallest officeholder in the republic.

AS TO GARZA.

Of the personnel of Garza's support, the men are of that class who have never earned their living honestly, nor do they ever expect to, except a few who have been sheep herders. They are reckless, and desperate, fine horsemen, good shots, and they fight only when the odds are in their favor. The condition of the horses of those of his band who have been seen or captured for the last month has been miserable. It is impossible to secure forage in this country, as no crops have been raised in three years and few, if any, of the ranchmen have money. There is no grass on the ranges and their horses must suffer, as they can not carry any great amount of supplies with them for fear of discovery. This leads many people to the belief that the revolution has subsided until the green grass again.

In September Garza had enough men to have taken Mexico with the additions he would have received along the route.

A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

The history of Mexico shows that country to be always ripe for rebellion, and had the ambitious Catarina been an experienced leader he would have taken and sacked every town and city on the rollicking Rio Grande. This would have given him money, the people of these towns would have joined him, the army would have turned over to him and he could have made a triumphal march into the interior, gathering shekels and soldiers as he went. But instead of striking out boldly he has done nothing but warn the Mexican Government of what they might expect, and by his movements on the American side has brought out Uncle Sam's troops to worry and chase him until he has not a place to lay his head. Garza himself is known to have been in the interior and there is no question but that Mexico is filled with his emissaries. Suppose that these emissaries have raised an army in the different places where they have been, which is waiting a signal before making a start. Garza takes his 300 men over in Texas, raises a great hullaballoo and draws the large majority of the Mexican troops to the frontier to prevent his entering Mexico. When he has drawn all the troops he thinks necessary to the frontier, he will give a signal and an immense army will spring up in the interior. Sad havoc will be played before the troops can be recalled and then when they start for the interior, they find the railroads torn up, and telegraph wires thrown down by the revolutionists and they have to make the trip overland. Garza will then have no difficulty in entering Mexico, for the small number of United States troops now in the field cannot bar his progress, and when the revolutionists attack the army from in front he will make an attack on the rear. Victory will crown his efforts and he will be happy. Such might be the scheme of the editor-soldier, Catarina E. Garza. No one who knows Garza believes him capable of handling a revolutionary army, but there may be men in Mexico who would be willing to take the lead if there be a possible show for success. Diaz has seen for years that there must come a time in the history of his administration when a revolution will be put in motion, and he has placed himself in a position to be on an equal footing with if not superior to those who would instigate such a revolt. He has studied men and measures, and wherever he has found an ambitious man who had ability and influence he has put him in a position of power where he could make money, and has given him to understand that he will prosper just so long as he is loyal to Porfirio Diaz. These men have grown wealthy and an unsuccessful revolution would undo them.

ENEMIES OF DIAZ.

If there are two men in Mexico who have especial reason to feel that Diaz has treated them badly these men are Gen. Geronimo Trevino and Gen. Manuel Gonzales. When Diaz instigated his revolution in 1876 he formed a compact with these two men whereby, if he was sucessful, in consideration of their work the three would alternately hold the office of president. The resolution was a success and Diaz assumed the reins of government. A law was passed whereby a President was not allowed to succeed himself, and at the expiration of Diaz's term Gonzales became the chief executive.

During Gonzales' term Trevino wedded the daughter of Gen. E. O. C. Ord, U. S. A., then in command of the Department of Texas. Gonzales and Diaz got an idea that they did not need Trevino, so they bundled him off to Europe on a bridal tour. He returned a few months before the expiration of Gonzales' term, expecting to become President of the country he had assisted in freeing from the despotism of Juarez. But his compatriots had not been idle, and what was Trevnio's surprise to find upon his return that he was the most unpopular man in Mexico. Diaz succeeded Gonzales, and ordered a law passed allowing a president to succeed himself, and he has since been holding the office. Imbued with the success of his previous intrigues, he has since run Mexico pretty much to suit himself. Gonzales and Trevino protested, so Diaz placed them in good positions, and they have grown rich. They are seemingly friendly to Diaz, but deep down in their hearts it is not at all unlikely that they cherish a little resentment. Many people believe that they will take a hand in the present revolution, but that is hardly probable. They have too much at stake. Were it to prove unsuccessful, they would lose the millions they have made, have to leave the land of their nativity or be put to death by the minions of their hated foe.

THE BLOOD OF A MARTYR.

The execution of Col. Hernandez will be worth thousands of men to Garza, but it will be a crime worse than murder. There is said to be some ill-feeling towards Hernandez on the part of Diaz, reaching away back into 1876, when the latter instigated his revolution. Col. Hernandez is one of those men who are loyal to the reigning government, no matter how depraved or corrupt it may be, and who is opposed to revolution, and believes in correcting evils by peaceable means and not by war. When his troops wanted to turn over to Diaz he begged them not to do so, but to remain loyal to President Juarez. This they would not do, notwithstanding the love they bore Col. Hernandez, and when he saw how things were going he told his troops if they must join Diaz, to do so, but that he could not go with. He went into a secluded portion of the country and remained until after the revolution had been accomplished, when at the urgent solicitation of his friends and his regiment he was restored to his command. When he resumed his position in the army and saw that the government was firmly established he was as loyal to Diaz as he had previously been to Juarez.

A FLIMSY CHARGE.

The charge of negligence, for which he is to be executed, was because he, with a small body of troops, met Garza and 300 revolutionists, a truce was declared and he and the revolutionist chief held quite a conversation. Garza on that occasion outnumbered him eight to one, and it would have been folly on the part of Col. Hernandez to have engaged in battle. There will be trouble if he is executed. His troops worship him, the people all along the frontier and in the interior love him, and it will do Garza's course more good than anything else which Diaz could have done.

It is hardly probable that the trouble is over. The presidential election occurs in a few months and at that time the outbreak is anticipated, but if it does not then materialize, the Garza revolution will certainly be at an end.

The killing of the scout, Glover, by ambushed revolutionists indicates that they mean to commit some deviltry in Texas. The soldiers have their blood up and the chances are good for some fighting in the Lone Star State.

Silver Shield Hams and Bacon, mild and tender, at Henry Bohn's.

Silver Shield Hams and Bacon, mild and tender, at Theo. Temple's.

RAILWAY NEWS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC EXTENSION.

Ottawa, Ontario, Feb. 13.—The Northern Pacific Railway Co. has decided to extend its system from Washington to Vancouver City, the Pacific coast terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The line from the International boundary to the city of Vancouver, if built, will be constructed under the charter granted by the Provincial Legislature last year to the Burrard Inlet & Frazier Valley Railroad Co. It is understood that negotiations for placing a certain amount of the bonds of the company in London have been recently completed.

TENNESSEE & ALABAMA SOUTHERN.

Trenron, Tenn., Feb. 13.—The building of the Tennessee & Alabama Southern Railroad is being agitated again with some hopes of success. Col. Horace Scott, Mr. Yeomans, of New York and Mr. Russell of Ohio, were here yesterday and have gone over a portion of the line which is graded from here to Milan. They express themselves as well pleased with the road. It is also contemplated to extend the road to Dyersburg. Mr. Scott has already a considerable amount of money invested in this enterprise. The men associated with him are men of means. They express themselves as well pleased and they say they are in conference with parties locally interested, and if satisfactory arrangments can be made the road will certainly be built.

CHICAGO ELEVATED.

Chicago, Feb. 13.—The story that the Lake Street Elevated road is to be sold is again revived by a morning paper, which asserts that within the next twenty-four hours the control of that property will pass into the hands of a syndicate of New York capitalists. The paper says: "The purchase is simply made as an investment, not in the interest of any railway corporation. While names of the purchasers will not be made public until the deal is consummated, it is known they are all Eastern parties, two of whom have large railway interests. Officers of the road are in New York City with all necessary papers and the final transfer will undoubtedly be completed within a few hours. The price is said to be about $1,250,000.

PROMOTION.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 13.—Mr. Alfred Walter, general superintendent of the B. & O. Railroad, has left the service of the company to become general manager of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad. The vacancy caused in the B. & O. by Mr. Walter's resignation will not be filled at present.

Silver Shield Hams and Bacon, mild and sweet, at Jno. F. Weber & Bro's.

Silver Shield Hams and Bacon, sweet, tender and juicy, at A. McCabe's.

Bibles for the Police.

From the New York Sun.

Nearly all the police stations have been supplied with libraries by a philanthrophic woman, who requested the commissioners to keep her name secret. Each library has a Bible and many contain two. The philanthropist evidently is not much acquainted with police stations, else she would have known that each station has a stock of from fifty to sixty Bibles. These are taken down from the top shelf once a year, carefully dusted and distributed one to each registration place. After registration they are gathered up again and packed away to gather dust for another year. Some of the sergeants are well up in the study of the Bible, and one is leader of a Bible class. Another fact in connection with the libraries is that the park police were forgotten in the distribution, and that there is not a single Bible in the Arsenal.

Scores of men are taking treatment at the Gold Cure Institute, 2021 Olive. All swear by the treatment.

Silver Shield Hams and Bacon, sweet and tender, at J. G. Hill Grocery Co.

And Only Ten Lines Written About It.

From the Washington Post.

At the corner of Fifteenth street and New York avenue yesterday a man released a cage of rats to be killed by dogs. One of the rats ran under the skirts of a lady standing on the corner, and disappeared. Instead of fainting or screaming, she slightly raised her garments and gently shook the rat to the ground, after which she calmly boarded a car. The rat was killed. The incident was witnessed by an interested crowd.

Silver Shield Hams and Bacon, mild, tender and juicy, at Freudenstein Bros. Grocery Co.

Silver Shield Hams and Bacon, tender and appetizing, at G. Pironi's.

Ruling Passion Strong in Death.

From the Epoch.

"My dear," said Mr. Cubbage to his wife, who was dangerously ill, "Mrs. Kickshaw is down stairs and wants to see you."

"What has she got on?" asked the dying woman, feebly.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, rests the child and comforts the mother. 25c.

FOUND SMOTHERED.

An Aged Man, His Wife and Mother Murdered.

GHASTLY DISCOVERY BY A CHILD AT CARLTON, KAN.

Burglars Lynched by Tennessee Farmers—Sensational Murder Trial—Loved a Married Woman—Jumped His Bond—A Mysterious Death—The Wallace-Carr Feud—Other Crimes.

Carlton, Kan., Feb. 13.—A terrible tragedy occurred south of here early this week and was discovered to-day. Henry Buller, about 60 years of age, lived in a small house with his wife, about the same age, and his mother, an old lady about 80 years of age. They were seen about the place Saturday, the last seen of them alive. Tuesday a little girl called on an errand, and, finding the door locked, peeped in the window and saw three persons on two beds apparently dead. She gave the alarm, when the neighbors at once congregated at the house and broke open the door and made a ghastly find. The two women were not only dead, but in an advanced state of putrification. The man died a few minutes later. Indications showed that they had been smothered and the house robbed.

SLICK SWINDLERS.

HOW ALFRED AND EDMUND F. GOSSLING VICTIMIZED THEIR EMPLOYERS.

New York, Feb. 13.—Inspector Byrnes has drawn the meshes of the law about two smart young men who are accused of swindling the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* out of nearly $4,000 by forgeries. They are brothers, Alfred and Edmund F. Gosling, handsome and talented French Hebrews, sons of a once well-known lawyer in this city, who it is said is now in an insane asylum. Alfred was arrested in Philadelphia and Edmund was apprehended in this city yesterday afternoon. Edmund's arrest clears away the mystery attending the H. Jackson who was among the guests of the ill-fated Hotel Royal on Sunday morning and who was not accounted for. Edmund F. Gosling is "H. Jackson." He registered at the hotel last Saturday night, but was not in the house at the time it was burned. E. T. Hugh, the business manager of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, informed Inspector Byrnes' men on Wednesday of last week that Alfred Gosling who had been a trusted clerk in the office had collected checks amounting to $4,000 due the magazine for advertisements and subscriptions and had fled from the city. He asked police aid in capturing him. Gosling had charge of the cash account in the office of the magazine and it was found that during the last month he had been systematically appropriating checks which came in. After forging the name of W. H. Ellring, an ex-manager of the office, to them he had turned them over to E. T. Marchais, who deposited them to his own account in the Seventh National Bank. Marchais, it was ascertained, was an advertising agent in a small way. It did not take the detectives long to ascertain that Marchais was Edmund G. Gosling, a younger brother of Alfred, and that the two had been partners in the swindle. The swindle was first discovered last Friday a week ago, when looking over Alfred Gosling's cash account in the office of the magazine, one of the clerks discovered that the proper credit had not been given for the payment of a check for $450 on that day. When Young Gosling's attention was called to the matter he walked out of the office. He was traced to Philadelphia, and was arrested at the Continental Hotel there, where he registered under the name of J. Hibson. In their investigations the detectives find that he was infatuated with horse racing, and that much of his money had been lost in playing the races. For the last few days he had been a bookmaker on the Gloucester race track, where he also owned one or two horses. Detectives tracked Edmond F. Gosling about this city to a finely furnished flat at No. 166 East Sixty-seventh street, which, with his brother Alfred and he had occupied for more than a year. Edmond left there on Saturday afternoon going to the Hotel Royal to stay over night preparatory to joining his brother in Philadelphia. He registered there under the name H. Jackson and was assigned to room 119. About midnight, feeling restless and nervous, as he said last night, he arose from bed, and dressing himself, went out for a walk, leaving his deposit on the Seventh National Bank and a pocket-book containing $60 under his pillow and a satchel by the side of the bed. When he returned to the hotel he found it in flames. Chuckling over his good fortune he went at once to Philadelphia without attempting to re-enter the hotel. He returned to this city on Thursday and yesterday afternoon was sought by Detective Kranch at the Morton House. He struggled with Kranch in Union Square and the latter was tripped in such a way as to sprain his right ankle. He kept firm hold on his prisoner, however, and took him to police headquarters. Upon being searched there a passport to Australia, made out in the name of "L. Johnson," was found in his pocket, together with $295 in cash and the key of room 119 of the Hotel Royal. Alfred will be brought here for trial for the same offense as soon as a requisition has been obtained for him. The sum of $671 and a bookmaker's badge were found in his possession when he was arrested. They had just lost $1,600 on a horse race. The mother of the young men is said to be a wealthy resident of Paris. Alfred is a linguist and is of fine appearance. He was educated in Paris. For a year, until recently, he had been employed as tutor to the sons of J. Brisbane Walker, one of the editors of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*. He was so well liked that Mr. Walker subsequently took him into his office in the position he occupied when his forgeries were discovered. He had been arrested twice before some years ago for alleged fraud.

A SENSATIONAL MURDER TRIAL.

MRS. BRADLEY CONVICTED OF POISONING HER SON'S ILLEGITIMATE CHILD.

Leavenworth, Kan., Feb. 13.—The conviction of Mrs. Mary Bradley at Hiawatha, Kan., to-day for child murder in the first degree, ends the most sensational murder trial in the history of Northern Kansas. Mary Curley, a half-witted niece of Mrs. Bradley, became involved with Charles Curley, Mrs. Bradley's son. When the child was about 18 months old Mrs. Bradley poisoned it with arsenic or laudanum and buried the body in a box near the house. The mother was present at the interment and protested that the child should be buried in a graveyard. The poisoning was done to prevent a scandal, as it was not known generally that Curley was its father. The child was born at the Poor-house in Jackson Nov. 14, 1889, and the niece at first said that the child's father was one Charles Sherman, but afterward left the place and returned to the Bradleys, an old established family of good repute hitherto. During the trial Mrs. Bradley testified that the girl was not at her house at the time the poison was administered, and that she never knew that her niece had a baby, and never saw her at her house. The case has been on trial for twelve days and all Northwestern Kansas was intensely interested in it. The Bradleys lived at Everest.

LOVED A MARRIED WOMAN.

MRS. OBERLOCH GIVEN A DOSE OF VITRIOL BY LUDWIG BAUER.

New York, Feb. 13.—Madly jealous of a married woman, with whom he was in love, Ludwig Bauer sought to revenge himself by throwing vitriol on her. Bauer, who is employed in the soda water bottling manufactory of Charles Bessinger, at One Hundred and Sixty-first street and Elton avenue, went to board with Mrs. Caroline Oberloch at No. 1187 Locust avenue about three years ago. The woman is married and is Bauer's senior. She lives with her husband and has two children, Christian, 18 years old, and a daughter 16 years old. The affection of Bauer for his landlady appears to date from the day that he went to live with her family. She, in turn, did not appear to object to his suit. Lover-like they quarreled, but always made up and everything went smoothly until about three months ago. Then the husband discovered the more than friendly relations of the wife and the young boarder and Bauer was driven from the house and ordered never to show his face about the premises again. The orders were without avail, though, and Bauer continued calling. He planned his visits so that he was with Mrs. Oberloch while her husband was away. The son joined his father against Bauer, who kept out of the way. The other day he called on his landlady. They quarreled, but made up over several pints of beer. The son unexpectedly came in and at once leaped upon Bauer, punching him vigorously. In the excitement Bauer drew a bottle from his pocket and threw it so that the contents flew over the neck and bosom of Mrs. Oberloch, severely burning her. In the ensuing panic Bauer escaped. Yesterday Bauer was arrested and held for trial. He claimed he threw the bottle at the youth, not at the mother. "How could I do so, when I love her so?" he asked. Then he added he had got the vitriol to drink in case he found that his lady love was on the wane. In drinking the more palatable beer he had for a time been diverted from his original suicidal purpose.

A BOLD GAME.

BOGUS OFFICERS ABDUCT TWO WEALTHY WEST VIRGINIANS.

Clarksburg, W. Va., Feb. 13.—A report has just reached here from St. George, in Tucker County, that two men impersonating officers captured two wealthy citizens, whom they meant to hold for heavy ransoms, but were foiled by the escape of one victim while they were out after the other. The first man captured was Thos. Varney, whom they charged with setting fire to a mill at Rowlesburg, but refused to show any warrant. They bound Varney with a rope and took him to a shanty about four miles in the mountains where they tied him to the floor. They then returned to the village and going to the house of Dr. Harper, knowing, it is supposed, that he was sick, pretended to arrest him for the same crime. Harper was too feeble to resist. They forced him to get up and, after binding him, took him to their mountain prison. Harper's weak condition obliged them to go very slowly and this gave Varney time to loosen his bonds and escape. When the abductors appeared at the shanty and found Varney gone they were afraid he would alarm the authorities and hastily fled, leaving Harper, still bound, miles away from his home. He finally found his way back to town.

THE MITCHELL-WARD TRAGEDY.

A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS GRANTED LILLIE JOHNSTON.

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 13.—Judge Dubose of the Criminal Court to-day granted the writ of habeas corpus in the Lillie Johnson case and the process has been served upon Sheriff McLendon to produce the body of Lillie Johnson at 8:30 o'clock Wednesday, the 17th inst., when the hearing of the case will be gone into with reference to the illegality of her imprisonment and her right to be admitted to bail. A motion was served upon Attorney-General Peters this afternoon calling on him to produce in court all the letters or other evidence he may have in his possession with reference to the Mitchell-Johnson-Ward murder case. This motion will be heard by Judge Dubose and argued by counsel on Monday morning. The motion asks for permission to inspect certain letters written by the defendant, Alice Mitchell, to Freda Ward as to others, and found on her person or among her papers and effects at her death, or addressed to her or others, and received after her death by her friends or relatives, and now in the possession of the Attorney-General, which documents are material to the issue of present insanity, the inspection of such documents being essential to enable defendant's counsel to prepare hypothetical questions for non-resident experts upon which to take their depositions.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S TRUNKS.

AN EXAMINATION OF THEIR CONTENTS CAUSED AN INDICTMENT FOR THEFT.

New York, Feb. 13.—Mr. Charles Stewart Smith, President of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday secured the indictment of his housekeeper, Mrs. Mary Froberts, for grand larceny, and commitment to the Tombs at the same time an attachment was issued against her property. Mrs. Froberts is a widow about 50 years old, of matronly and dignified appearance, very quiet of demeanor and the last person in the world that one would think of accusing of the crime of theft. She has been housekeeper for Mr. Smith in his beautiful home at No. 25 West Forty-seventh street for about three years, since shortly after the death of Mrs. Smith. She has had the entire confidence of the family and was frequently left by. Mr. Smith in sole charge of the house and its valuable contents. Mrs. Robets, however, it is charged, administered her trusts for her own personal benefit and the detriment of Mr. Smith's interests. Over what length of time the houskeeper's peculations extended is not known, but from the fact that she made away with several thousand dollars' worth of goods, mostly small article, it must have been of about the same duration as her term of service. Then, too, she had amassed a little property, and her account in the Kings County Savings Bank, which was attached yesterday, showed a balance of $1,100 to her credit.

Among the effects of the late Mrs. Smith was a beautiful set of sable, valued at many hundreds of dollars. These had been packed away in a cedar-lined trunk, to prevent the ravages of moths. Recently Mr. Smith's sisters visited him, coming from their home in Connecticut. In discussing various matters the question of the valuable furs came up, and one of the ladies inquired if they were still in good order. Mr. Smith said he supposed they were, and requested that they be examined. Mrs. Roberts, he said, would give them the keys of the trunk. When Mrs. Roberts was appealed to she said that the keys were in possession of another member of Mr. Smith's family who was abroad. The furs, however, she said, had been examined and had been found to be in good order. The ladies were curious to look at some other articles, including some handsome and rare Irish point lace, a valuable Roman scarf and a quantity of fine French embroidery. By a strange coincidence the keys of the receptacles containing these things were also, according to the housekeeper, in the possession of the absent member of the family. The ladies became suspicious and began an investigation.

Mrs. Roberts was called upon to explain. Instead of doing so she was taken violently ill, or pretended to be, with a toothache. She left the house on Feb. 2 to visit the dentist, but she never returned. The extent of the robbery was soon discovered. Mr. Smith ordered that certain trunks and closets be broken open, which was done. The cedar trunk showed that while the sable wrap was remaining, a boa, valued at $250, a collar worth $150 and a muff which cost $100, were missing. The search revealed the fact that Mrs. Roberts or one of her friends was exceedingly fond of wine. Mr. Smith reckoned that he had about $3,000 worth of rare vintages in his wine cellar only last August, but he found that nearly the entire quantity had been removed, including fine old Burgundy and Madeiras. The fine Irish point lace was also missing. It was valued at $800. A quantity of fine French and Irish household linen had been taken, the Roman scarf was gone, together with a gold watch, a set of gentlemen's diamond studs and certain other articles of jewelry. When arrested, Mrs. Roberts said that she was going to be married again and that she was securing her trousseau and household goods.

IN THE TOILS.

CAPTURE OF A JUVENILE BAND OF THIEVES IN TEXAS.

Paris, Tex., Feb. 13.—Yesterday afternoon the city police arrested Robert Applegate, Lemon Applegate, Walter Byland and Will York for petty thieving and placed them in the city prison. They were all boys ranging from 10 to 16 years of age. An investigation by the officers today developed that they had for a long time been engaged in thieving of every description. Articles had been taken from stores, farmers' wagons had been robbed, box cars had been broken open and goods of every description had been taken by them. It seems that they are a part of an organized band of thieves that operate all along the line of the Texas & Pacific between Texarkana and Sherman. Their exploits for boys so young is a matter of surprise. The city officers still have them in charge, waiting for the county authorities to take them on a charge of felony.

WON'T STEAL ANY MORE.

TWO NEGRO BURGLARS IN TENNESSEE LYNCHED BY FARMERS.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 13.—Two burglars were hanged on the State line this morning. The farmhouses in the vicinity of Carthage, Ala., have suffered depredation lately and the good people got tired of this. They traced the thievery to Ben Brown and Sam McCullum, two negroes. In the cellar was found harness, fodder, chickens, etc., the stolen property. The two were quietly awakened, ropes tied around their necks and they were lynched.

ASSAULTED BY A BLACK FIEND.

Texarkana, Ark., Feb. 13.—A terrible assault was committed this afternoon upon Mrs. Henry Jewell, who lives with her husband on a small farm, two miles south of town. Mr. Jewell was absent in town when a strange negro went to the house where Mrs. Jewell, with her 5-month-old baby, was alone and, seizing the lady, choked her into unconsciousness and, dragging her out to a barn some fifty yards away, there assaulted her. In the terrible struggle some of Mrs. Jewell's fingers were completely bitten off and one arm was broken. Her throat where she was choked is also terribly blackened with bruises and is greatly swollen. After the assault the brute was about to kill his victim with a gun he carried, but her promises to never tell what had occurred induced him to spare her life and leave her. She is now in a precarious condition and it is feared will not recover, although perfectly conscious and able, as she believes, to identify her assailant should he be captured. Armed men are scouring the country in all directions and lynch law will certainly prevail if the scoundrel is captured. A suspect thought to answer the woman's discription of her assailant was arrested here to-night and will be taken before her. He stoutly denies his guilt, but is unable to give a satisfactory account of himself to the officers.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Ashland, Wis., Feb. 13.—Charles Krouse of Butternut, a small town near Ashland, was found dead in bed at 10 o'clock last night. It was about 10 o'clock last night, according to the story of Mrs. Krouse, that her husband went into the bedroom and laid down on the bed. Mrs. Krouse was getting supper, and hearing an unusual noise, found her husband in his death agony. Krouse is the man who complained about a week ago that Julius Lipka, a hunchback, had tried to poison him. A warrant was sworn out, and Lipka was arrested and brought before the Ashland Municipal Court. On the day set for trial Krouse failed to appear and the case was dismissed. Krouse complained that Lipka had furnished his wife strychnine to give him in order to get him out of the way, and that his wife afterwards confessed the whole thing. Since the suit was dropped he has expressed a desire to die, and public opinion differs as to whether he committed suicide or not. The Coroner has been summoned from Ashland.

A TOUGH KILLED.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 13.—A remarkable murder happened in Clay County a few days ago, the news just reaching here. Murray Steerns, a gambler and general tough, boarded the steamer Flower, and when the steamer was well under way, Steerns refused to pay his passage. The Captain proposed to put him off the steamer at the next landing, a few miles above. Steerns, who was drunk became obstreperous, cursing and swearing and threatening to kill the mate if he touched him. Capt. Armstrong remonstrated and Steerns cursed him, making a vicious lunge at the Captain with a knife. Armstrong struck him a terrible blow on the head with his fists, crushing Steerns' skull. The prostrated man never recovered consciousness, dying in a few hours.

SLEPT TOO SOUNDLY.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 13.—A well-known Chicago politician and a friend were shot as a result of the fact that Mrs. Jacob Srub tended bar last night in her husband's saloon while her spouse was asleep. During a drunken quarrel between customers Mrs. Srub became much excited. She screamed "police" and "murder" just as some of the combatants stumbled into the saloon-keeper's sleeping-room. He jumped up half-dazed, imagining that the place was being robbed and his wife's life endangered. Seizing a shot-gun he fired, striking William E. Kent in the eyes and Patrick Fitzgerald in the cheek. Kent was permanently blinded and is thought to be fatally wounded. Fitzgerald will recover. Kent is one of the most noted political workers in the city. He is an ex-member of the Illinois Legislature.

DUE TO JEALOUSY.

Toledo, O., Feb. 13.—A young newsboy named Kelly, when delivering an evening paper at the residence of John Molloy last night, looked through the window and discovered two bodies lying on the floor. Molloy and his wife were found lying on the floor, which was literally covered with blood. The woman had a bullet hole behind her right ear, and Molloy one in the temple, another below the ear. They had been dead all of twenty-four hours. Though 72 years of age, Molloy had been so jealous of his wife, also aged 72, that he made her life unbearable.

JUMPED HIS BOND.

Lexington, Mo., Feb. 13.—Two Deputy Sheriffs, who had in custody Sam Morgan, when he was under arrest at Odessa, two weeks ago, for working the gold brick game on Anderson Whitsett, a wealthy Lafayette County farmer, were to-day showed an authenticated photograph of Clay Wilson, whom the detective agency at Springfield, O., is so anxious to lay hands on, and at once positively identified Morgan as the man. Clay Wilson has a reputation from New York to San Francisco. At the time of his arrest two weeks ago, he gave bond in the sum of $800 cash for his appearance for trial, and has not been heard of since he was released. Officers are quite chagrined at missing the handsome reward offered for Wilson's conviction.

CHARGED WITH SWINDLING.

Laredo, Tex., Feb. 13.—Mr. Overall arrived this evening from Stillwater, Minn., with a requisition for the notorious R. E. Sandford, who cut such a wide swath in Laredo about a year ago and got away with the city for several thousand dollars under a pretended purchase of the Kredo foundry. Sandford was arrested in San Antonio a few weeks ago on an indictment found against him here for swindling, but the same was dismissed on account of the State being unable to procure an important witness from Mexico. Before he was released a telegram came from Minnesota to hold him. Mr. Overall will start with his prisoner in the morning for Stillwater, where Sandford is charged with swindling in some transaction about a patent.

THE WALLACE-CARR FEUD.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 13.—Besides the three men who were killed in the feudal fight at Silver Point, Putnam County, last week, Miss Eliza Carr and John B. Wallace have since died, making five dead, and there is no hope for the recovery of Mack Mitchell and Andrew Carr. Walter Tucker and Ben Wallace, of the Wallace gang, have been arrested and will be tried on Monday. The whole Carr family was wiped out by the Wallaces. The fight, with its horrible consequences, was the result of a feud between the Wallace and Carr families.

Fireworks Burned.

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 13.—The fireworks establishment of Romaine Bros., in the Blandford District, together with six frame dwellings occupied by negroes, was burned last night. Loss, $32,000; insurance, $1,500.

FIVE MASKED MEN.

They Hold Up John Klaus in His Own Saloon.

A DARING ROBBERY COMMITTED LAST NIGHT ON CARR STREET.

The Highwaymen Secure $52 and Make Good Their Escape—George L. Parrott Arrested on a Charge of Embezzling From Mrs. Walker, the Pawnbroker—Mrs. Hedspeth's Attorney Arrives.

A most daring and successful robbery took place about 10 o'clock last night in the saloon and grocery of John Klaus, at No. 1900 Carr street. Five masked men held up Klaus and his wife in the saloon, and while a confederate guarded the doors, robbed them of some $52 and escaped.

Klaus and his wife were alone in the saloon at the time. Klaus was behind the bar and his wife was sitting at a table near the door when four masked men entered the place and commenced to throw dice. The proprietor thought the men were merely out for a frolic like many other masqueraders were last night, and he paid little attention to them. Suddenly one of the men shouted "Hold up your hands!" and, looking up, Klaus found himself covered with a revolver. One of the robbers also pointed a pistol at his wife and advised both to keep quiet. The other two men then proceed toward the money drawers. Just as they started Klaus made a dash for the grocery store, but had hardly passed the partition when he found himself confronted by a pistol in the hands of a fifth man. He was held by this man, while the others rifled the drawers. Securing the money the four men walked hurriedly out, while the fifth, keeping Klaus covered, backed out the door. The affair was done so quickly and systematically that the victims hardly had time or opportunity to recognize any of the masked robbers. After considerable delay the police arrived and firing several shots arrested seven young men, two of whom were subsequently released. It was learned that a boy named Menenger had called at the saloon for some beer, but had been met by two men, also masked, and driven away. It is claimed that it was he who gave the alarm. The robbers talked little while in the saloon, and the description furnished the police is very poor. As the four robbers were leaving the store the fifth attempted to search Klaus, but evidently changed his mind as he retreated after finding nothing in his vest.

After "Cuddy Mack."

The police of the Third District are determined to break up "Cuddy Mack's" place, and he is in hot water again. Captain Joyce is resolved to make a clear case against him and last night sent Officers Kelleher and Cronye to procure the necessary evidence. The officers went to "Cuddy's" resort and as no person would purchase liquor while they were in the place, they took drinks themselves, and immediately placed Pete Shannon, the bartender, under arrest. He was taken to the station and a charge of selling liquor without a license placed against him. About half an hour later "Cuddy" visited the station and bailed him out.

Injured in a Street Car Collision.

In a collision between cars on the Mound City and Lindell Railway line William H. Bauman, a switchman for the Wiggins Ferry Co., was yesterday badly bruised and perhaps fatally injured internally. The accident occurred at the intersection of Ninth and Washington avenue Car No. 32 of the Mound City Railway was run into by motor 217 of the Lindell Line. The shock was so great that Bauman, who was standing on the rear platform, was thrown violently to the ground. He was taken to the office of Dr. J. J. Ryan, at 818 Washington avenue, where his wounds were dressed. He was then sent to his home, No. 2583 Warren street.

Two Young Men Missing.

The Babcock Printing Press Co. of New London, Conn., in a letter to Chief Harrigan, received yesterday, ask for the whereabouts of R. M. E. Cooper, who had been acting as their agent for the company at Springfield, Mo. They said they had learned that he had been taken seriously sick and went to 808 North Eighth street, St. Louis. The police made inquiry, but no one in the neighborhood had heard of him.

Missing Albert Lee.

Richard F. Webster of 816 Lafayette avenue is looking for Albert Lee, a young man who came to St. Louis from Cincinnati two weeks ago and sought lodgings in the Second District Police Station. He departed in the morning and has not been seen since. Lee was 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches tall, weighed about 140 pounds and had light hair, a light mustache and blue eyes.

Two Dwellings Destroyed by Fire.

A defective flue set fire to the one-story frame building 6802 Old Manchester road yesterday afternoon, the flames spread to the adjoining building No. 6800, and both were destroyed. The dwellings were owned by W. B. Buchanan, of Ivanhoe and Marmaduke avenues, who had them insured for $800 each. William Fisher occupied No. 6802 Old Manchester road, and lost $300 worth of furniture.

HARD CASES

Become respectable men after treatment at the Gold Cure Institute, 2021 Olive.

Knocking Out the Keeley Cure.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 13.—As a sequel to the numerous deaths said to have resulted from the use of the Keeley Cure, Senator Endres will introduce a resolution next week calling on the State Board of Health for information regarding Keeley Institutes and methods of treatment, the object being to pass a bill prohibiting the use of bichloride of gold.

Silver Shield Hams and Bacon and old fashioned open kettle leaf Lard at Wm. Pfeifer's.

Two Brothers in Luck.

Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 13.—Contractor Charles Morris of Wheeler & Wilson's factory and his brother, Andrew, think they have inherited $3,000,000 apiece, as the sole heirs of a wealthy relative who recently died in England. They have engaged a lawyer and as soon as proofs are obtained Charles and his counsel will go to England to claim the property. Both men are heads of families.

PROMPT RELIEF

For biliousness, diarrhœa, nausea, and dizziness, take

Ayer's Pills

the best family medicine, purely vegetable,

Every Dose Effective

A BAKER'S TALE.

He Had a Sore Throat and Contracted Catarrh.

Some of the Symptoms of That Phase of the Affliction—Frank Winkler's Successful Treatment by Drs. Copeland and Thompson.

(Chronic sore throat is simply another name for catarrh, which the average medical man pronounces incurable at first sight. Under his plan of treatment a cure would be as impossible as the lifting of the Capitol at Washington by using a straw as a lever. The old fashioned way was a gargle of salt and water and a woolen cloth wrapped around the neck. All of which is a waste of time, and in case of the woolen muffler actually injurious. A systematic course of treatment by one skilled by years of experience in such troubles will usually suffice to relieve or cure the unpleasant and dangerous trouble.)

Rather pallid of countenance and spare of frame, with the low voice of the person who is a little hard of hearing, and the thoughtful deliberate speech of a man who weighs his words, Frank Winkler stood in his flour-dusty working attire within his bakery at 2306 S. Third street, telling his case to a reporter.

"I have always had a weak throat," said he, "and had some little trouble with my ears, the result of sickness when a child. But about two years ago I got a very sore throat, and from that time onward I had periodical inflammations and swellings, the tonsils becoming very sore. My throat swelled away out sometimes"—indicating with his hand a fullness of the throat—"and my ears got to running. I had severe headaches and terrible pains in my back over the left lung. I did not sleep well, had a very indifferent appetite and often could scarcely swallow. Of course I tried medical treatment, but without benefiting from it. About the first of the year I consulted Drs. Copeland and Thompson and began to take their medicines. The result was a disappearance of the sore throat and a very general improvement. I now feel excellent. I have a good appetite, sleep well and feel vigorous. I have no more headaches, and my ears are in good condition. I dislike publicity, but I am perfectly willing to go on record as attesting the benefits to be derived in cases like mine from the treatment of Drs. Copeland and Thompson. They are the only physicians who have succeeded with my case, and I recommend them heartily."

Frank Winkler, 1010 Autumn Street, City.

Copeland Medical Institute

Rooms No. 201 and 202, at Head of First Staircase,

ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING,

Olive St., Directly Opposite South Entrance to Post-Office.

W. H. COPELAND, M. D.
J. E. THOMPSON, M. D.

Specialties: Catarrh and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Lungs. Nervous Diseases, Skin Diseases, Chronic Diseases. Office Hours—9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m. Sunday, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Catarrhal troubles and kindred diseases treated successfully by mail. Send 4c in stamps for question circulars. Address all mail to the Copeland Medical Institute, Odd Fellows' Building, St. Louis, Mo.

HILT'S BIG CUT

Sale still the talk of the city. Our large store constantly crowded. Note a few of our BIG CUT PRICES:

Ladies' $1.50 Don. Pat. Tip Button Shoes	Cut to 94c
Ladies' $3 Shoes, cloth top, pat. tip, or Plain Dong. Button or Lace, all widths, 2 styles	Cut to $2 a pair
Ladies' $1.25 Oxf. Ties	Cut to 75c
Misses' Dong. $1.50 Heel and Spring-Heel Shoes	Cut to $1.00
Children's $1.25 Pat. Tip Spring-Heel Shoes, 8 to 11	Cut to 85c
Children's 75c Pat. Tip Spring-Heel Shoes, 5 to 8	Cut to 35c
Infants' 50c Hand-Turn Shoes, 1 to 5.	Cut to 25c
Infants' 50c Moccasins	Cut to 10c
Men's $1 Velvet Slippers	Cut to 35c
Men's $1.50 Shoes	Cut to $1.10
Men's $2.50 Shoes	Cut to $1.50
Men's $4 Hand-Welts	Cut to $2.50

AT HILT'S BIG CUT SALE,
604 and 606 Franklin Av. and 829 N. 6th.

A. P. Erker & Bro

OPTICIANS,
617 OLIVE ST.

Two doors west of Barr's.

Spectacles fitted to the sight with greatest care and skill and frames adjusted to set comfortable. Opera-Glasses, Lorgnettes, Thermometers, etc.

"Condition of Our Country."

Lecture by Mrs. Lease of Kansas, Entertainment Hall, Saturday night, Feb. 20. Music by Miss Alice Mitchell of Kansas City, Mo.

READ THE
DAILY AND SUNDAY
POST-DISPATCH.
And You Will Always be up in the News of the Day.

BARR'S BARR'S BARR'S BARR'S BARRS

Barr's FIRST AND FINAL SALE!

Sounds like a contradiction, don't it? Yet it's the very acme of good logic, for it means a sale of FIRST SPRING IMPORTATIONS and a FINAL WINDING UP OF LATE WINTER SURPLUS.

Buttermilk Toilet Soap.

Five thousand boxes will be sold on Monday at 25 cents a box—3 cakes in each and regular price 75 cents.

Hanging Lamps.

Just 15 left of our fine $8 lamps; will go at $5 each, and a small assortment of $25 and $30 oil chandeliers will go at $10 each.

Banquet Lamps.

All complete, elegant goods; were $25, $30 and $35; just 15 left; will close them out this week for $15 each. Don't miss this.

Imported Baccarat Lamps.

White or colors, about two dozen in the assortment; reduced from $2.25 and $2.75 to $1.48 each.

Bamboo Art Chairs.

We have two dozen left of the very fashionable odd-shaped corner and reception chairs in bamboo; prices are $7.50 and $10; will sell every one for $5.95.

Water Filters.

The celebrated Cheabins stone water filter, especially prepared for Mississippi water, and the quickest water filter made; all sizes, from $5 to $15.

Remnants Cheap.

The collection of odds and ends in tapestry and plush piano and table covers at a half the regular price at Barr's final sale this week.

Late Winter Wind-Ups.

We have somewhere near three hundred suits and teagowns left. Will sell the $25 suits for $10.50 and $4.50 teagowns for $2.50; the latter have silk fronts, and while we're about it will wind out the entire stock of ladies' flannel shirt waists at $1.50 to $4 each.

A few black cashmere shawls have been reduced from five to two dollars each.

Early Spring Bargains.

White Fabrics Two items that no woman can afford to miss; 750 yards of sheer fine 45-inch hemstitched India linen, will sell every yard on Monday at 17 cents.

And one assortment of 42 pieces of 45 and 48-inch hemstitched Paris mull skirting with 8 to 14 dainty hemstitched tucks, goods never before seen at less than $1.25; Barr's sale price 63 cents a yard. These two great specials are made just to prove to you that the place to buy dry goods is Barr's

Late winter wind-ups.

1,750 yards of sheer stripe organdie down to 7½c. 2 cases of hemstitched lace stripe Persian mulls, regular price 30c, sells at 15c.

Early Spring Bargains.

Cloaks and Suits. Military Caped Newmarkets, a very beautiful assortment, all the best spring shades and the latest styles, $8 to $15 each.

Cloaks for girls 4 to 16 years; many are last season's styles; will this week close them all out at less than manufacturers' cost. Prices begin at $3.

Late Wind-Ups.

Barr's Millinery That means the prices will soon wind them out.

250 doz. black and colored plumes, reduced from $4.50 each to 98c each. A bargain.

125 doz. straw Milan sailors, in all new shapes and shades, at 50c each. These goods are well worth 75c.

25 doz. novelties in mixed straws for children and misses at 75c each. For this sale only.

100 doz. wings in all the new shades for spring trimming, just the thing for school hats, at 10c each; regularly sold at 25c.

Early Spring Bargains.

Notions, Jewelry A new and beautiful line of Niffin Tinsel Braid, 6¼ to 10 cents yard.

New line of Fancy Trimming Cords, all new colors, 10 and 12½ cents per yard.

A new and complete line of Curling Irons, 10 to 25 cents each.

Early Spring Bargains.

Barr's Ribbons No. 22. Elegant fancy stripe ribbons in new shades, 30c per yard.

No. 30. All-silk Plaid ribbons, 49c per yard.

Late Winter Wind-Ups.

No. 30. Elegant all-silk Ottoman with satin back, 35c per yard; worth 70c.

No. 22. All-silk gros grain with fancy edge; 29c per yard.

Early Spring Bargains.

Cloths, Flannels 500 pieces French Zephyr Flannelette and Outing Cloth, in fancy stripes, figures, dots and plaids for house wrappers, ladies' and boys' waists, gents' shirts, etc., fast colors at 15c per yard.

54-inch Cheviots and Serges for ladies' spring wraps, in all the leading shades, from $1.00 to $1.75.

54 inch French Broadcloth, in 50 different shades, from $1.25 to $2.75 per yd.

Late winter wind-ups.

Only a few pieces left of our French Flannelettes at 10c, worth 15c.

All our heavy fancy Cloaking, less than 50c on the dollar, piece $6.00 goods for $2.50, $5.00 goods for $1.00, etc.

See our German Fancy Flannels, 50c goods for 25c, and 100 pants patterns of Imported Cassimere at a great reduction.

Early Spring Bargains.

Wool Dress Fabrics 38-inch all-wool Bedford Cord, soft to the touch, good quality, only 75c.

40-inch Whip Cord Serges, a fine assortment, in colors at 75c.

38-inch Diagonal Bedford, a novelty of the season, at 85c.

45-inch Vigoureux Stripes, a fine wearing goods, only $1.

The 45-inch Vigoureux Twills are nobby goods for the spring and cost only $1.25.

A rare chance to find an assortment of colors in Vigoureux Bedford Cord at $1.25.

Another novelty in 42-inch Striped Crepes, the newest tints, at $1.25.

42-inch Crepe Bedford with borders, the latest novelty of the season.

46-inch Diagonal Stripes, a new fabric and a beauty for the spring season, at $1.35.

Late Winter Wind-Ups.

200 pieces Plaids, stripes and mixed suitings, good value, look like 50c-yard goods, the lot at 25c yard.

Thick All-Wool Suitings, a big assortment stripes and serges, also plain, the plum of the season, for 50c yard.

Cashmere Plaids for the young folks, all shades, 29c yard.

Late Winter Bargains.

Boy's Clothing. Great cut in boys' rubber jackets, $8.00 and $8.50, for 4 to 7 years, $6.00.

Boys' reefer jackets from $5.00 and $5.50 to $3.50.

One hundred boys' handsome knee pant suits in light and dark colors, single and double-breasted, 4 to 14 years, special price at $8.00.

Boys' all-wool knee pant suits, broken lines in plaid stripes and fancy mixtures, single and double-breasted, 4, 5 and 14-year sizes only, special price at $6.00.

Seventy-five all-wool knee pant suits, broken lines, single and double-breasted, light and dark colors, 4, 5 and 14-year sizes only, a special at $4.

Boys' fancy plaids and stripes kilt overcoats, 2½ to 6 years, with large capes, special at $3.50.

Fifty handsome knee pant suits single and double-breasted, in plaids and stripes, latest style, 14-year sizes only, at $2.75.

Early Spring Bargains.

Men's Wear Men's natural merino shirts and drawers, just the thing for spring wear, 85c each, worth $1.

Men's fancy cashmere shirts and drawers, medium weight, silk front and pearl buttons, only $1.25 each, worth $1.50.

Men's fancy cotton seamless half hose, double heel and toes, 12½c a pair, worth 20c.

Men's white unlaundred perfect fitting shirt, linen bosom, New York mills' muslin, 50c each, worth 75c.

Early Spring Bargains.

Notions. Handkerchiefs. Beautiful oxidized silver hat pins, 50c each.

New and handsome designs in silver and oxidized garter clasps, 25c pair.

Extra large square, polished buffalo horn buttons, $1 doz.

Handsomely carved pearl square buttons, clouded and smoked, three sizes, $1.35, $1.75, $2.25 doz.

Late winter bargains.

Ladies' hemstitch embroidered handkerchiefs, now 18c; were 25c.

Ladies' plain white sheer linen initial handkerchiefs, now 35c; were 50c each.

Men's Japanese hemstitch silk initial handkerchiefs, now 35c; were 50c each.

Men's Union Linen hemstitch handkerchiefs with printed border, now 15c; were 25c each.

Early Spring Bargains.

Embroideries 6-inch Mull Emby., in Pink, Blue, Cream and Lavender, 15 cents per yard.

2-inch Mull Emby., in Pink and Blue on White Ground, 15 cents per yard.

45-inch Mull Skirting, H. S. Border, 8-inch work, 75 cents per yard.

Early Spring Bargains.

Barr's Gloves Ladies' Biarritz kid gloves, tans, browns, slates and blacks, 94c; 4-button kid gloves, all colors and black, $1.00; 4 and 5-button Suede gloves, $1.25; 8-button Mosquetaire Suede gloves, tans, modes, brown, slate and black, $1.50; P. Centimeri & Co.'s first quality kid gloves, $1.50.

Late winter wind-ups.

Children's wool mittens, 15c; boys' Scotch wool gloves, 15c; ladies' Cashmere gloves, 15c; children's Cashmere gloves, 15c.

AT BARR'S THIS WEEK.

Opens To-Morrow!

The Great Umbrella Sale of the Age!

Barr's have made an immense purchase of umbrellas, including all the handsomest and most fashionable styles of handles. All will be placed

On Sale Monday.

Will be divided into two great assortments:

No. 1 consists of absolutely guaranteed fast black sateen, paragon frame, in dozens of the best styles of handles, loops, rings, crooks, silver inlaid, etc. In 24-inch for school children, 75 cents; 26-inch, ladies' or gentlemen's, 85 cents, and largest size, 28-inch, 95 cents.

No. 2 assortment comprises silk gloria umbrellas in cases, with cord and tassel, handles in fine French horn, celluloid crooks, natural wood with silver trimmings, silver and other handles used on four, five and six-dollar umbrellas. 26-inch size, $1.35, and 28-inch, $1.45. The greatest bargains in America.

The Great St. Louis Bargain House

Early Spring Bargains.

Barr's Hosiery. Ladies' fine Gauze Vests, high neck, long sleeves, high neck; short sleeves, all sizes, 25c; ladies' extra fine, same as above, all sizes, 35c; ladies' superfine, same as above, all sizes, 50c; ladies' English black spun silk Hose, extra long, double sole, high spliced heel, a perfect "beauty and wonder," only $1.49; ladies' black and colored silk-pleated Hose, high spliced heel, double sole, equal in appearance to all-silk, only 85c.

Late winter wind-ups.

Ladies' black ribbed cashmere hose, extra lengths, are worth 40 cents; will close the lot at 25 cents.

Barr's great reduction in ladies' silk and wool cashmere hose, solid black and boot pattern, broken sizes, have been sold at $1.35; will close this lot at 75 cents a pair.

Barr's great reduction in children's French ribbed cashmere fancy hose, Scotch plaid, and vertical stripe; also assorted leather shades in English cashmere, have been sold this season at 75 cents, $1. $1.25. These are broken sizes and all reduced to three pairs for $1.

Later winter wind-ups.

4-inch wide Hamburg Emby. reduced from 15 to 10 cents per yard.

22-inch Hamburg All Over reduced from 65 to 40 cents per yard.

7-inch wide Nainsook Emby. reduced from $1.50 to 75 cents per yard.

Early Spring Bargains.

Black Fabrics 40-inch black wool crepe de chene, 85c.

Novelties in black wool armure and Bedford cord jacquards, 75c to $1.35.

40-inch black wool crepon, 90c.

A full line of black genuine silk and wool bengaline, from $1.35 to $3.25.

Late Winter Wind-Ups.

40-inch black all wool cheviot, only 50c; reduced from 85c.

38 inch solid black and black and white all-wool cheviots, with camel's hair, polka dots and figures. This will be the last chance to get these for 40c.

40-inch black all-wool French Camelette, the most desirable goods in the market, at 50c.

Early Spring Bargains.

Silk Specials 40 pieces 22-inch printed China silk, 75c yard.

100 pcs 24-inch printed Japanese Silk, on black ground, colored ground and cream ground, with colored figure patterns, owned by us, all at $1 yard.

A big assortment of Japanese wash silks at 75c yard.

Raw silk in stripes, fast color, 24-in. wide, at $1.

Late winter wind-ups.

A fresh lot plaid surah silks, sold for $1.10 and $1.25, at 90c yard.

100 pcs all-silk Surah silks at 65c; good value for 85c.

The last call on our 24-inch black Surah silks at 90c yard; it is a bargain.

Our $1.25 and $1.50 Sublime black silk, sold for $1.75 and $2, is all forward and the last opportunity you will have for a silk frock for less than cost.

Upholstery Ladies, we cordially invite you to call and see our fine new importation of Persian rugs and floor coverings, all the latest colorings and patterns. We will also show a late importation of new drapery silk and lace curtains.

As a special we offer $3 curtain poles and rings at 50 cents a set; only a few dozen left.

Early Spring Bargains.

Table Linens 1,000 Belgian Damask Cloths, 2, 2½, 3 and 3½ yds. long and 2 yds. wide, $2.50 to $5 each. New and elegant patterns, bought at almost half value. The finest goods ever offered for the money.

1,000 72-inch fancy colored Sideboard Scarfs, beautiful designs, at 60c each; regular 85c goods.

79 pieces German Cream Table Linen, 72 inches wide, at 80c per yard; good value at $1.

Early Spring Bargains.

Art Goods. New stamped hemstitched trays, price 50c each; hand-painted violet bowls, price 85c each. stamped pillow shams, best quality muslin, 20c pair; hand-decorated cups and saucers, prices from $2.75 to $8; table-covers, stamped and drawn-work borders, just the covers for progressive euchre tables, price $1.25 each.

A full assortment of wooden towel rings, 10c each, three for 25c.

Late winter wind-ups.

Corsets Cheap. A fine Sateen Corset, well boned, double side steels and double busts, 67c, worth $1.25.

A splendid Coutel Corset filled with bones, two sided, steels on each side, long waist, in white and cream, 85c, worth $1.35.

A good French Coutel Corset, long waist, filled with bones, good shape. This corset will not break on the hips. All sizes. Price, $1.75; a regular $3.50 Corset.

P. D. Corsets, only a few left, slightly soiled, in Coutels Sateen and Satin, at less than half price.

Early Spring Bargains.

Under-wear. Ladies' Figured Lawn Skirt Chemises, round neck, trimmed with Val lace, deep hem and tucked skirt, $1.35.

Ladies' White Lawn Skirt Chemises, V shaped yoke, trimmed with Val lace, edge and inserting of same, skirt deep, flounces of Val lace and two clusters of tucks, $2.25.

Ladies' Marguerite China Silk Chemise, trimmed with Val lace, skirt trimmed with deep flounces of same, $7.50.

Late winter wind-ups.

Children's close-fitting Silk Caps, plush crown, colors navy, tan, goblin and gray, only 50c; were $1.35.

Children's Embroidered Cashmere Bonnets, colors brown, navy blue, goblin, tan, price $1; were $1.50.

Children's Short Coats, in fancy plaids and stripe, also plain colors must go, price $4.85 each; were $7.50 and $8.

The balance of our fine Black Alpaca Skirts, quilted and lined with silesia, price $2, $2.50 and $2.75; were $2,75, $3.25 and $3.50.

Early Spring Bargains.

Barr's Shoes. Ladies' Dongola Op. toe Patent-Leather tips, Oxford, at $1.75.

Ladies' Dongola C. S. Seamless Oxford, at $2.

Ladies' Dongola Opera Oxford, cloth tops and patent tips, at $2.50.

Ladies' C. S. Dongola Oxford, all sizes, at $1.50.

All the above are new goods.

Late winter sacrifices.

Ladies' Dongola Opera, patent tips, button, reduced from $3 to $2; small sizes.

What is left of those fine Hand-Sewed French Kid Button Boots, in C. S. and Opera toes, plain toes or tips, were $4.50 and $5, are now reduced to $3. Ladies with small or narrow feet will find a great bargain in this line.

Early Spring Bargains.

Wash Fabrics 100 pieces Fine Printed "Lawn and Cloth," a new soft-finish 32-inch American made cloth, 12½c a yard.

French Organdies, dainty little Dresden patterns, light grounds and large flowers on dark grounds.

1,000 pieces A. F. C. (America's finest cotton) Zephyr Ginghams, worth 18c; price 12½c.

200 pieces Whytlaw's Finest Zephyr Gingham, cost to land 32½c, price 25c.

175 patterns Silk Weft Bedford Cords, latest departure in wash fabrics. We have to-day the grandest collection of wash fabrics in the world and when we hear and see the claims of one-horse concerns we are actually amused.

Early Spring Bargains.

Laces, Trimmings. 2½ to 3½-inch real Medici lace at 15c yard.

3 to 4-inch real Medici lace, 17 and 20c yard.

2½ to 3-inch fine Oriental lace, 15c yard.

3 to 5-inch fine Oriental lace, 20c and 23c yard.

5 to 7-inch fine Oriental lace, 25c and 35c yard.

2½ to 3½-inch point gauze lace, 45c and 50c yard; worth 75c.

Steel bead gimps, 25c, 35c, 40c and 50c yard.

Colored bead applique trimming, 75c yard.

New Lace Curtains.

A special opening of our immense Spring importation, goods made for the Wm. Barr D. G. Co. Will be opened Monday and good bargains offered at $2, $2.50 and $3 a pair.

Belgian Damask Cloths.

Elegant quality, worth twice the price, 2 to 3½ yards long, at $2.50 to $5 each; the latest patterns; no housekeeper should miss seeing them.

Here's a Stunner.

Men's gray merino shirts and drawers in broken sizes, cut from 75c to 35c; and natural wool dollar shirts cut to 50 cents.

Boys' Suits Cheap.

If the size is right—14 years—come get a four dollar and a half suit for $2.75. Barr's is the place.

Cut Prices.

One big line of dress findings, braids and cords, cut from 7½ cents to 2 cents a yard. Ten-cent hook and eye tape cut to 5c yard. Dress stays, 10 cents a dozen.

Military Caped Newmarkets.

A beautiful assortment of these stylish cloaks will be opened to-morrow at $8 each. See them! Nothing elsewhere in town to equal them.

Were $1.35, Now 50c

Children's silk caps in colors only, navy, tan, goblin and gray. Also embroidered cashmere bonnets cut from $1.50 to $1 each.

Late winter wind-ups.

White and blue enameled beau-knot Lace Pins; old price, 25 cents, now 15 cents each.

Rhinestone screw Ear-rings, clover-leaf shape; old price, 40 cents; now 25 cents pair.

Carved bright and dull Jet Buttons; old price, 40 cents, now 15 cents dozen.

Silk Braid Olives; old price, 50 cents; now 20 cents dozen.

6TH STREET - OLIVE - TO LOCUST.

THE CIVIL COURTS.

Burke Answers O'Connell's Petition—A House Furnishing Firm Attached.

Thomas I. Burke, who is contesting John W. O'Connell's seat in the School Board, and who has been cited by O'Connell as a co-defendant in the prohibition proceedings instituted by O'Connell in the Circuit Court to restrain the School Board from investigating the contest, filed his answer yesterday. In substance Burke claims that the Circuit Court has not the right to interfere in the matter until the board has taken final action. The rest of the answer is purely technical.

Says the Furniture Was Hers.

The case of Mrs. Naomi E. Bradford, wife of George B. Bradford, the South St. Louis postmaster who absconded some time since, against Constable Charles Vincent of the First District and his bondsmen, was partially heard in Judge Fisher's court yesterday. Mrs. Bradford sues for $750, the alleged value of furniture which was sold under an executions sued in favor of one of Bradford's creditors. She alleges that part of the furniture was her own property and that she was entitled to the rest under the law. The case was continued to allow Mrs. Bradford to amend her pleadings.

Wilhelmine Rosenmeyer's Will.

The will of Wilhelmine Rosenmeyer was admitted to probate yesterday. She leaves $100 to Father Gollar of SS. Peter and Paul's Parish for the purpose of having masses said. She leaves to her daughter, Christine Rosenmeyer the western half of a house on Allen avenue, the number being 930, together with the sum of $1,000. She is also left the parlor furniture and sewing machine. Bertha Rosenmeyer, another daughter, is left the eastern half of the house, which is No. 928. She is also left $1,000 and the rest of the furniture. Philip M. Rosenmeyer, a son, is left $1,500 and the bedding and bedstead used by testatrix. Mary and Wilhelmine Seller, grandchildren, are left $250 each, to be paid to them with interest when they become of age. Alois Seller, son-in-law of testator, is left $1. The estate is valued at $6,000.

A Furnishing House Attached.

The house furnishing goods store of M. J. Boylan & Co., at 1117 Olive street, was closed yesterday morning by the Sheriff on an attachment suit for $9,319.20, brought by John H. Vette, the money lender. Two other attachment suits were filed yesterday afternoon against the firm. One of the suits was for $1,954.68 and was filed by A. A. Selkirk & Co., the auctioneers, and the other was by the Central Furniture Co. for $487.10. Besides these the firm owes the Mechanics' Bank something over $5,000. Mr. Boylan and Mr. John J. Fitzwilliams, his partner, were trying to make arrangements yesterday afternoon with their creditors to be allowed to resume business to-morrow. They claim that they can meet their obligations if allowed to continue in business.

Judge Klein's Decisions.

Judge Klein made an order yesterday in the maintenance suit of Mrs. Elizabeth Droege against Francis Droege that Droege pay to his wife on or before March 1, 1892, $215, and $40 a month thereafter. Droege is employed at the Simmons Hardware Co., and gets $100 a month. The parties have two children, and have been separated since 1884.

Judge Klein decided the case of W. H. Hathaway against the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. yesterday in favor of the railroad. Hathaway owned 25 bales of cotton, worth $1,244.50, which was burned in transit while in the custody of the road and sued in the interest of an insurance company which had paid him a risk on the cotton. The court held that the railroad was liable for the loss, but that Hathaway could not sue in the interest of the insurance company. The bill of lading contained a stipulation that the road should have the benefit of all insurance in case of loss.

Suits Filed Yesterday.

M. F. Watts representing the Union Depot Co. began condemnation proceedings yesterday against Adele Rieger and others to have certain property at Eighteenth and Market and Twentieth and Market condemned for the new Union Depot site. The matter is the winding up of the condemnation proceedings for the new Union Depot site.

The Lester Real Estate Co. filed a partition suit yesterday against Lewis B. Jones and the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. to sub-divide or sell a lot in city block 894, fronting 29 feet on Market street, and a lot in city block 1697, fronting 100 feet on Market street.

Catherine Offer filed suit for divorce yesterday against Charles H. C. Offer, on the grounds of habitual drunkenness and failure to support. She also alleged that he struck her. They were married Jan. 30, 1883, and lived together until about March, 1890. Two children.

Mary E. Ward filed suit for divorce yesterday against Daniel W. Ward. They were married at Hannibal in 1886 and lived together until about 1887. She charged that her husband drank, called her names and abused her. He struck her with his fist, she alleges, and knocked out her teeth. He knocked her down six times in an hour, she states. At one time he broke her jaw bone, she charges, and he dragged her about by the hair.

Charles M. Napton filed a suit yesterday to be released from the custodianship of a fund of $2,373.16, in which Francis H. Sawyer has a life interest, the fee being vested in the heirs of Lillie Napton Brown, deceased. The parties at interest, it is alleged, wish to divide the fund, and an order of court is asked.

Suit About $3.85.

A suit was tried in Judge Fisher's court yesterday afternoon, the amount at issue of which was $3.85. Conrad Pickel was the plaintiff in the case, and Justice of the Peace William F. Pollard was the defendant. Bickel was sued in Pollard's court for $8 and tendered $3.85 as a compromise. The Justice received the money and receipted for it, and turned it over to the constable he stated. The case was taken from Pollard's Court on a change of venue, and Bickel demanded the $3.85 from Pollard, who told him that he had turned the money over to the constable. Bickel declined to look to the constable for the money and entered suit against the Justice for the $3.85. Judge Fisher, after hearing the evidence, gave judgment for the $3.85 against Pollard.

Soulard Case Continued.

The jury was discharged in the Soulard will contest case yesterday in consequence of the continued illness of Juror Mitchell, and the case continued. It is not likely that the case will come up again before April. The defense wanted to go on with the case with ten jurors but the plaintiffs would not consent.

Court Notes.

The World Shirt & Pants Manufacturing Co. incorporated yesterday with a capital stock of $5,800, all paid.

Anna, Nettie and William E. Althaus qualified yesterday as executors of the estate of Henry Althaus, the value of which is unknown.

Letters of administration were granted yesterday to Edward H. Harrington on the estate of Henry F. Harrington, which is valued at $2,500.

Catherine Finigan, by her will, admitted to probate yesterday, leaves all her estate to her son James, excepting $100, which is left to her son, John.

Susie Mueller brought suit for divorce yesterday against Chas. Mueller on ground of abandonment. They were married Jan. 1, 1888, and lived together until Feb. 1, 1888.

Sylvester J. Fisher, surviving partner of the estate of Fisher & Co., took out letters of administration yesterday on the partnership estate, of which Cleves S. Fisher, deceased, was a partner.

A judgment for $1,500 was entered by consent in Judge Valliant's court yesterday against Mary Hunt, executrix of the estate of Charles L. Hunt, in favor of Thomas E. Dillon and others.

The suit of James W. Rice & Co. against Alexander Davis was heard by Judge Klein yesterday. It is alleged that Davis was a stockholder of the Eagle Glass & Metal Co., which assigned owing Rice & Co. $2,371.38.

In the case of the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad Co. against F. Heman and others, a condemnation proceeding, a judgment was given in Judge Withrow's court yesterday in favor of F. Heman for $43,862.56.

ONLY A COYOTE.

Result of the Great Wolf Hunt in Crawford County, Kan.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 13.—The great wolf hunt of Crawford County, Kan., has ended, and it was very much on the order of a fizzle as far as results were concerned. One wolf and a number of jack-rabbits and smaller animals were the total of the catch. The wolf was only a coyote at that. Four thousand men formed lines about the section of county to be beaten and at a given signal started on the march toward a common centre. The lines were not well preserved on two sides and in consequence many animals were enabled to escape. When the lines were formed in close array the result was as given above.

Spanish Club's Monthly Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the St. Louis Spanish Club for the month of February was held at the club's rooms in the Mermod-Jaccard Building, last night, with President Kingsland in the chair and some thirty other gentlemen present, including Mr. J. M. Lomelin, just returned from Mexico, Charles C. Adams, a mining engineer of Coahuila, Mexico; C. H. Sampson, Frank Shapleigh, C. N. Osgood of the Traffic Association; Senor Rivera, the Spanish Consul; S. L. Biggers, C. H. Mekeel, Eugene McQuillin, Ferdinand Harrison, C. A. Kendrick, just returned from Mexico and the West Indies; H. Bliss, Walker Evans and D. S. Green. The amendments previously proposed to the constitution and by-laws were discussed and adopted, and Mr. McQuillin made a report of the recent entertainment given by the club. Charles B. Herold, Melvin H. Sterns, W. G. Retger and the Murphy Varnish Co. were elected to membership in the society.

The Central Electric Railway.

The Council Committee on Railroads was announced to meet yesterday afternoon to hear protest from people along the Northern route of the proposed City Central Electric Railroad. Chairman Wehner was present, but the rest of the committee failed to materialize, likewise any protestors. Mr. Wehner announced that as no one seemed to object to the northern route that part would be reported favorably and the southern wing taken up at the next meeting. Mr. Sweeney and Leverett Bell were present to look after the interests of the railroad. The names of the backers of the scheme are still withheld by these gentlemen who say that the bill passed on its own merits and not on the financial standing of its backers. It leaked out yesterday that two big eastern electric firms, one in Boston, the other in Philadelphia, are behind Mr. Sweeney with the ultimate object of furnishing the costly equipment that will be required by the road. It is also hinted that several St. Louis capitalists are interested in the measure. The company has not yet been incorporated, and until they comply with this condition they will get nothing definite from the Council.

CHEAPER THAN ANTHRACITE

For stove, grate and furnace,
PITTSBURGH CRUSHED COKE,
DEVOY & FEUERBORN, Sole Agents,
[illegible] Pine street.

The New Delicatessen
Nineteenth and Locust Streets,
NOW -:- OPEN.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL
and Restaurant. 415 Chestnut st.

25c BARWICK'S 25c
DINING HALL
FOR LADIES AND GENTS,
416 and 418 North Sixth Street.
Unexcelled 25 Cent Meals.

CITY NEWS.

Dr. E. C. Chase,
Corner of 9th and Olive streets. Set of teeth, $8.

PRIVATE matters skillfully treated and medicines furnished. Dr. Dinsbeer, 814 Pine st.

IN THE COURTS.

The Fast Mail Train Suit at Cairo, Ill.—Other Litigation.

CAIRO, Feb. 13.—The case of the People of Illinois against the Illinois Central Railroad Co., to compel the company to bring its south-bound fast mail train into Cairo from Bridge Junction, five miles above the city, where it is now stopped to connect with a bobtail from here, was concluded in the Circuit Court here to-day after occupying the court all this week. The question raised by Judge Green for the defense was that the train was not a regular passenger train within the meaning of the law, that the law strictly construed did not compel the company to run into the city. Assuming that it was such a train, the law was invalid, owing to a glaring clerical error which appeared in the journal of the Illinois House of 1879, by which it was passed. Judge Vickers decided all these points against the defense and made an order that the train in question must be brought into the city. The plaintiffs were represented by the venerable Judge John H. Mulkey, late of the State Supreme Court, and by Lansden & Leek of this city. An appeal was taken by the defense, and the Court gave them till April 1 to file a bill of exceptions.

GAMBLERS MULCTED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 13.—George M. Manuel is a negro devotee to the fascinating policy. He has played it long, though without luck, always keeping tab of his losses. Some one told him some weeks ago that there is a law which would enable him to recover twice as much as he had lost and he brought suit against George and Cooper Wittman, owners of the game, to recover. The case was earnestly fought. The jury returned a verdict yesterday directing that the Wittmans pay the negro $340. The verdict created considerable consternation, as hundreds of suits will now be brought against the owners of various games here which are run openly.

A BIG MINING SUIT.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 13.—In the case of the Standard Mining Co. of Missouri against the Della S. Mining Co. of Aspen, which has been trial for the past two weeks, the jury this evening brought in a verdict for the Della S. Co. The case has been one of the most stubbornly contested mining suits in the history of Colorado. The case was brought ostensibly to recover $40,000 worth of ore, said to have been taken from the J. C. Johnson, late of Aspen, of which the Standard Co. were owners, but it went really to the question of the ownership of a body of mineral worth at least $1,000,000.

SUED FOR $20,000 DAMAGES.

ANNISTON, Ala., Feb. 13.—The administrator of Ned Welsh, who was recently killed at the Anniston Pipe Works, filed suit in the Anniston City Court to-day for $20,000 damages. Welsh was in one of the pits, and was struck by a large still bolt, which crushed his skull.

H. B. CLAFLIN & CO. SUED.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 13.—Weatherby & Stevens have sued H. B. Claflin & Co. of New York for $100,000.

ECONOMY COAL.
Exclusively for family use: try it.
DEVOY & FEUERBORN,
704 Pine street.

TIRED OF THE WORLD.

Jumped From a Railroad Bridge—Husband and Wife Commit Suicide.

MANCHESTER, Mo., Feb. 13.—An unknown man between 30 and 35 years of age attempted to commit suicide this evening about 5 o'clock at Valley Park, three miles south of here, by jumping off the Frisco Railroad bridge over the Meramec River. He was seen to make the jump by a party of dredgers, who immediately went to his rescue. He was taken out of the water more dead than alive, and after becoming conscious he acted like a maniac, soundly berating his rescuers, threatening dire vengeance for their interference, and refusing to make known his identity. Constable Schumacher was sent for and as soon as he recovers sufficiently from his shock the man will be taken to Clayton and turned over to the authorities.

A DOUBLE SUICIDE.

GALLATIN, Tenn., Feb. 13.—A most deplorable tragedy is reported from Portland, a small town in the northern portion of Sumner County. Mr. Elvis Pardue, a well-known farmer of that neighborhood, and his wife were found at their home this morning, lying dead on the floor of their bed-chamber with their throats cut from ear to ear. The circumstances are such as to creat the belief that the deaths were both the result of deliberately planned suicide. Both bodies were lying on pillows on the floor and near Mrs. Pardue was a bloody razor with which the ghastly deed had been committed. The fact that the razor lay nearest Mrs. Pardue has led to the conjecture that she was the last to use the instrument of death. This theory is supported by a note which is said to have been found in the room, written in Mrs. Pardue's hand and signed by her, in which it was stated that she and her husband had no friends, and as he had concluded to commit suicide, she would take her own life rather than live without him. Mrs. Pardue's maiden name was Stephens, and the couple had been married only a year. They appeared to live happily and no cause can be divined for the melancholy that seems to have led them to so desperate a deed.

WAS IT SUICIDE?

MONROE, La., Feb. 13.—News reached here this morning that A. Hefner had killed himself last night. It is not known definitely whether his death was accidental or not, though there are rumors to the effect that he shot himself in the head with a pistol. Mr. Hefner was about 60 years old, had a wife but no children, and was one of the largest planters in North Louisiana, he having about 2,500 acres under cultivation.

A PRISONER'S SUICIDE.

BRADFORD, Pa., Feb. 13.—Edward Kehoe of this city, confined in the Southport jail for surety of the peace, was found dead hanging in his cell this morning. The man's mind was affected. He served a term in the Allegheny State prison for attempting to kill his sweetheart several years ago. Two weeks ago he attempted to cut his troat with a jacknife, saying that God told him to kill himself.

THE MORPHINE ROUTE.

MILAN, Tenn., Feb. 13.—John Reid of Carroll County became despondent yesterday and ended his life by the morphine route. Domestic troubles caused the tragedy.

WHY DID HE DIE?

HOUSTON, Minn., Feb. 13.—Gilbert Berge, an 18-year-old Norwegian, committed suicide by hanging to-day. No cause is given.

THE BEST OF ALL $3.00 SHOES!
BRANDT'S
"J. G. B." LINE
—OF—
Gents' CALF Shoes
—FOR—
$3.00

Are superior in every detail and feature that counts in making up a PERFECT SHOE, and the very good reason why is, that we put more money in them than any shoe on the market at the same price. We give you any style, width or weight.

Also, special shapes and widths for tender feet and bunions.

J. G. BRANDT, BROADWAY AND LUCAS AVENUE.
Open every Saturday night until 10:30.

WE OFFER TO THE TRADE
NOW for the coming season SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS in
BORDEAUX CLARETS
—AND—
RHINE WINES.
Call and make your selections from our large and well assorted stock at prices to suit everybody.
STEINWENDER & SELLNER,
Largest Importers in the West,
117 South Broadway.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

A Week of Stirring Events in the Speculative Market.

EXCITEMENT OVER THE AMALGAMATION OF THE ANTHRACITE COMPANIES.

A Higher Average Price for Coal Probable—Effect of the Recent Remarkable Advance in Reading Stock—The Stock List Quotations—Condition of the Money Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The past week has been one of stirring events in the financial world. Seldom has the Stock Exchange been the scene of such excitement as has prevailed. The details of the great amalgamation of anthracite companies, which caused all the excitement, are well known to everybody. They will not be repeated here. The matter of greatest interest in connection with the affair now is what will be the effect on the Reading company of the acquisition of control of the Lehigh Valley and the New Jersey Central. Economies of management there are bound to be. A higher average price for coal will probably be another result.

For a while the avowed intention of the men in control of the new combination is not to advance prices. It seems probable that a better average price will be attained through the cessation of the cutting which prevails during dull times, and which counteracts the higher figures fixed upon by the sales agents in their brief periods of good behavior. Any mathematical estimate of the advantage of the combination to the Reading company is purely imagination. Enterprising speculators have already figured out a dividend on Reading stock. Reading stock has advanced 25 points in ten days. Supposing that it was selling for all it was worth before, this represents a very pretty increase in the value of the property. Should the stock go to 75, the figure named for it by the insiders, it would repsesent an increase of nearly 100 per cent in the value of the property as a result of the signing of the contracts for the leases. It is difficult to believe that the Reading Railroad Co. is worth twice as much as it was ten days ago. But these are sorry days for the dogmatists. The wise man is he who knows best his own ignorance. If the insiders intend to put Reading to 75 and hold it there undoubtedly they will do so.

The advantages of the deal to the Lehigh Valley and Jersey Central are more apparent and incalculable. The advantages to the Lackawanna and the other outside coal roads of a combination which will maintain prices also seems plain. Probably the amounts of the advantages are much less than the increased valuations of the properties as represented by the present price of the shares. But that is to be expected. Wall street valuations reflect intrinsic valuations only vaguely and jerkily. One of the surprising features of the most surprising episode has been the failure of the general market to respond to the phenomenal advance in the coal stocks. Except for a few specialties, the list is lower to-day than it was a week ago. Many reasons are assigned for this. Operators are supposed to have sold out other stocks in order to acquire interest in the coalers. Some claim that the general list has simply been left alone by the bulls until they shall have marked up the prices of the coal stocks to suit their desires. After that it is believed that the list will have its turn. The only objection to this theory is that the general market has been by no means dull nor neglected. It has in fact been rather perniciously active. While many believe that the tremendous speculation in the coal stocks will result in activity and rising prices for other stocks that is all in the future. It must be admitted that the market has so far been disappointingly heavy. The principal reason for this has apparently been the large amount of selling of our securities by Europe. This dumping process has now been going on since the first of the year with scarcely any interruption. The rise in the coal stocks served only to intensify the movement. The foreigners have taken advantage of the high prices for Reading and Erie to unload on us large amounts of the securities of these companies, many of which have probably been held abroad for years.

This has so affected the sterling exchange market that while a month ago men were talking airily of the great trade balance in our favor, and of the gold which Europe must send us to pay for our wheat, bankers are now discussing very gravely the question of how soon we must export gold. They all admit the probability, if not moral certainty of exports in April or May. All this shows clearly how important a factor in international finance the security item is. If Europe is going to pay for our wheat with securities and take gold for her shipments of merchandise to us, political economists must alter their theories about international trade and gold shipments. There is consolation in the fact that there must come an end to it, but if the financial conditions abroad continue to induce selling of investment holdings, the end is not very near. On the other hand, it is admitted that artificial stimulus has helped the advance in sterling exchange. The removal of this stimulus and a renewed buying movement in our stocks by London as a result of the increased speculation here, would undoubtedly cause the sterling exchange rates to decline rapidly. The decline in Texas & Pacific sureties has been a feature of the week. The theory of many large stockholders is that manipulators are aiming to control the second mortgage bonds which after March 1 will undoubtedly control the road in conformity with the terms of the second mortgage. This means that the stock will lose its power of control. Losing this, its value would be extremely problematical. It is now selling for just about the amount of cash assessment paid on it after the reorganization in 1887. The theory of another body of holders is that Mr. Gould purposes to increase his interests in Texas, which is to show in an unmistakable way the suicidal folly of the State's attitude toward the railroads and that he is making a scapegoat of his Texas & Pacific for that purpose. It is said that he has diverted traffic to the Missouri Pacific, Union Pacific and St. Louis & Southwestern, and that he has made little effort to increase the earnings of the Texas & Pacific which have been showing remarkable decreases. If Mr. Gould has done this, he has been a public benefactor, although at the expense of the security holders of the Texas & Pacific. While these latter naturally object to acting as sacrifices on the altar of the public weal the cause is a great one. Ex-Senator Reagan dissapointed in the results of his interstate commerce law, went back to Texas, determined to make an impression on the railroad business of that State. He has succeeded in that he has forced upon the railroads a schedule of rates which is killing them. The existing roads are dying under it, and new roads are out of the question. No one would be foolish enough to advance money for such a purpose. Such a course would be productive of evil in a community well supplied with roads. In Texas, needing at the present time 2,000 miles more of railroads, it seems like madness. The boycott against Texas among banks and trust companies is growing daily. It will never be removed until Reagan and his ideas are abolished. Reagan is a menace to the prosperity of the State. The more dangerous in that he is a man of force and education in spite of his false and pernicious doctrines. The railroads of this country are no target for the Socialist or the demagogues. They have all they can do to live when let alone. Competition has brought the rates per ton per mile in this country down to figures which are the wonder of the world. Only a few more Eagans are needed to drive most of our Western railroads into bankruptcy.

THE MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Money on call was 1½@2 per cent, nominal. Time money exhibits unchanged conditions. The demand is light and the supply abundant. Rates continue unchanged. Mercantile paper is in good demand from all quarters, but the supply is only fair. There is perhaps a slight tendency towards a hardening of rates with prices unchanged. Call money in London was 1½ per cent; short and three months bills, 2½ per cent. The silver bullion on deposit with the Mercantile Deposit Co. is 3,662,381 ounces; certificates outstanding, 3,660. The clearing house exchanges to-day were $176,955,962; balances, $6,595,549; United States Sub Treasury debit balances, $585,516. The exchange market for sterling was firm to-day on account of good buying, and posted rates were unchanged at $4.86½. The rates for business were unchanged. The supply of cotton bills was small. Continental mills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛; reichsmarks, 95⅛; guilders, 40⅛.

LISTING GOLD BULLION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—The proposition reported from Chicago to-day to have gold bullion listed on the New York Stock Exchange was stated to officials in the Treasury Department by the United States reporters, and the first comment on it was "Rot." In the office of the Director of the the Mint Mr. Leech himself being asked his ideas, pronounced it absurd.

"Suppose the free coinage bills should become a law?"

"In that case it might, as Mr. Kennett says, command a premium, but it would be in silver—in other words the premium would be in silver."

Silver to-day, it was stated, was worth 46⅛d in London, 90.45 cents in the United States an ounce.

THE COTTON CIRCULAR.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Hubbard & Price's cotton circular says: The statistical situation as made up in this morning's *Chronicle* shows an excess of 1,147,000 bales in the visible supply. The plantation movement for the week is 176,000 bales against 112,000 last year. That amount of crop in sight up to last evening is 7,530,000 bales, whicn is 418,000 bales larger than the same time last year. These figures fully sustain the large crop estimates and it was generally expected that their effect in Liverpool would be lower prices. Such proved to be the case, but the depression was only temporary, early quotations for futures there being 2-64 below last evening and quickly recovering to close firm 1-64 higher than yesterday's final quotations. In our own market the same disregard has been shown of the increasing supply and enormous movement. Prices at one time were fully 12 to 13 points above last night's figures. A slight reaction before the close left the market steady at 8 to 9 points advance. The receipts to-day are estimated at 15,000, against 28,000 last week and 19,000 last year.

THE "POST."

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The *Post's* financial article says: Notwithstanding the somewhat wider scope of speculative interest in to-day's market, Reading stock continued pretty much to monopolize attention. All the tribe of small operators counted upon a heavy break as a result of the hostile declarations of the Pennsylvania State authorities and of the Pennsylvania road, both published in this morning's papers. As is not infrequently the case, the market acted precisely contrary to such expectations, and Reading, after the opening break of a point on London arbitrage offers and a series of feverish advances and declines within a radius of 1¾ points, closed not far from its opening quotation. That resolute professional support had been invoked was clearly enough apparent and, indeed, some such support was necessary to hold the market for the host of traders who are long of Reading at present or slightly highest prices. The outlook for the particicipators in the recent furious speculation is at least perplexing. The argument that large blocks of coal shares had been taken out of the market and "locked up," in connection with the Reading deal, is sound enough, but whether these shares will outbalance the hoards unloaded on the open market by London and local investors, is at least a fair question.

THE LIST.

The following figures show the highest, lowest and closing prices on the New York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
American Cotton Oil Trust	34⅞	34½	34⅞
Chicago Gas Trust	80½	79¾	79⅞
American Sugar Refinery	83	82⅞	83
Lead Trust	36	36	36
Atchison	39½	39⅛	39¼
C., B. & Q	107½	107½	107½
Northwestern, common	117	116¾	117
Rock Island	91	90¾	90⅞
St. Paul, common	78¼	77¾	77⅞
Silver Certificates	90	90	90
Missouri Pacific	62¼	62¼	62¼
Union Pacific	47¼	46¼	46⅞
Western Union	86⅜	86¼	86¼
North American Co	17	16½	16⅝
Jersey Central	137	133½	137
C., C., C. & St. Louis	71¼	71	71
Chesapeake & Ohio	....	....	....
Louisville & Nashville	76	75⅝	75⅛
Erie	33⅛	32⅝	33
Canada Southern	60½	55⅝	60½
Lake Shore	122	122	122
New York Central	114	114	114
New England	52¾	50¾	50¾
Manhattan	116¾	116¼	116¼
Northern Pacific, common	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
Northern Pacific, preferred	70⅛	69⅛	70⅛
Richmond & W. P. Terminal	16⅞	16½	16⅝
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	161	158½	159⅞
Reading	59	57⅛	58¼
Tennessee Coal	43	42⅝	43

BOND QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The latest quotations on United States bonds were as follows:

Registered 2s	100
Registered 4s	116½@117¼
Coupon 4s	116½@117¼
Currency 6s, 1895	109
Currency 6s, 1896	111
Currency 6s, 1897	113
Currency 6s, 1898	116
Currency 6s 1899	118½

FOREIGN SECURITIES.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Bar silver, 44⅛ per ounce. Consols not quoted.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Rentes, 95f 92½c

MONEY MATTERS.

Local Review of the Situation in Financial Circles.

The same easy feeling prevails in the money market and the cheap rates in the East continue to be reflected here, as well as in every large city in the West. The banks doing business with the grain houses find no difficulty in keeping their surplus funds fairly well employed at 6 per cent on call loans with this class of security. Some borrowers claim that they can obtain call loans at 5½ per cent, but no such loans can be located at any of the banks. On the contrary the banks claim that 6 per cent is the lowest rate on call and 6 to 7 per cent on time. The loan rates have caused a demand from the mercantile class for funds to discount bills due jobbers. Considerable business is being done through this source. Notwithstanding the large accumulation of currency at all the great financial centers the situation is regarded by conservative bankers as a natural resting period, and an improvement is looked for with the spring trade and the advent of new enterprises.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

	Clearings.	Balances.
Yesterday	$ 3,340,550	$ 258,251
This week	24,381,216	3,186,232
Last week	23,622,580	3,169,547
Coresponding week 1891	21,876,217	2,703,081

A Positive Luxury,
And yet how cheap. A grate fire of our No. 2 Pittsburg crushed coke; no smoke, no soot. Beats wood or coal out of sight. Try it.
DEVOY & FEUERBORN.

ABOUT TOWN.

THE Attucks School (colored) will give a concert at the First Baptist Church, Fourteenth and Clark avenue, next Friday evening.

THE next meeting of the Academy of Science will be held on Monday, Feb. 15, at 8 o'clock p. m., in the Academy rooms at Washington University. Prof. F. E. Nipher will exhibit and explain the use of a new form of apparatus for determining latent heat. Prof. H. S. Pritchett will present a paper on "The New Star in Auriga."

THE next regular meeting of the Engineers' Club will be held Wednesday at Washington University. Mr. Robert Moore will read a paper on "The Merchants' Elevated Terminal Railway," illustrated by stereopticon views. Prof. J. B. Johnson will speak about the method of running a straight line from a given point in East St. Louis to a given point in Chicago.

Border Warfare.

LAREDO, Tex., Feb. 13.—Mr. Paul Hesse, County Surveyor, returned last night from a trip down the river and says he heard Capt. Burke threatened by Manuel Flores, a wealthy ranchman, and suspected friend of Catarina Garza, that unless he, Capt. Burke, succeeden in finding the men who shot his Corporal in the recent fight that he would burn the Flores ranch to the ground. Flores at the time being under arrest, and guarded by two United States soldiers.

The house of Mrs. Martinez, wife of the deceased Gen. Ignacio Martinez, caught fire last night and the inmates charged that it was set fire by incendiaries.

Carnegie's Gift to Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 13.—Andrew Carnegie, the iron-king, has just added $100,000 to his gift of $1 000,000 for the free library in Pittsburg. This additional donation is given unconditionally. Work on the library buildings will begin this spring. Mr. Carnegie intimates that he may in the near future bestow upon the city of Pittsburg further munificent gifts of money and works of art.

Wanted, an Honest Man.

That ancient worthy who was out with his lantern, searching for an honest man, had he lived in our day, would have been saved his labor and disappointment, by inserting an ad. in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. It brings them every time.

On Account of
Extensive Alterations
and
Enlargement of Salesroom,
Joel Swope & Bro.,
311 North Broadway,
Will Continue for
Another Week
Their Clearing Sale of
Men's, Ladies' and Children's
High Quality Footwear,
Reduced to Exceptionally
Attractive Low Prices.
The Best Makes for the Same
Money Usually Asked for Inferior Goods
by Smaller Dealers.

LEADERS THIS WEEK.
Gents' Calf-sewed $2.50
Ladies Cloth-top $3.00
Boys' School Shoes $2.00
Childs' Kid Button $1.00
Misses' Spring Heel $1.65
Infants' Kid Button 50c
We still have bargains for all in every department. Don't miss this opportunity to secure some of them. Call early.
REID'S,
411 North Broadway.

ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS IN THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.
The surest medium in the city to have them filled.

Cor. Broadway and Locust.
Your Eyesight is too valuable to trifle with it.
The Most Skillful Opticians are at MERMOD & JACCARD'S.

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses accurately adjusted.
Gold Frames, $5 and up. Steel Frames, $1 and up.
Our Skillful and Practical Opticians will be pleased to serve you.
MERMOD & JACCARD'S,
Corner Broadway and Locust.
Opera Glasses, fine, $3.50 to $50.00 pair.
Grand Catalogue, 2000 engravings, mailed free.

HUMPHREYS. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 14, 1892
The indications for St. Louis for to-day are: fair to-day; cooler.

We hope you'll have a good dinner to-day. It will put you at peace with all the world and give you strength and moral courage to wade through some of the advertisements in the Post-Dispatch. They come under the head of Good, Better, Best. We hope you'll be able to get through this one without sending for the doctor.

Don't Flatter Yourself,

Shivering citizen, that Gentle Spring is here—with blue birds, budding flowers and new silk dicers. You'll have a chance to hug the stove for thirty days yet, and HUMPHREY'S Great Cut Sale of $30 and $25 Suits and Overcoats at $15 will fill your heart with joy and hasten your footsteps in our direction. Don't be backward about bringing along your $15. We'll give you 2 to 1 in value for it.

Have You Ever Been There?

Did you ever stack a lot of books on a table, then climb on top of the pile and steal jam from the top shelf of the pantry? If you haven't, you've lived in vain.

When the angry passions gathering on my mother's brow I see,
And she takes me in the bedroom, gently lays me on her knee,
Then I know that I will catch it, and my flesh in fancy itches
As I listen to the patter of the shingle on my breeches.

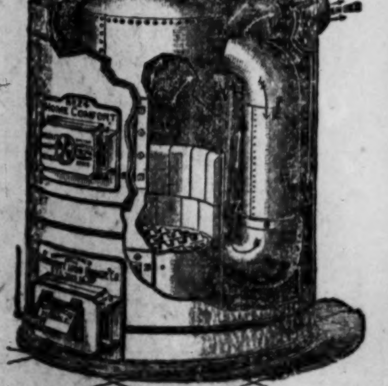
You'll find Bargains in our Boys' Department this week you can't afford to miss, notably Boys' (12 to 19) $25 and $20 Long-Pant Suits cut to $12. See them.

Bring a Full Hand.

When you call on us this week the odds are greatly in your favor to make a large winning. We're having a clearing sale of $30 and $25 Suits and Overcoats, and it's nip and tuck which gets there first—it's a whipping finish into the stretch, and we hope you've backed a winner. Bring $15.

F. W. Humphrey & Co.,
Modern and Progressive Clothiers, Broadway and Pine.

HOME COMFORT



STEEL HOT-AIR FURNACES.
This New Round Furnace is Specially Recommended as a
POWERFUL HOT-AIR HEATER
Made on the Most Approved Principles.
GUARANTEED FRESH, PURE AIR, FREE FROM GAS, DUST OR SMOKE.
MADE ONLY BY
WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
HOME COMFORT STEEL RANGES,
SAINT LOUIS, MO.
SALESROOM, 1001 OLIVE ST
Established 1864.

WIGS FOR RENT
For masquerade and theatrical use from 50c to $1 per night. New Wigs, all styles, beautiful colors, at
DARCEL'S, 515 Olive St.
Hairdressing, shampooing and hair-cutting a specialty. Open evenings till 7:30; Saturday till 9 p. m. Hairdressers sent to any part of the city.
Telephone [illegible]

THE POST-DISPATCH—PAGES 9 TO 16.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING. FEBRUARY 14, 1892.

LOVE LETTERS.

Notes Written by Alice Mitchell to an Unknown Lover.

Evidence Which May Now Help the Unfortunate Girl.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL PETERS DECLARES THE WRITING IS MISS MITCHELL'S.

She Described Herself as an Actress Who Had Run Away to New York With a Young Man—Their Lovers' Correspondence Ends Abruptly—The Outcome of a Matrimonial Advertisement.

WELLSVILLE, Mo., Feb. 13.—Letters which may become of importance in the Mitchell-Ward tragedy of Memphis, have been brought to light here by a young man who for several months corresponded either with Freda Ward, or more probably with Alice Mitchell, who used and signed the name of the girl who was then her dearest friend.

The young man who received them has given them for publication to the correspondent of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH on condition that his name shall not be mentioned unless it becomes necessary to take his testimony.

In explaining the correspondence he said that, seeking merely amusement, he advertised in a matrimonial paper for a young lady correspondent, and in answer to the advertisement came a letter from Memphis signed "Freda Ward." The first letters he has not preserved. Those which are printed were received after the correspondence had begun and towards the close.

Frequent references are made to an exchange of photographs, but they never were exchanged, and thus an excellent opportunity to fix the authorship is lost. "Freda Ward" did send a lock of hair which she said was hers, but it probably was not. It is a tiny little curl of soft and silky golden hair, which looks as if it had just been clipped from a baby's head.

Miss Ward's parents have heard of the letters and have written to the young man for them. This has led some to believe that Freda Ward was the author, but the nature of the letters seems to furnish convincing proof that Alice Mitchell wrote them, and that she not only assumed the name of her friend, but assumed also a new character. Instead of the school-girl living safely at home, she pretended to have run away with a young man; to have gone on the stage and risen from a poor chorus girl to a prominent place in small companies. There is an ingenuity in the tale she tells which adds to the force of the suggestion that Alice Mitchell is insane. There is a hint of insane cunning in all the letters.

The first letter is as follows:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 15, 1890.

UNKNOWN FRIEND—I am an actress. I have pearl-white teeth, blue eyes and light hair. I am 17 years of age. I have been in Memphis this summer with the Fisher Opera Co. After I left Memphis I went to Greenville for three nights and then to St. Louis. I will not go on the stage this winter and thought I would write to you for pastime, or what may follow. Next summer I will join the Fisher Opera Co. again, and next winter will travel with the "Said Pasha" Opera company. I will not write to many, as I will be studying. I was going to join the Baker Opera Co. this winter, but I will rest and write to you. If I like you I will write to you while I am traveling and tell you all that goes on. My home is in Memphis, but as I belong to a St. Louis troupe I am in St. Louis more than any other place.

Please send me your photo. and I will do the same. Well, I will stop now and write you a long letter next time. Hoping you will do the same, I am very truly yours,

FREDA WARD.

Please address Miss Freda Ward, care general delivery, Memphis, Tenn.

The next letter is a strange mixture of stage chat, which is probably taken from newspapers and given as her own experience, and protestations of affection for this man she had never seen.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 17, 1890.

MY OWN DEAR JIM—Your appreciated letter was received yesterday with much pleasure. I knew very well Freda's Jim would not go back on her. He is too cute to do anything like that.

You may think I am joking, but, really, I admire you very much. I have written to two others, and I think you are the nicest of the three. I prefer you and think I will drop the others entirely. I received a letter from one yesterday. I do not like him very much, and don't think I will answer it.

My dear Jim beats them all. He is my favorite.

I will wait once more for your photo., but this is the last time I will trust you. As you have kept your promises thus far, I suppose you will send it. It is to be hoped you will.

You are just the right age for me; you hit it exactly. I will always have you for my Jim, even if you do go back on me. I don't think I will ever forget you, dear Jim.

Yes, Freda Ward is my name. My true name is Freda Myra Ward, but my stage name is Myra Ward. I didn't change it much as most of them in the first troupe I joined didn't change their names at all.

I am glad you and your old girl "don't speak as you pass by" or some other girl would be jealous. The fair commenced here yesterday. I expect I will go Wednesday.

I wish you were here to go with me. I would enjoy it so much more if you were only with me. You asked me where my company plays when in St. Louis. Once when I was there, I played three nights at the Standard Theater, but the other times I played at the Grand Opera-house. I have played everything from soubrette parts to tragedy roles. I do not care much for tragedy.

A comic opera suits me best. I dearly love the stage, and in fact I enjoy my part. Litty Lind has left the London Galety Co.

Ben Lodge, one of our troupe, wrote to me week before last and said he was looking for a job. I heard from him Friday, and he is engaged as leading comedian of the Bancroft Opera Co. He is a great favorite in Boston, where the company appears.

As a professional, Miss Ruth Carpenter made her first appearance with Roland Reed in "The Woman Hater," as Alice Lane.

Will you please tell me the name of your chum that traveled with the company to which Edith Kingdon belonged?

I will not send you a lock of my hair this time, but as I admire you so much will be sure to send it next time, and it will be my own hair. Have you a photo of yourself that I could put in my watch? That is the latest here.

The little actress you were badly "gone on" last winter, was Kate Castleton or (Mrs. Mary Phillips). I don't much blame you. She is cute. I am her height; not quite so flashy; my eyes are a darker blue, and my hair is the same color (although she wore a wig). I think she sings the "Spider and the Fly" lovely. I took her place for three weeks while she was so sick last winter. I sang "The Spider and the Fly" and "I dreampt I dwelt in marble halls" in that play. It was "A Paper Doll."

I am almost certain it was the same one you were speaking of.

They have new words for "The Spider and the Fly" now.

I can truly say I have loved some boys, but I think if I would meet you I "wouldn't fall in love, but I would rise in love" with you.

I loved one of the actors last summer, and I think he thought a great deal of me, too, but he has joined the Said Pasha Opera Co. now. He will come back again this spring.

You come, too, and see if you can't get ahead of him. He is handsome, but I don't care for that.

There is one in St. Louis now that I love. He is not good-looking, but I am almost certain he thinks more of me than I do of him. Don't get jealous, now, Jim. I don't intend to marry an actor; in fact, I think I am too young to yet.

Well, I think this letter is long enough; longer than I expected.

Don't fall in love with another married actress before I come along.

Kate Castleton owns property in California. I suppose that is what you were after.

Please write soon to your

FREDA. (Yes, I. L. Y.)

Address Miss Freda Ward, care General Delivery, Memphis, Tenn.

In the following letter she tells the remarkable story about running away and going on the stage:

YBIR.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 29, 1890.

DEAR JIM—I received your more than welcome letter yesterday.

I wrote to two others at the same time, but yours was the only one I received an answer to. I have a Memphis beau named Jim, but I don't think he is as nice as my Wellsville Jim. Is he? I think Jim is a cute name.

I am almost certain you are giving a false name. Please tell me your proper name.

If you come to St. Louis next spring, as you said, perhaps I may see you there. I think I will go there next spring and join the Fischer company. I tried to get some one to take my place until they came to Memphis. The Fischer Opera Co. will be here for the summer operas again next summer.

I asked Jessie Hatcher, as she was in it last summer, but she is so taken with the Baker Opera Co. that she will not leave it. If I can not get some one to take my place I will have to go. I don't mind that if I thought my dear Jim would be there.

Please send your photos as soon as possible, as I want to know who and what I am writing to. Don't keep it back because you think you are bad looking; I can love an ugly boy just as much as a pretty boy. I don't care for that at all. I will acknowledge I am pretty. But don't think I am vain. I have had so many to tell me so, that I think it is time I was knowing it. If one of us are pretty, I think that will answer for both. I am very much taken with you, and think I will like you more, after I am better acquainted with you. You asked me what kind of a letter I liked best. I am full of fun; all my stage friends call me "Funny." But, of course, we must have some love. "This world is but a fleeting shore of love."

I will take them mixed. I am writing for fun, and a nice beau, and I want it. You won't be so cruel as to disappoint me, will you, Jim?

Last Monday I commenced taking elocution again. I only take it for practice while I am not on the stage. That takes more of my time, but don't you fool yourself, I have time to write to Jim (My Jim.) Is he? Please tell me in your next letter the color of your eyes. I hope our correspondence will continue, and some time we will meet. I do not have much time to see my friends when I am traveling, but I expect I can be with you some summer. It is fun to be an actress, but it is hard work. I have gone on the stage and sung and danced when I was so sick I could hardly hold my head up. I ran off with a friend of mine when I was young and went to New York. When I first started I was a chorus girl and received from $10 to $20 a week. I was a chorus girl for two months, when I took a principal part and have been taking principal parts since. Now I receive from $50 to $60 a week and sometimes $70.

My friend I ran off with is in Memphis now. He will stay here until the Primrose & West Minstrels come, and then he will go with them. Be sure and answer this. Your

FREDA.

Please excuse this. Address Miss Freda Ward, care of General Delivery, Memphis, Tenn.

P. S.—Don't forget to send your photo.

"LOVE."

An incident related in the following letter indicates that Alice Mitchell was carrying on an extensive clandestine correspondence with unknown admirers:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1890.

DEAR JIM—Your welcome letter was handed to me during performance the night before I left Cincinnati.

I didn't have time to write then, as it was nearly 12 o'clock when the play was over.

Please excuse me for not writing sooner, but they sent for me and said no one could take that part, so I had to go. I had a Memphis boy with me. He has been with the company over a year.

I met them in Chicago on the 7th. We were in Louisville, Ky., on the 10th Monday, 13, Frankfort, Ky., Tuesday, 14, Lexington, Ky., Wednesday, 15, Lexington, Ky., Thursday, 16, Ironton, O., Friday, 17, Portsmouth, O., Cincinnati, O., Oct. 21, one week.

I left for "Home, Sweet Home" on the 26th. I was with the "Mr. Barnes of New York" company. I had a delightful time while I was gone. I am very sorry you didn't send your photo. I will have some taken soon and send you one of the latest. That is if you send yours.

You said you were an usher at an opera-house. I suppose you saw some pretty girls there, but you can't always tell when they are on the stage. I wish I would pass through Wellsville while you were there.

You needn't be afraid of me getting struck on some one else and giving you the grand bounce, dear Jim, I have struck the right one now, and that is my Jim.

You asked me how I pronounced my name. It is pronounced Freda (Frie-dar), but the home folks call me Fred, or Freddie, sometimes. I met a young man whose name was Ellis. I think J. H. Ellis, but I don't suppose he was your chum. He was with the Baker Opera Co. when I met him.

As you waited for a lock of my hair, and I admire you and think so much of you, I will send it this time.

Now don't forget your photo.

I can't say for certain when I will go to St. Louis, I have been offered from $95 to $100 a week by "Mr. Barnes of New York" company, and I think I may join that.

I prefer an opera troupe, as I have a splendid voice, but don't know for certain yet which I will join.

I have a chance to join the "Emma Juch English Opera Co.," but I am not allowed to use my voice any this autumn. That is the reason I went with this last company. It was a drama.

When I wrote to your chums B and C I had forgotten it was your advertisement, and was going to write to A (which was you) the next day, and found it was my Jim.

I had mailed the two letters, and it was too late.

By no means I am not tired of your letters, and am glad to hear from you so often.

Accept my thanks for those cards you sent me. I appreciate them very much, and am ever so much obliged to you for your kindness. Now I know you think something of me.

You said you could not read the initials on the envelope. I have forgotten what I wrote, but it was either

Sealed With A Kiss,
Look Under The Stamp, or
Read Inside Of Envelope.

I read every initial you had in your letter and my answer is "Yes."

Please answer this letter immediately as I may be called for unexpected at any time. YOUR FREDA.

P. S.—If I go off in a hurry again I will let you know and give you some addresses ahead. FREDA.

The next letter is simply explanatory.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 29, 1890.

MY DEAR JIM—I answered your letter as soon as I could. I was not in Memphis, and it was not sent to me until the night before I left Cincinnati.

I did not have time to answer it then, so I answered it as soon as I returned home. I didn't write to you while I was gone, because I had not heard from you.

I thought you had forsaken me, but I see you think as much of me as ever.

I will not write any more now until I get a letter from you.

Hoping everything is all right, I remain, sincerely,

FREDA.

After this follows a peculiar note. Alice Mitchell, who has heretofore pretended to be Freda Ward, now impersonates her sister and asks for the affections of the man who has grown tired of Freda's letters. It is as follows:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1890.

DEAR JIM—I have heard Freda speak of you so much that I have come to the conclusion that I can love you also.

I am her sister and am the same size, same age, just like her and everything, except she is about an inch taller than I am, and she has dark blue eyes and I have dark brown.

She says your eyes are blue. I love blue eyes, although I prefer dark blue, but of course you can not get everything you wish for.

Next Wednesday is my birthday. I will be 18.

You are just the right age for me, dear Jimmie. Have me for your sweetheart, will you, Jim dear?

I neither would want for my beau a silly little boy nor an old man. I think you will suit me exactly.

Darling Jim, please do not drop me as you did Freddie.

I had my photo taken last week, and every time the photographer looked at me I laughed.

In the end he took it while I was laughing.

Send me one of yours, and I will send you one of mine in return.

If you think Freda is pretty you will think I am pretty, because you can hardly tell us apart, unless you look at our eyes.

I will not write any more this time, so write me a sweet letter Jim dear. Yours truly, WANDER.

Please address, Miss Wander Ward, care Edmonson's drug store, corner Lauderdale street and Mississippi avenue, Memphis, Tenn.

This note has not induced the young man to open anew the correspondence and a week later, Alice Mitchell, again playing the part of Freda, writes as follows:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1890.

JIM—If I have done or said anything to hurt your feelings please let me know. If not, please return my hair which I sent you, and oblige,

FREDA WARD.

THE WRITING IDENTIFIED.

ALICE MITCHELL WAS THE AUTHOR OF THE WELLSVILLE LETTERS.

In accordance with instructions one of the letters printed above was sent from Wellsville to Memphis to be identified and the following reply was received:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 13.—The letter signed "Freda Ward," which was written to a young man in Wellsville, Mo., was shown today to Attorney-General Peters, who examined it with great interest. He has a number of letters written by Alice Mitchell, some signed with her own name and others signed "Freda Ward," but known to have been written by her. With these letters he carefully compared the one from Wellsville, and when asked the result of his examination he said:

"The Wellsville letter was unquestionably written by Alice Mitchell. Her handwriting is immature, but it is easily identified and upon comparing the Wellsville letter with the others which I have it is easy to see that they were both written by the same hand."

Edmonson's drug-store, to which "Wander Ward" instructs "Jim" to address her letters, was hunted up for the purpose of learning whether Alice Mitchell or any one pretending to be named Ward had received letters there, but Edmonson has left Memphis and his drug-store, at the corner of Lauderdale street and Mississippi avenue, has been closed for months.

HER PITTSBURG CORRESPONDENT.

THE DERANGED GIRL ALSO WROTE LOVE LETTERS TO ANOTHER YOUNG MAN.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 13.—Thomas L. Regar is the name of the Pittsburg young man who has been corresponding with Alice Mitchell, the Memphis young woman who murdered her girl companion, Freda Ward. Regar is 22 years of age and has only been in this city since last spring, having come here from West Virginia. He had been writing to the Mitchell girl for about six months, and on the day prior to the murder, addressed his last letter to her. This is how his name became connected with the affair. It was intercepted by the police and they in return communicated with Regar. It was then the young man discovered that he had been corresponding with the murderess, she having invariably signed the name of her victim, Freda, to her letters. Regar immediately turned Miss Mitchell's letter and picture over to Chief of Police Davis of Memphis. Regar is employed as bookkeeper in a well-known furniture house here and when seen by a correspondent of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH said: "I became acquainted with Miss Mitchell, or Ward as I supposed, through a matrimonial agency. The letters to me were always signed Freda Ward and I never heard of the Mitchell girl until after the murder, when the Chief of Police of Memphis informed me that they had my letters and that Miss Mitchell had been signing her companion's name. In her letters to me nothing was ever said about Miss Mitchell. My correspondent frequently referred to her girl companions, but never mentioned names. I only have one of her letters left, and that I intended to send to the Memphis police. No, I shall not give the letter out for publication."

From letters received it is understood here that Thomas L. Riger will be called on to testify in the inquiry into Alice Mitchell's insanity, relative to the correspondence which he carried on with her for six months.

BRIDE OF DEATH.

A TRAGEDY OF TWENTY YEARS AGO RECALLED BY THE MEMPHIS MURDER.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 13.—A gentleman who formerly lived in Louisiana, but who now resides in this city, in speaking of the Mitchell-Ward tragedy and its strange incidents, says that it recalls one very similar in many respects, which occurred in Calcasieu Parish, La., twenty years ago. In the parish named there lived on a little arm of the gulf that extends about two miles inland, two families named Desplaines and Peroda, who lived by fishing and hunting. They and their fellow hunters and fishermen of the vicinity were descended from the pirates of Lafitte's band.

The Desplaines and Perodas were neighbors and as thick as thieves.

Annette Desplaines was the belle of the settlement. Her bosom friend and constant companion was Clara Peroda, a girl of nearly the same age, and a good second in the point of looks. Strange to say, Clara was not at all jealous of Annette, so far as the attentions of the young men went. On the contrary, she seemed to think that all the world ought to adore her chum as she did, but Annette did not seem to care for her many male admirers. She was fond of Clara, but not wrapped up in her, while Clara loved her with the fierce affection that a tiger cat shows for its young. It was the talk of the settlement, accustomed as the people were to lawlessness in feeling and act.

One day there came to the place a young Spanish creole, who owned an oyster lugger operating in Barataria Bay. His name was Pedro Gomez. He was as handsome as a picture himself and had an eye for beauty in the opposite sex. Annette captivated him at first sight, and before long it began to be noticed that he hung about the Desplaines place more than there was any need for, unless he had matrimony in view. He gave no sign of such an intention, so far as the gossips knew, but he paid desperate court to the girl all the same. Clara was his enemy from the first, because he took up so much of Annette's time and thus infringed on what she considered her vested rights. For a month or two Annette seemed indifferent to her admirer, and would only laugh when anyone attempted to tease her about him. This comforted Clara, and she made no objection to her idol's little flirtation. But a change was coming. Pedro's devotion began to take effect, and it was not long before Clara realized that Annette was looking on him with more favor than formerly. She taxed her friend with the fact, and was answered rather sharply. Thenceforward Annette grew cool toward her comrade and spent more and more of her time in company with Gomez. Clara took the snubs meted out to her uncomplainingly and continued to hang around Annette whenever the latter would let her.

But at length the storm broke and the neglected girl's forbearance snapped under the strain. One evening Clara called at the Perodas' and took Clara out for a walk. She was unusually gracious, for she had a secret to tell. It was told as the two sat under a big live oak at the boat landing. The belle of the village was going to marry Gomez at the end of Lent, then two weeks distant.

Annette expected that Clara would raise a row, and she did. The girl raved like a mad-woman and swore she would never live to see another take her place in the heart and society of the pretty Annette. The other tried to quiet her with assurances of her continued regard, and finally succeeded, to all appearances. The two returned home and separated in their usual affectionate manner.

From that time forth to the close of Lent Clara busied herself with the humble trousseau of her friend, and scarcely left her during the day, but at night when Gomez' turn came, she wandered about on the shore until her father would come out and order her to bed. The wedding day arrived and everything was ready. The priest had been summoned from the nearest civilized village and the whole colony invited to witness the ceremony and take part in the feast and dance that were to follow. Clara would permit no one but herself to dress the bride, and with the taste in such matters that seems to be the birthright of the Latin races, she worked wonders. If Annette had been charming before, she was perfectly ravishing now. Gomez, too, was rigged out in all his finery, and a more picturesque figure than he was never seen, even among that picturesque people.

The wedding was to take place at 9 o'clock in the evening. It was the month of June, when in that climate the sun does not set until nearly 8 o'clock. At 6:30, when all was ready, Clara begged Annette to take a walk with her to a live oak grove on the bench where they had spent many happy hours together. The bride did not wish to go. Clara was not in her mind at that time and she was afraid of mussing her pretty clothes. But at last she consented and the two went out together.

At 9 o'clock the guests began to assemble at the Desplaines home and in half an hour the house and little yard in front were crowded. The good priest sat out in front in the only arm-chair and received the respectful greetings of the assemblage. Gomez came and was much annoyed to learn that his bride was not there. Ten o'clock arrived and still Annette had not returned. Then Gomez and a dozen volunteers went out to look for her.

She was found only too soon. The search party went straight to the grove, and there under a great oak that stood sentinel on the shore in advance of its companions, they saw two female figures lying in the moonlight in a close embrace. One sprang up at their approach; the other lay still and white in the moonlight. Gomez rushed forward to raise her in his arms, but he had no sooner touched the prostrate form than he shrank back, screaming with horror. The girl was dead. A red splotch on the lace covering her bosom, in the center of which a poignard was sticking, told the story.

Clara threw herself down by the still warm corpse, and caught it up in her arms. "She is mine," she cried, "and you can't have her." And before they could seize her she drew the weapon from the heart of her friend and plunged it into her own. They buried them in the same grave. A year or two afterwards Gomez was lost in a storm on Barataria Bay.

A Contrast to Our Ozar's Methods.

James Page, an innocent-looking country fellow, was held for the Federal Grand-jury by United States Commissioner Crawford yesterday, charged with selling liquor without a Government license. Page comes from Pemiscot County, and seems to be without friends, as he could think of no one who would go his bail for $200. If Page thought he could sell a man a bottle of whisky he would go to town for it, deliver it to the customer, and charge him a higher price for it. This made him a dealer in a small way, and he was arrested. His frankness won the sympathy of the court, but the law demanded that he be held.

RELEASED BY DEATH

Edward Murphy, an Innocent Convict, "Goes to Sleep."

SUFFERED IMPRISONMENT FOR HALF A LIFETIME FOR ANOTHER'S CRIME.

Strange and Romantic Story—Pardoned for a Crime He Did Not Commit—Effects of Confinement in the Life Solitary—Struck by a Locomotive and Death Delivers Him.

JACKSON, Mich., Feb. 13.—Edward Murphy, the old ex-convict, is dead. This man, who suffered half a life-time in the State prison here for a crime he was innocent of, and was then pardoned, had a most eventful career, and was a victim of as stern a fate as falls to the lot of any man. The big book at the prison shows no trace of Murphy or his incarceration. A book compiled and printed by Gen. Humphrey, an ex-Warden, gives some interesting facts, however.

From this book and from letters and papers found among Murphy's possessions since his death, it is learned that he was born in Ireland, but ran away when a lad, working his passage to America. He followed the sea for some years. He then went to Chicago, where he fell in love and was married. Having saved a little money, he purchased a small farm near Lockport, Ill., where his wife's parents resided. Several children were born to the couple and then the mother died. Two years after her death Murphy married Bridget Mehan. A little over a year after the second marriage Murphy suddenly left home and shipped on a lake vessel.

The first mate, John Williams, was a drinking man and it delighted him to abuse all of his men. Upon one dark night Murphy quit the vessel at Mackinac and he had not been gone two hours before Williams was stabbed and killed. Marks near where the struggle occurred showed a bloody hand, and those examining the marks declared that the murderer had lost a finger. Three years later Murphy was arrested in Chicago, and was identified as the murderer by a sailor named Carson, who showed that Murphy was minus a finger on his left hand. He was taken to Marquette and placed in jail. He broke out the third night, laid about the place two days and then relying on his innocence walked in and gave himself up. He was convicted on the testimony of Carson and the reward of $500 was paid to those who arrested him. He spent seven years in the "life solitary." When he went in his hair was as black as ink. When he came out, on the abolition of the system, his hair was very gray, and it was apparent that his mind had become seriously affected. Many moves were made to have him pardoned, but nothing came of the efforts as all believed him guilty. After many years Jack Carson, dying in Chicago from a stab received in a saloon row, confessed that he killed Williams and caused the arrest of Murphy for the double purpose of screening himself and securing half of the reward.

Of course Murphy's release from prison followed at once. When he left the stone walls and iron bars he seemed to have forgotten all about his family in Illinois for he did not go near them. He became a burden to Jackson County, but later his case was taken to the Legislature and by special enactment he was granted a life annuity of $300.

He spent much of his money foolishly, buying what he did not need. He always dressed in rags, carried dilapidated umbrellas and wore a big hat, either white or black, fantastically bedecked with red, white and blue ribbons or pieces of flannel. He had been a familiar figure about the streets of this city for the past seven years. Generally a crowd of children, of whom he was very fond, trooped at his heels. He boarded at what was formerly the old city hospital, within a few feet of the Saginaw Railroad. A few days ago he attempted to cross the track in front of a moving train. The whistle was blown, and the bell rang, but the old man was too confused to go either to the right or left. The steam chest of the locomotive struck him in the back and knocked him to the ground. From the injuries he then received he never recovered, and, whispering to his nurse, "I want to go to sleep," his final release was granted. After his death many letters were found on his person from relatives in all parts of the world of whom he had never spoken. Charles Murphy, a wealthy ranchman, had written to him from Bungarse Junction, Australia, under date of May 20, 1885, and had called him brother. Mary Street, "14 Pickwick street, off Park road, Liverpool," and Ann Considine, "Balaratt," sisters, had addressed him and Margaret Leary, "Lapgshiney, Liverpool," also a sister, had written and sent him a "docket for half a sovereign."

A daguerrotype taken forty-three years ago of Murphy shows him to be a good looking man with intensely black hair and beard and a fine, intellectual cast of features. The wronged man was 82 years old when he died, and he had never been ill aside from his mental ailments.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Meeting of the Board of Curators on Monday.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Feb. 13.—The State University affairs are in quite a hopeful condition. The adjusters have been here during the week and the insurance on the burned building will be paid promptly. The students are coming in daily, while the relocation idea has almost entirely died out amongst those already here. The Board of Curators will meet at the Southern Hotel on Monday to prepare plans and estimates for the new buildings to be presented to the Legislature, which meets in extra session on Monday.

The Cotton Still Burning.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The fire on the British steamer Marmion, from Galveston Jan. 12, for Bremen, which put into Dover Roads on Feb. 8, with the cotton-seed cakes in her forehold on fire and which subsequently proceeded to Southampton with her cargo still burning, has extended to No. 1 hold. Water has been pumped into her until it is now fourteen feet deep in her hold, but it has not extinguished the fire. There is danger of the steamer being destroyed.

Called Him a Chicken Thief.

READING, Pa., Feb. 13.—Rev. Father Janus Kiewicz, pastor of St. Mary's Polish Catholic Church, was arrested and gave bail this morning to answer at court. The charge is inciting to riot in calling a member a chicken thief from the altar and then urging the congregation to set upon him in a violent manner.

Must Leave Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—Markle, the War Department clerk who annoyed Secretaries Blaine and Elkins by insisting on introduction to their daughters, with a view to marriage, has been discharged on condition that he leave Washington. Otherwise he would have been examined by a lunacy commission.

To Be Electrocuted.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—K. Catto, who killed a fellow Italian last July and was sentenced to death, but obtained a stay, was to-day re-sentenced to be electrocuted during the week of March 28. An appeal will be taken to the United States Courts.

To the Front!

Our Great Closing-Out Sale

Will continue one week longer, commencing with MONDAY.
Great Slaughter in Values in

FURNITURE, STOVES
CARPETS
AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

As announced last week, we must have room for our spring goods. LARGE REDUCTIONS in every department. We must move them out.

COMPETITION TO THE SHADE.

READ CAREFULLY. READ CAREFULLY.

Folding Beds, regular price $24 .... Closing-out price $12.75
Sideboards, regular price $18 .... Closing-out price $8.75
Bedroom Suits, regular price $20 .... Closing-out price $9.85
Cooking Stoves, reg'lar price $11 .... Closing-out price $6.99
Ingrain Carpets, reg'lar price 50c .... Closing-out price 19 cts
Brussels Carpets, reg. price 90c .... Closing-out price 47½ cts

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
EASY TERMS.

STRAUS-EMERICH
OUTFITTING CO.,
1121, 1123 and 1125 OLIVE STREET.

BOX CAR JAIL.

Mexican Criminals Locked in a Box Car Go on Their Travels.

A MOVABLE CALABOOSE IMPROVISED BY THE MAYOR OF CHINECO.

Some Starved, the Others Were Shot—A Strong Commission on Exhibits Appointed to the World's Fair From Mexico—Mrs. Mary Sanderson the Only Woman Contractor in the World.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 13.—John L. Martin, agent of the Mexican Central Railroad at Chihuahua, which city is the capital of the State by that name, is spending a few days here. He brings news of a remarkable occurrence which happened at Chineco, in the State of Chihuahua, a few days ago. There is no jail or calaboose in the town of Chineco, and owing to there being a great scarcity of public funds the jefe politico, or Mayor, asked and obtained consent from the Mexican Central Railroad, which runs through the place, to use a box-car of the road temporarily as a jail. About ten days ago the car was side-tracked and in a short time a half-dozen desperate criminals were placed in it for safe keeping. The doors were kept securely locked, the prisoners getting what fresh air they could from holes bored through the roof. It seems that all of the freight crew on that division of the road had not been informed of this improvised jail, and a few nights after the confinement of the criminals in their new abode a passing freight train, with instructions to pick up all the empties at Chineco, came along and coupled on to this car, proceeding on with it. When the jefe politico and the other inhabitants of Chineco awoke on the following morning they discovered that the jail with its occupants were missing. There was great excitement among the people, and there being no telegraph office nearer than Chihuahua, fifty miles distant, they were in a quandary as to what course to pursue to apprehend the jail and its occupants. The jefe politico finally decided to proceed to Chihuahua and there "set the wires in motion." He reached there on the night of the escape from the jail and called upon Mr. Martin, the local agent, to assist him in locating the car. It was not until late the next day that any trace whatever was discovered of the missing car. The conductor of the train which picked it up at Chineco stated that he had turned it over to the Mexican International at Torreon, and that it was in all probability then on its way to Eagle Pass, Tex., to be loaded with grain. This information increased the excitement of the jefe politico as he feared the "Jail" would reach United States territory and the prisoners be liberated on that side of the river, where they would be out of reach of the law. Mr. Martin worked hard all day trying to locate the car, but without success. The general office of the Mexican International road was then asked to send out a "tracer" after the car. This request was complied with and two days later the car was discovered on the side track at Venadito, about midway between Torreon and Eagle Pass. The door of the "jail" was opened and four of the prisoners were found to be almost dead of starvation. The other two were powerful built men and had by force secured all of the food in the car at the beginning of the journey. The "jail" was started at once for Chineco, where it arrived safely with its occupants, three of whom were charged with murder and were shot on the morning following their return to Chineco.

If the present plans are carried out by the Mexican Government, the republic's exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, will be very extensive and creditable. The following appointments of commissioners to prepare the exhibits have been made by the department of promotion: Dr. Antonio Penafiel, director-general of statistics in the republic, will have charge of the section of ethnology, archæology, progress of labor and invention; Fernando Ferrari Perez, chief of the section of natural history in the geographico-exploring commission, will have charge of the section of liberal arts, education, literature, engineering, public works, music and drama; Roman S. de Lascurain, director of the National School of Fine Arts, will have charge of the section of fine arts; Alberto Best, electrician and professor of the National School of engineers, will have charge of the section of electricity; Eduardo E. Zarate, magistrate of the Supreme Court of Military Justice, will have charge of the section of manufacture; Manuel Coutory Couto, inspector of railroads in the Federal District, will have charge of the section of transportation, railroads, boats and vehicles; Agustin M. Chavez, mechanical engineer, will have charge of the section of machinery; Deputy Gilberto Crespo Y. Martinez, professor of the National School of Engineers, will have charge of the section of mines, mining and metallurgy; Deputy Estebun Chazari, Professor in Chemistry and Inspector-General of Pisciculture and Fishing, will have charge of the section of fishes, fisheries, their products and fishing apparatus; Dr. Jose Raminez, Professor of the National Medical Institute, will have charge of the section of live animals—domestic and wild; Mariano Barcena, Director of the Central Meteorological Observatory, will have charge of the section of viniculture, horticulture and floriculture; Pedro J. Senties, director of the National School of Agriculture, will have charge of the section of agriculture, forest products, forest industries, agricultural implements and their applications.

A railroad is to be built from Sierra Mojada, about nine miles from the terminus of the Mexican Northern Road to the Laguna de Jaco salt deposits on the line between Chihuahua and Coahuila, a distance of sixty miles. The road will be narrow-gauge and will run almost due north toward the Laguna de Jaco. The northern terminus and objective point of the road is noted for the fine variety of salt which it produces—a very pure and white article of which large quantities are at present sold in the markets of Chihuahua. All the present product is, however, carted at great expense from the Laguna to Santa Rosalia, a station on the Mexican Central Railway. These salt deposits are the most extensive on the American continent, and the construction of the proposed railroad will greatly reduce the cost of marketing the salt. J. H. Dickey will be general manager of the new road. He is well known in the United States, being at one time located at Denver, Colo. Thomas McManus, the prominent banker and millionaire of Chihuahua, is the financial agent.

The only woman railroad contractor in the world is now in this city spending a few weeks. Her name is Mrs. Mary Sanderson. She is an American, being a native of Vermont, and came to this country with her husband, James Sanderson, five years ago. Mr. Sanderson was one of the most prominent railroad contractors in the republic, and assisted in the construction of the Monterey & Mexican Gulf and other roads. Nearly two years ago he obtained a contract for the construction of a stretch of the Mexican Southern railroad through the mountainous region. He died of fever shortly after the work was begun. His wife decided to carry on the work, and she has done so with great success. She has lived in the camps of the Mexican and Chinese laborers for nearly two years and has never been disturbed, whereas a man in her same position and unattended, as she is, would have stood a good chance of being robbed or murdered long before this. The men respect her and obey her instructions without a murmur. She is a little woman about 30 years of age, and speaks Spanish fluently. She is a crack shot and when at the camp always wears a heavy Mexican pistol and dirk knife strapped around her little waist.

SPREADING DEADLY TYPHUS.

Russian Hebrews Who Landed in New York Last Month.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The list of victims of the dreaded typhus fever grew again yesterday. From midnight to midnight eleven new cases were discovered. With these a total of sixty-eight was reached. As on previous days all of the discovered cases were among the passengers of the unlucky Massilia. Of the 258 Russian Hebrews who, after their pitiful wanderings in Europe, were landed here on Jan. 30, nearly one-third are now confined at North Brother's Island. It has been many years since there has been such a visitation of dangerous disease in New York. The exertions of the Health Board have been extraordinary in proportion.

The first thing to be done was to prevent the spread of the disease by persons who might be unconsciously infected by its germs. All the Hebrews on the Massilia have been taken in charge by the United Hebrew Charities, and the officers of the association procured for the Health Board all the addresses to which any of the passengers had gone. The Board of Health held a meeting in the afternoon to consider the situation and passed resolutions carrying out these reforms. It was forbidden to receive any more immigrants in any of the houses where typhus cases had been reported. All the hospitals, dispensaries and lodging houses were required to give immediate reports of typhus or any suspicious illness. All the persons who had been brought in contact with the cases already discovered were ordered under observation and other stringent measures adopted. Dr. Dillingham, one of the inspectors, made the discoveries on Ellis Island. Since the Massilia arrived twenty-five of her passengers have been detained there because they were paupers. Of this number six have been ill. Dr. Dillingham examined them, and, finding symptoms of the disease, ordered them all to be removed to the pest house.

This completed the day's discoveries. It had been the intention of the Emigration Commission to return the twenty-three detained Massilia passengers on some steamer leaving for Europe to-day, which accordingly had a narrow escape from an undesirable cargo. Those who still remain at Ellis Island will be kept there until they develop some sign of typhus or are beyond the danger of it. All of the 250 Hebrews who came in the Massilia and are still in the city, have been accounted for. About one hundred went to Pennsylvania and a few to Kansas City. There were also in the steamer's steerage 636 Italians mingling promiscuously with the Hebrews and exposed to the same peril of contagion. What has become of these? They have gone to every nook and corner of the United States. One hundred of them are in New York City. The rest, nobody knows where. Eight are known to be in Brooklyn of the 346 who remain. The records of the landing station show that no places west of Indiana received any, except Bryan, Tex., to which one passenger was booked. Ordinarily, typhus fever develops in from fourteen to eighteen days. It is now thirty-nine days since the Massilia left Marseilles. It appears likely, therefore, that the germs of the disease were disseminated on the ship. In that case, all of the steerage passengers would be as likely to exhibit it as the Hebrews.

Food for Russia.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 13.—Mayor Stewart of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Russian Famine Relief Association, yesterday placed an order with the Washburn-Crosby company of this city, for 5,000 barrels of flour and the train of thirty cars required to carry it left at 3 o'clock this afternoon via the Northwestern road. The company turned out the flour in six hours. The train was handsomely decorated and placarded and marked "Rush." It will go from Chicago on fast time via Pennsylvania road, arriving in Philadelphia Feb. 17, where it will be loaded on the America Line steamer Indiana, which sails Feb. 20. The vessel will go direct to Russia and will sail under the American flag.

NEARING ITS CLOSE.

Lent Will Soon End the Season of Gayeties.

SOCIETY'S WEARY FOLLOWERS YEARN FOR THE NEEDED REST.

Few Large Entertainments Being Given to Mark the Season's End—Luncheons, Dinners and Card Parties the Principal Social Diversions of Last Week—Doings in the Fashionable World.

The season is evidently drawing to a close, and more quietly than any we had anticipated. In truth the fashionable people are quite worn out with the gaieties of the past three months, and will be ready for the Lenten rest. The week just closed was marked, however, by some very handsome and interesting functions.

Mrs. Cliff Richardson's dinner party on Wednesday was one of the most elegant affairs of the week. There were ten small tables, seating forty guests, each table beautifully set for four persons, the center ornamented by cut glass vases or bowls filled with spring flowers, different varieties of each, tulips for one, Marguerites for another, hyacinths, violets, lilies of the valley, etc. The table service was exquisite, of the finest cut glass and china, collected by Mrs. Richardson while abroad. A very choice menu was served in ten courses, with appropriate wines for each course. There were several novelties in the preparation of the viands, and the ices were served in bow-knots. The Mandolin Orchestra furnished a delightful selection of music during the repast. The reception given on Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. Wm. Booth in compliment to Misses Fannie Booth and Lucille Papin, two of this season's debutantes, was another interesting affair of the week. The house was prettily decked with spring flowers, and thronged with guests throughout the appointed hours.

Mrs. Henry V. Lucas' luncheon on Wednesday in honor of Miss Florence McLaughlin of Chicago, was another fashionable event of Wednesday, and a very beautiful affair, for the round table was circled by twelve of the fairest of St. Louis' daughters. The table decorations were all in gold, a great bunch of jonquils ornamenting the center. The ladies invited were all debutantes. Mrs. Andrew Warren gave the same day a very handsome luncheon to twelve of her married lady friends. The decorations here were all in pink and lavender, pink roses and violets. Among the guests were Mrs. Goddard, Mrs. Miles Sells, Mrs. Ezra Lindly, Mrs. M. M. Buck, Mrs. Storpel and Mrs. R. C. Kernes.

Mrs. D. R. Francis gave a large reception in Jefferson City the same afternoon, Wednesday.

Miss Hull, a pretty demoiselle, gave an "Old Maids' Party." There were some very novel and amusing features. The young girls were all gowned as spinsters, and in the serving of the refreshments there were some very unique conceits. The ices were served in the shape of cats, parrots and dogs, and the tea was served in individual teapots, each maiden brewing her own beverage.

Miss Sadie Sells gave a little tea on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Chapman gave a very interesting reception on Friday afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock in compliment to the new Chancellor of Washington University, Prof. Chaplain, and to the distinguished people now in the city, Mr. Garland, Mr. Locke Richardson and Mr. Crane. There were about one hundred and fifty guests in attendance.

Miss Mary Boyce gave a large progressive euchre party on Wednesday afternoon with very handsome prizes.

Miss Lizzie Reed gave a large card party on Saturday evening in compliment to Miss Marie Bright-Haldeman. Duplicate whist was the game.

Miss Minnie Werner had a soiree dansante on Friday evening at her residence on Delmar avenue.

Mrs. Craig McLure and her sister, Miss Fannie Nisbet, gave a pretty little tea party last week in compliment to Miss Marie Bright-Haldeman.

Mrs. Martin, wife of Rev. Dr. Martin of the First Presbyterian Church, gave a charming tea last week to a party of fifteen elderly ladies, all of whom were about 80 years of age.

CLUBS.

The Monday Evening Club was entertained last week at the residence of Prof. and Mrs. Whittaker. The next meeting will be at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles King, when a paper will be read by Mrs. Whittaker, "Our Foremothers." Mr. Albert N. Edwards will read a paper, "Our American Constitution."

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Lyle entertained their Monday evening euchre club last week. Miss Ella Dorsheimer entertains the club at their next meeting, Feb. 22.

Miss Josephine Methudy entertained the Reunion Club with a dance on Wednesday evening.

Misses Idallie and Edith Nicholls entertained the Souvinir Spoon Club on Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Judge Dillon entertained her progressive euchre club on Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Dr. Blank entertained her euchre club on Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Clarence Jones entertains her euchre club on Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Campbell McFarlane entertains the Sunset Club on Friday afternoon.

The Dramatic Club will give their next entertainment at the Pickwick on the 25th of February.

Mrs. Regina Pasquier of Cook avenue entained the Pickwick Club on Wednesday evening with a phantom party.

The P. T. C. A. Euchre Club was entertained by Mrs. Arthur at her residence, 4520 Clark avenue, last Thursday evening. Twenty-two games were played and the prizes were very pretty.

Mrs. Herrmann entertained the Boulevard Twelve Euchre Club of Compton Heights on Friday. The winners were Mrs. Bodeon and Mrs. Muench. After the game an elegant supper was served. The hostess was assisted in entertaining her guests by her sister, Mrs. Cohn.

Mrs. William Crawford Day entertained her progressive euchre club at its last meeting.

The Montefiero Club gave its anual masquerade ball at Concordia Hall Feb. 11.

The Henrietta Club gave their third dance at the Pickwick on Friday evening.

FUTURE EVENTS.

The Rainwater Rifles will give their annual reception at the Lindell Hotel on the evening of Feb. 24. Invitations have already been issued. The chaperones for this occasion are Mrs. C. C. Rainwater, Mrs. James B. Morris, Mrs. James Bannerman, Mrs. E. H. Warner, Mrs. Jesse Cornelius, Mrs. A. W. Hock, Mrs. George S. McGrew, Mrs. T. P. Morse, Mrs. J. G. Butler, Mrs. A. Withmar, Mrs. C. B. McIntyre, Mrs. J. W. Bull, Mrs. D. Kuhn, Mrs. J. R. Parsons, Mrs. J. P. Miller and Mrs. R. W. Parcels.

Mrs. A. D. Cooper will give a german on Feb. 23.

The two musicales which will be given this weekon the evenings of Feb. 17 and 19 by Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Humphrey will be very brilliant affairs. The very best local talent, professional as well as amateur, has been secured, and exceptionally fine programmes have been arranged. Mrs. Humphrey's beautiful new home on Linedell boulevard will then be thrown open for the first time to her numerous friends. In the reception which follows the concert the hostess will be assisted by Miss Lovell of Boston and a number of belles, among them Misses Ida and Pearlie Bevis, Miss Camilla Thompson, Miss Opel, Miss Amy Opel, Miss Gussie Bevis, Miss Toms, Miss George Toms, Miss Willis, Miss Vosburg, Misses Schofield, Mrs. Gordon Willis, Mrs. Nason, Mrs. Gregg, Miss Hester, Miss Grace Bowman, Miss Louderman, Miss McDearmon and a number of other young ladies.

Mrs. Philippine Overstolz gives a masquerade party this week in compliment to her young daughter, Miss Lucille Overstolz.

At Webster Groves, the young people are preparing for a novel minstrel performance, called "The Antideluvians Revamped," which they will give on the evening of Feb. 29. The indications are that it will be very amusing, the parts being well taken by local talent.

MATRIMONIAL.

One of the quiet weddings consummated on Wednesday of the past week was that of Miss Carrie Walther, daughter of Judge C. F. Walther, to Mr. Will Cory. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride on Grand avenue and Chippewa street. Mr. and Mrs. Cory left immediately after the ceremony for their home in Louisville, Ky.

Miss Laura Wotke was married on Wednesday evening to Mr. Robert Sneed at the home of her mother. There were only a few relatives present. The bride wore a handsome gown of white silk and a white veil which covered the whole.

Mrs. Mary J. Wallace of 1026 North Leffingwell avenue was married very quietly on the 10th to Mr. William L. Lawson of Hannibal, Mo.

Miss Frances L. Russell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. A. Russell, will be married on the 16th inst. to Dr. T. E. Ferguson of Sweet Springs, Mo. The marriage will take place at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 3142 Locust street. It will be private on account of the bride's ill health.

The marriage day of Miss Lillie S. Wagner to Mr. George Webster of Webster Groves has been set for April 19. The ceremony will be celebrated at the Church of the Holy Communion, and the young couple will leave immediately afterward for New York, whence they will sail for Europe and spend the summer abroad.

VISITORS.

Mrs. F. A. Burrell of Murphrysboro is visiting St. Louis friends this week.

Mrs. Black is here from the East visiting her sister, Mrs. John Ockerson of Pine street.

Mrs. Ditry Bolton of Kansas City is here to spend the month of February with her mother, Mrs. Berthoud.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barnes of Jacksonville, Ill., have been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Martin.

Miss Mary Bliss of Florence, Ala., is visiting Miss Deanie Spencer.

Miss Sunie Clark of Montgomery City is visiting her sister, Mrs. P. Taylor Bryan.

Mrs. Florence Chubers of Hot Springs, Ark., is spending a couple of weeks in the city with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Connell of Kansas City have been spenning the past fortnight in the city.

Mrs. C. Y. Cloud of McLeansboro has returned to the city, and is again with friends at Hotel Beers for a short visit.

Mrs. Shannon Douglas arrived on Saturday from Kansas City to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. P. Burr of Morgan street.

Mrs. Adolph Freund arrived yesterday to visit Mr. and Mrs. Frank Block of 4347 Delmar avenue.

Mrs. Forest Ferguson of Hotel Beers is entertaining Mrs. W. P. Robertson of Jackson, Tenn.

Mrs. Gills of New York arrived last week to visit Mrs. David Calhoun of 3922 Delmar avenue.

Mrs. W. F. Farris was in the city recently visiting her friend, Mrs. Kate Davis, of Lucas avenue.

Col. Thomas P. Grasty and wife of Baltimore, accompanied by their beautiful little daughter, Miss Maimee, are the guests of Mrs. Grasty's sister, Mrs. George Cary, and of Mrs. M. G. Brockenbrough of Lucas place.

Mrs. Mary Holmes, who has been visiting Mrs. Albert Wyman, has returned to her home in Southwest Missouri.

Miss Johnson of Lexington, Ill., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. John R. Griffith.

Miss Mazie Knight, daughter of ex-Senator Knight of Iowa, is here on a visit to her old school, Maryville Convent.

Miss Lyons of England, who has been visiting Miss Mary Boyce, is now the guest of Mrs. Peter L. Foy.

Miss Mabel Metcalf is the guest this week of her friend, Miss Elsie Ford of Delmar avenue.

Mrs. Dr. Porter of Des Moines, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. William Waters of Lucas place, has gone to Washington to spend a month with the family of her brother, Congressman Hull of Iowa.

Mrs. Charles Pratte arrives on Monday from Little Rock to visit her sister-in-law, Mrs. Clarence Jones.

Mrs. John Stillwell of Joplin, Mo., will visit Mrs. George Green during the present week.

Miss Eula Simpson of Fulton, Mo., is visiting Mrs. J. H. Bedell of West Belle place.

Mrs. Minnie Scruggs of Silver City has been visiting the family of her brother, Mr. Henry C. Clark of 4306 Bell avenue.

Miss Wise of Chicago arrived this week in the city and is, with her cousin, Miss Julia Schofield, visiting Mrs. Bradford of Delmar avenue.

Mrs. Webb and Miss Lida Webb of Galena, Ill., have been guests during the past week of Mrs. Joseph Bogy.

Mrs. J. T. Delaney of Springfield, Mo., is visiting St. Louis friends.

Miss Lolo Hancock of Osceola, Mo., is the guest of Miss Lynn Elliott of Wells avenue.

Mrs. Dr. Hughes of St. Louis has for her guest her daughter, Mrs. Virginia Lowther, of Fulton, Mo.

DEPARTURES.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Anderson of the Grand Avenue Hotel have gone by boat to their country place at Commerce, Mo., where they will spend a fortnight.

Miss Eloise Brown, who has been spending a fortnight with St. Louis friends, has returned to her home at Kirkwood.

Miss Agnes Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sandy Brown of Thirty-fourth and Pine streets, joined her uncle, Hon. David Thornton of Versailles, Ky., last week and they both went to Florida to spend some time.

Miss Mary Baldwin has returned home after a pleasant visit to her sister, Mrs. Heber Lear.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brandt of Washington avenue will leave by the latter part of the month to spend the month of March in Florida.

Miss Ella Cochran of Westmoreland place has gone South to attend the marriage of a friend.

Mr. D. S. Clark has gone to New York City for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Cole of Indianapolis have returned home after spending a fortnight in the city.

Misses Mary J. and Mollie Waldron have departed for the East to make the spring purchases for Sonnenfeld Millinery Co.

Mrs. P. D. Cheney who spent several days last week in the city attending the Theodore Thomas concerts has returned to her home in Illinois.

Mrs. L. B. Canfield who has been spending the past week with her mother, Mrs. A. L. Randall leaves this week with her infant son, for San Antonio, Tex., where they will in future reside.

Mrs. Hugh Crawford who has been spending the winter at the Southern Hotel, left yesterday for her home in Napa Valley of California, where her daughter, Mrs. Bryan also has a beautiful home.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Elliott, who have recently returned from Lebanon Springs will leave on the 19th by boat for New Orleans and other Southern points. They will visit Cuba before returning.

Mrs. Charles Erskine, after a pleasant visit with Mrs. R. B. Morris, has returned to her home in Kansas City.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gettys are in Boston visiting her friend, formerly Miss Addie Herman of this city. Mr. Gettys goes to New York, and Washington City, where he will be joined later by his wife.

Miss Lillian Graves, after a little visit to her parents, has returned to her duties at Lindenwood College where she is a member of the faculty.

Mr. William Houser after a visit of ten days to his sister, Mrs. J. N. Hughes, has returned to his home at Warsaw.

Mrs. John H. Hensley, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. A. Hensley of the South Side, has returned with her daughter to her home in Memphis, Tenn.

Miss Anna Marchno, who has been spending a month with St. Louis friends, has returned home.

Mrs. J. H. Martin and Mrs. J. R. Martin, who have just returned from a visit to Mammoth Cave, Ky., spent several days with St. Louis friends this week. They left on Thursday to return to their homes at West Plains.

Miss Adele Newcomb will leave next week to visit friends in New Orleans during the carnival season.

Mrs. M. C. Proudfoot has returned to her home in Joplin after a short stay in St. Louis.

Miss Annie Pacock will go this week to California to spend the month of March.

Miss Rebecca Pocock leaves to-morrow for Dallas, Tex., to spend the remainder of the season.

Mrs. O. B. Starkwether left Wednesday evening to join her husband who is ill in Cleveland, O.

Mrs. Norris Sutherland of Chicago, after a visit to her old St. Louis friends, has gone to Kansas City, where she will in future reside.

Mrs. J. R. Stanley has gone to Topeka, Kan., where she has decided to reside.

Mrs. W. A. Y. Sparks has returned to her home in Ill., after a pleasant little visit to St. Louis friends.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Slater after spending the past week in the city, enjoying the attractions of the week, returned home on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Smith leave to-day for Tyler, Texas, to be present at the marriage of their brother, Dr. C. A. Smith, Chief Surgeon of the Cotton Belt Road, to Miss Elizabeth Bonner. The ceremony takes place on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alice Stewart have gone to Florida for the remainder of the season. They were joined at Cairo by their daughter Miss Evelyn Stewart who has been visiting friends there.

Mrs. A. C. Weed, who has been visiting Mrs. John R. Parsons has returned home.

Miss May Shinkle leaves this week with a party of friends by steamer, to attend the carnival.

Mrs. S. P. Broughton of this city has gone to Jefferson City to visit her parents, Gen. and Mrs. James H. Harding.

Miss Lillie Black of this city has gone to Belleville on a visit.

Mrs. A. A. Dent of St. Louis is the guest of friends in Carthage, Mo.

Mrs. Celia Edelen, nee Carroll of La Motte, Mo., returned home Saturday after a pleasant week in St. Louis.

Mrs. Charles James of St. Louis has gone to Chillicothe on a visit.

Mrs. W. W. Love and daughter have gone to Chicago to attend the wedding of her daughter, Miss M'Lisse Love, which occurs on Tuesday, Feb. 16.

Mrs. M. E. Morrison of St. Louis is visiting her daughter, Mrs. George D. Clayton of Hannibal.

Mr. and Mrs. Columbus Holle are visiting Dallas, Tex.

Mrs. D. H. Nichols who was visiting St. Louis friends has returned to her home in Springfield, Mo.

Miss Mary Powell has returned to St. Charles after a pleasant visit to St. Louis.

RETURNS.

Mrs. Sig. Bienenstok has returned from a visit of a fortnight spent with her parents in Kansas City.

Mrs. L. S. Bowden and her daughter have returned from Petersburg, Fla.

Miss Clark has returned from a visit to her friend, Miss Ritten, at Cairo, Ill.

Miss Attie Elliott has returned from a visit to Lebanon Springs where she joined her parents for a week.

Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Evans of Compton Hill are expected home from Mexico in a fortnight.

Mr. Tony Faust and his daughter, Mrs. Gianini, have returned from a visit to Chicago.

Mrs. Dumont Jones returned last week from a visit to friends in Chicago.

Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Johnston have returned to the city and have taken a house on Laclede avenue, No. 3214.

Mrs. John A. Ladd of the Lindell Hotel has returned from a short visit to Lebanon Springs.

Miss Lelia Martin has returned from a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Bain, at Ferguson.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. McGrew will return the latter part of the week from New York City.

Miss Clara Maas has returned from a visit to friends in Chicago.

Misses Estelle and Maizie McGrew have returned from their visit to friends in Nashville and have gone to their home at Lexington.

Mrs. Louis Opel has returned from Lebanon Springs, where she spent ten days.

Mr. Charles Parsons, accompanied by his niece, Miss Elise Pettus, have returned from their visit to Washington City.

Mrs. Maj. Strobari has returned from her visit to the family of her uncle, Maj. Lewis Hoard of Mexico, Mo.

Miss Laura Taylor is expected home soon from Fort Worth, Tex., where she has been spending a month.

Mrs. L. B. Valiant returns this week after spending a month with her relatives at Greenville, Miss.

Mrs. Frank Wyman has returned from Ottumwa, where she has been visiting friends.

Miss Mabel Whitsett has returned from a visit to Miss Helen Phelps.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Buford have returned from a trip South, and they have taken rooms at Hotel Beers.

Mrs. Bemis and her daughter have returned from a visit to the East.

GOSSIP.

Miss Bertie Miller is recovering from a severe illness.

Mrs. W. E. Schweppe has recovered from her recent illness.

Miss Lizzie Reed's duplicate whist party was quite a success.

Miss Minnie Nelson has gone on a visit to Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis E. Lewis have removed to No. 3317 Lucas avenue.

Mrs. Bernard Edmunds, nee Spencer, has returned from Louisville.

Mrs. Rufus J. Lackland has temporarily abandoned her trip to California.

Mrs. Bevis and daughters have returned from a delightful visit to the East.

Miss Elizabeth Schureman has gone to Washington, D. C., to visit friends.

Mrs. Gus Jones is expecting a visit from her aunt, in Chicago, in the near future.

Mrs. John Daly and daughter are at Pass Christian for the remainder of the winter.

Ask your druggist for a bottle of Crushed Roses for the teeth. It is delightful; 25 cents.

Mr. and Mrs. Towner of Chamberlain Park will give a large progressive euchre party next week.

A number of Miss Pearl Hunt's friends tendered her a surprise party last Friday evening.

Mr. Charles Hoffman of the Boatmen's Bank is visiting his old home at Soldier City, Kan.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Hammett are back again after a flying trip to New York and Washington, D. C.

Dr. Harvey Mudd and bride are located for the present at the Southern Hotel, where she receives her friends on Tuesday afternoons.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Buck, who are spending the winter in Florida, will go to Europe for the summer, sailing early in May.

Mrs. Stockton and daughter, Miss Nellie Stockton, have abandoned their intended trip.

Mrs. Frank Kauffman and Miss Ruby Allen will be among the St. Louis tourists abroad this summer.

Miss Lilian Sutter of 4455 Page avenue will give a progressive euchre party next Wednesday.

Mrs. A. B. English, residing at No. 3022 Franklin avenue, has adopted Monday as her "at home" day.

The Fanchon Club will give a reception at Anchor Hall, Jefferson and Park avenues next Friday evening.

Mrs. McMillan is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. George W. Allen, at her Grand avenue home.

Mrs. Katherine Kerens is having a delightful time as the guest of the President and his wife at the White House.

Miss Hortense Poulin entertained her friends at a progressive euchre party yesterday.

Mrs. Spencer Munson is enjoying the gaieties in Virginia, among her relatives and friends.

Mrs. C. B. Burnham of 3863 Pine street is slowly recovering from a second attack of la grippe.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Brown of Atchison, Kan., have come to St. Louis to make it their home.

The Queen of the Boudoir—Spanish Court Face Powder; absolutely free from harmful ingredients, 25 cents.

Ladies wishing to invest some spare cash in a profitable and well established business, apply C 26, this office, for particulars.

Mrs. W. B. Thompson and her daughter, Miss Camilla Thompson, of Westminster place receive their friends on the first and third Mondays of each month.

The engagement of Miss Daisy Young, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Young, to Mr. William G. Todd has been announced to their circle of friends.

The ladies of the Yuletide P. E. Club gave a leap year party to the gentlemen of the club at the residence of the Misses Fortune, 3053 Sheridan avenue, Friday evening, Feb. 12.

Miss Hattie Lindsay has returned, having visited Baltimore, Mt. Vernon, Va., and Washington, D. C.

A strikingly artistic piece of work are the invitations for Mrs. F. W. Humphrey's musicale, which occurs on Wednesday and Friday evenings of this week. The design is steel engraved and very elaborate. The musical programme is on gold and satin and is very elegant and artistic.

Mrs. Elmer B. Adams holds this week, the third of her series of Thursday afternoon receptions for the month of February. She has with her her sister, Miss Richmond, from New York.

Mrs. Henry Ewing and her daughter Miss Edwina Ewing are spending the winter in Paris. They will not return to America for several months yet.

Mrs. Kate Broaddus, who has been quite ill with an attack of la grippe, is now convalescent and will be out soon. Her illness has delayed somewhat the rehearsals for Miss Emily Maffitt's drawing-room concert, which is to be given soon for the benefit of the ladies' fund for the furnishing of the Visitation Convent.

Miss Wilson of Rock Island is spending some time in St. Louis, located at 1804 Lucas place, for the purpose of attending classes in Spanish, which is quite a fashionable fad with a number of society ladies.

Mrs. Erwin Hayward, who with her father, Col. George Hayward, is spending a couple of months in the South, will go to New Orleans to attend the carnival festivities.

Miss Nellie Portis is entertaining a charming young lady friend from Mexico, Mo. The dancing club of which Miss Portis is a member was entertained by her on Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Handlan, Jr., go to Pass Christian this week to spend the month of February with their friends, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ayer of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. McCord will probably be in the city this week to see her sister, Mrs. Robert Floyd-Jones, prior to her departure for her home in Montana.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Nelson, who have been spending the winter on Grand avenue, have gone to Mexico to spend the spring months. From Vera Cruz they will make an ocean voyage to New York City.

Among the St. Louisans at Pass Christian are Mrs. John J. Daly and Miss Louise Daly, who will go from there to Florida in a few weeks. Mrs. Cornelia McNair is also at the Pass for the benefit of her health.

Miss Addie Cora Reid, who is with the Pauline Hall company, is said to be as charming as she is beautiful. She is said to be engaged to a well-known business man of this city, and she will receive, while here, numerous social attentions from the friends of her fiance.

The fiftieth anniversary of Rev. Dr. Montgomery Schuyler's service as a priest of the Episcopal Church will be made the occasion of great rejoicing. There will be a very large public reception given in his honor by the members of the Christ Church Cathedral.

Mrs. Samuel Highleyman, who is spending the winter with her parents in Pueblo, Colo., recently took part in a large concert given by "The Musicians' Guild" of that city.

Mrs. M. S. Branner and her daughter, Miss Maude Branner, who are spending this winter at Hotel Beers, have gone to Quincy, Ill., to spend a few weeks with friends.

Mrs. John R. Griffith will spend the spring months on the Pacific coast, leaving here this week. She will be accompanied by her niece, Miss Laughinghouse, who resides with her.

Mrs. W. J. Smith of the Grand Avenue Hotel has gone to Florida to spend a few weeks with her mother, who is spending the winter there.

Mrs. J. Kirke McDearmon is receiving her friends on Tuesdays in February. On the 16th she holds the third of her series of receptions.

Miss Sadie Waters is expected to arrive in New York from Paris, France, called here by the death of her father, Mr. William Waters. Mr. and Mrs. Will Waters have gone East to meet her and bring her to St. Louis. Her mother was too ill to accompany her and remains therefore in Paris for the present.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Hayes will sail for Europe the latter part of March to join their daughter, Miss Adele Hayes, who, under the charge of Mrs. Henry Fisher, is attending school at Lausanne, Switzerland. They will spend the summer in travel, visiting the various points of interest in the Old World.

Dr. Henry Fisher will go abroad in the spring to join his wife and children at Lausanne, Switzerland. After a little visit to them and a little travel on the Continent he will return home, leaving Mrs. Fisher and the children in Europe, where they will remain to complete their studies.

Miss Florence May Newberry celebrated her eighth birthday at her home, No. 4768 Cote Brilliante avenue, Wednesday, Feb. 10. Among those present were: Misses Lydia Dehmlow, May Comfort, Katie Simpson, Nellie, Julia and Hattie Sutter, Edna Lee, Nina Plumber, Georgie Price, Tillie Blythe, Fannie Sherwood and Alice Slener. Messrs. Fred Dehmlow, Harry Brown, Charles Newberry, Arthur and Watson Woodruff and Clarence Comfort were also present.

Miss Helene Jones of 3620 Pine street, a last year's graduate of the Mary Institute, was welcomed by a number of seniors on her arrival from New York after a visit of three months.

Among the many visitors in the city tomorrow to attend the Patti concert will be Mrs. Wm. P. Bradshaw of Edwardsville and her pretty young niece, Miss Maude Burden of Lexington, Mo. They will be guests of relatives in Westminster place.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Blair of Asheville, N. C., have been spending the past fortnight in the city, en route for the Pacific Coast.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Turner have closed their country place for a little season, and are located for a time at the Grand Avenue Hotel. They have been spending a few weeks with her mother, Mrs. Lucy V. S. Ames, at her home on Lindell boulevard.

STOP punching! Perfect tally of games played! Time saved by "Perfection" Tablets. Jaccard's, Scheerer's, Crawford's.

Col. D. R. Garrison, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Luna Garrison, have gone to their usual resort for the spring months, Ocean Springs, Miss. From there they will probably go to Pass Christian for a few weeks.

Mrs. McAndrew, who was summoned here by the death of Mr. Ellis Leeds, is spending some weeks with her aunt, Mrs. Leeds, before returning to her home in Toronto, Canada.

Mrs. E. F. Stone of 4319 West Bell place entertained her progressive euchre club last Friday evening. The prizes were of silver and very elegant. Mrs. Henry Sikemeier won the first prize, and Mrs. Turpening won the second. The first gentleman's prize was awarded to Mr. R. W. Morrison and the second to Mr. R. Mills. Mrs. Dow entertained the gathering with some fine piano selections.

The I. M. N. Club will give a masquerade reception next Thursday evening at Social Turner Hall, Thirteenth and Monroe streets.

The friends of the Ideal Ministrels will give them a grand testimonial benefit at St. Lawrence O'Toole's School Hall, Fourteenth and O'Fallon streets next Wednesday evening. A hop will followed.

Mrs. Davis, nee Hammett, gave a luncheon Thursday, at the Grand Avenue Hotel. Among those present were Misses Mae Lindsley, Lida Bevis, and Sa Lees Kennard.

Mrs. Jamison's reception to her two sisters, Miss Lewis and the bride, Mrs. Dorsey Jamison, was a very delightful affair. Among those present were Messrs. Gus Jones, Drake, Alex Niedringhaus, Will Houser, Bernard Edmunds, and Misses Messick, Boyd, Bevis, Nichols, Brookmire, Slayback, Towner, Kennard, Hawley, Pilcher and Calhoun.

Mrs. Will H. Towey has gone to Hot Springs, Ark., where she will be the guest of her brother, Lieut. F. W. Schiffilen.

Miss Margaret Gallagher entertained the "O. T." Euchre Club Friday evening. The prizes were carried off by Mrs. C. Bordman, Misses Mae Gregory and Mary McDonald Messrs. Steve Gatlin, M. Murnane and Chas. Bordman.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Fry held one of their delightful receptions yesterday afternoon at their studios. Tea was served from the real Russian samovar, which is a treasure of the Fry studio. Quite a large number of guests were present.

Miss Abeles of West Pine street gives an unusually large box party at the Hagan next Wednesday to see Pauline Hall and her company in "Trial by Jury" and "La Belle Helene." The party will number thirty-one and will occupy all of the lower boxes.

Miss Mary Mulcahy of 3216 St. Louis avenue gave an afternoon progressive euchre Tuesday to thirty of her lady friends. The prizes were elegant. The first was won by Miss M. Kaster; second by Lillie Gibson and booby by Miss Whitmore. Quite an enjoyable time was spent by those present. They were Misses Cora Timpkins, Alice Swain, Mary Maloney, K. Quinlan, M. Cavaugh, M. Pasquier, M. Hackman, M. Keane, Mrs. Barnard, Mrs. Baker and others.

An elaborate dinner party was given in honor of the Rosalie Club by Mrs. Knapper, 1416 Washington avenue, Wednesday afternoon. Music and amusements followed. The Rosalie is a social club which has been in existence for several years. Its affairs have been uniformly pleasant and it now includes nearly all of its original members.

The Misses Emma Niemoeller, Ida Hornfeldt, Annie Schieler and Emma Moeller, chaperoned by Mrs. Fred Niemoeller, Jr., will give a leap-year party at Kron's Hall, southeast corner Twentieth and Bissel streets, Saturday evening, Feb. 20., which promises to eclipse anything of its kind ever given in the locality.

The Church of the Redeemer (Episcopal) will give an entertainment on Monday, Feb. 29, at Mahler's Hall, on Lucas avenue. There will be delightful music, and the feature of the evening will be dancing. The prominent ladies of the church are much interested in its success.

The Lowest Priced House in America for Fine Goods.

$1.00 to $10.

BROADWAY, COR. LOCUST.

SOUVENIR SPOONS.

SOUVENIR SPOONS, FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD, THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND INTERESTING COLLECTION EVER GATHERED TOGETHER.

You are cordially invited to visit our great establishment.

MERMOD & JACCARD'S.

Grand Catalogue, 2,000 Engravings, Mailed Free.

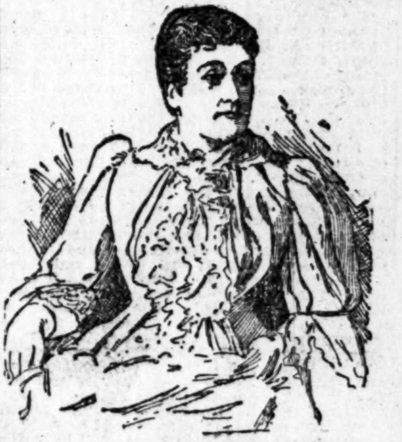
THEY ARE LEADERS.

Reception to Be Given to Noted Lady Temperance Advocates.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET AND MISS WILLARD TO LECTURE HERE.

Programme of the Arrangements Perfected for the Notable Temperance Gathering at Exposition Hall Next Sunday—What the W. C. T. U. Has Accomplished.

The ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will hold a very important mass meeting, next Sunday afternoon at 4 p. m., in the Music Hall. The local members of this organization will have for their guests, Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the World's W. C. T. U.; Lady Henry Somerset, President of the British W. C.T.U.; Mrs. Clara Hoffman, President of the Missouri W. C. T. U.; and Miss Anna Gordon, private secretary of Miss Willard. The occasion will be in the nature of a revival in Woman's Christian Temperance Union circles. The members have been doing yeoman service of late, in the war with the nation's great evil, the drinking habit, and they hope to give a fresh impetus to their work by the eloquence of their most active and representative sisters.

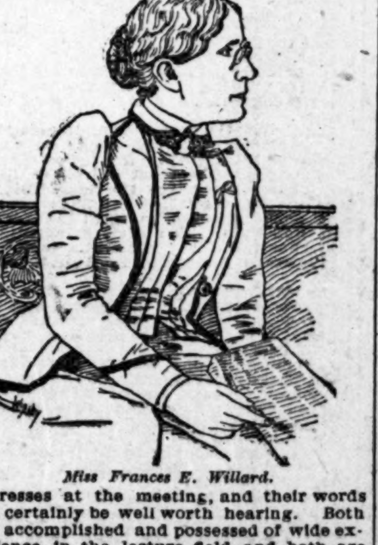


Isabel Somerset

The meeting next Sunday will be free to all who choose to come. Mrs. F. H. Ingalls, president of the district union, will preside, and Mrs. Clara Hoffman will conduct the devotional exercises. The ladies will secure the services of some well-known chorus leader to take charge of the congregational singing which will be part of the programme.

The feature of the meeting, and the object which should attract all who are interested in the reforms personified by the W. C. T. U., is the presence of Miss Frances E. Willard and Lady Henry Somerset, the most prominent of the many distinguished women in the organization. Mrs. Clara Hoffman is too well known to St. Louisans to need any further mention than the mere announcement of her attendance.

Miss Willard and Lady Henry will deliver addresses at the meeting, and their words will certainly be well worth hearing. Both are accomplished and possessed of wide experience in the lecture field, and both are zealous workers in the cause in which their services are enlisted.



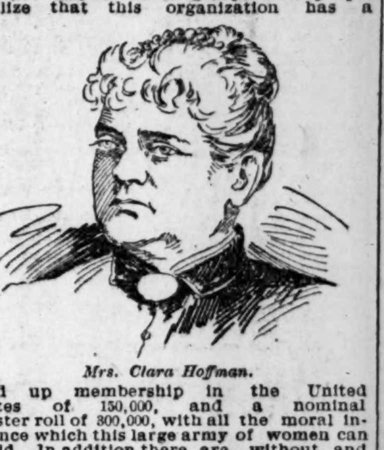
Miss Frances E. Willard.

THE ARRANGEMENTS.

The local branches of the W. C. T. U. have been busy arranging for the meeting, and their plans are nearing perfection. The members of the district union had their last meeting Thursday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. F. H. Ingalls, 4119 Westminster place. The Central Union, of which Mrs. C. M. Adams is President, was appointed a committee on music. It will be their duty to select the leader for the grand chorus. The St. Louis Young Women's Christian Temperance Union was selected to attend to the decorations for the occasion. Miss Emma R. Mekeel, their President, will be Chairman of the committee. Hoffman Union will have charge of the signs, to be placed on the Exposition building. Mrs. J. O. Roth is President of this branch. Miss Florence Brady will take care of the floral decorations for the occasion, and it is needless to say that the flowers, which will ornament the stage, will be selected with taste and propriety.

The meeting decided to send written invitations to all the ministers in this city, and the ladies base many fond hopes upon the moral support of the clerical advocates of temperance reform.

The real strength of the W. C. T. U. and the full significance of next Sunday's meeting are not easy ideas to grasp. Few people realize that this organization has a paid up membership in the United States of 150,000, and a nominal muster roll of 300,000, with all the moral influence which this large army of women can wield. In addition there are, without and beyond the confines of the United States, in England, Australia, New Zealand and all English-speaking countries, 200,000 more women who are zealous workers in the W. C. T. U. And yet this army was in 1874 a mere corporal's guard of good Ohio women, who centered their energies in one grand effort to kill the liquor fiend in their native State. Mrs. E. F. Thompson of Hillsborough, O., founded the Women's Crusade in 1874, and with her followers they accomplished much in the line of liquor abolition in Washington, O., Xenia, Cincinnati and other cities in that State. The work was taken up in many other States, and from a cloud of local leagues the nucleus of a national organization was formed at Cleveland, O., where twenty-two States were represented in a convention, Nov. 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1875. Thus was formed the W. C. T. U., the successor of the Women's Crusade.

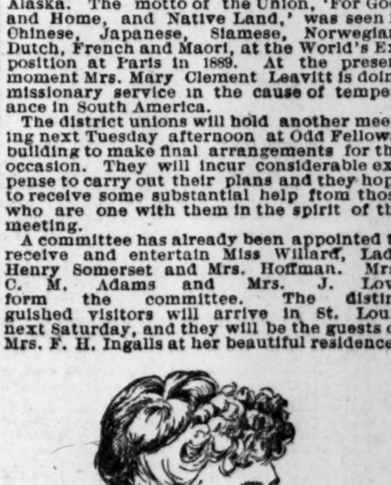


Mrs. Clara Hoffman.

Since that time the work of evangelization has spread, until now the W. C. T. U. has branches in forty different counties. There is a State organization in every part of this country, with the exception of Utah and Alaska. The motto of the Union, 'For God, and Home, and Native Land,' was seen in Chinese, Japanese, Siamese, Norwegian, Dutch, French and Maori, at the World's Exposition at Paris in 1889. At the present moment Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt is doing missionary service in the cause of temperance in South America.

The district unions will hold another meeting next Tuesday afternoon at Odd Fellows' building to make final arrangements for the occasion. They will incur considerable expense to carry out their plans and they hope to receive some substantial help ftom those who are one with them in the spirit of the meeting.

A committee has already been appointed to receive and entertain Miss Willard, Lady Henry Somerset and Mrs. Hoffman. Mrs. C. M. Adams and Mrs. J. Love form the committee. The distinguished visitors will arrive in St. Louis next Saturday, and they will be the guests of Mrs. F. H. Ingalls at her beautiful residence, 4119 Westminster place. They will remain until Tuesday, the 23d inst.



Mrs. F. H. Ingalls.

A word about Miss Willard and the noble lady who accompanies her: Miss Willard has been President of the National W. C. T. U. since 1879. At the convention in Boston last year she presided over a body of delegates that had come from the four corners of the globe, and now she is the executive of an organization which is limited by no arbitrary lines of national limits. The American edition of the *Review of Reviews* for December, 1891, says of her: "Miss Frances Willard is not only a brilliant and inspiring leader who has somehow bewitched the women of America and the world into a wonderful coalition against sin, but she is also a practical organizer and administrator of consummate ability."

Of Lady Henry Somerset, the same review says relative to the International Convention at Boston: "It was of course to be expected that Lady Somerset, the beautiful and accomplished President of the British Women's Temperance Association, would be the most admired and conspicuous member of the recent convention. Since 1885 she has devoted herself to work among the poor and to practical temperance reform."

LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

Lady Henry Somerset is the eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess Somers, and she is the wife of Lord Henry Somerset, second son of the Duke of Beaufort. Her ancestry dates back along an illustrious line for 500 years. If there be no male heirs to the Earl of Somers she will inherit his vast estates, which include a tenantry in Hertfordshire of 100,000, besides a large and densely populated tract of London, called Somerstown. Miss Margaret Allen West, in a sketch of her, says that "she graduated from God's University, a Daughter of the King."

Through the influence of Lady Henry, the grog shops and public houses in the London properties are removed as quickly as their leases expire. In their stead are springing up comfortable homes, booths and coffee-houses, as well as nurseries for the sick and for children, and agencies for working girls and women. It is said that Lady Henry Somerset has established a home for herself in the midst of London's masses, in order to watch the development of her plans. She has used the parks of her country homes for entertainments for the poor on the few holidays allowed them. Her reception in this country has been a fitting recognition of her work.

MRS. CLARA C. HOFFMAN.

Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman was born in New York State. She was principal of a Kansas City school, but she gave up the position to take the lecture platform. She is one of the best speakers of the many eloquent women in the W. C. T. U. Her style is attractive and interesting. Her voice is powerful and sweet, with the happy faculty of reaching every corner in a large hall, and the furthest auditor in an open air meeting. Mrs. Hoffman's services are highly appreciated and she receives frequent invitations to organize unions, to address great temperance assemblies and to speak from the hustings at election time.

SILVER SHIELD Hams, Breakfast Bacon and pure old fashioned open kettle rendered Lard. The finest goods made in the world. Ask your grocer and butcher for them and take no other.

LARGER HATS COMING.

As Spring Approaches the Hat Will Grow Larger.

With approaching spring the hat becomes larger. The winds of February and early March carry with them a roughness to fair complexions, and many people freckle at the first thought or glimpse of spring sunshine. Hats, therefore, increase in size, and they go on increasing until summer comes and declares that it is time to wear little toques.

A very pretty large hat may be made by covering one of the flat-brimmed, circular-crowned hats which are now the latest style in Paris, with Irish lace.

If the lace is a floral design, it is daintily pretty if wrought out in gold or pale gray silk, so that the flowers sit out upon the black background of the hat. If the hat is merely a framework, it should be covered first with block net, and then the lace should be put on over it.

A very lovely gown, that was recently shown me as a sample of what a French dressmaker can do in achieving a beautiful calling costume, had a hat of this sort. Around the low, full crown, there was twisted a band of velvet of greenish yellow hue.

There was a puffing of the velvet around the edge of the hat brim, and feathers of the same color were bunched at the back.

The gown that went with this hat was of green Bedford cord, made in the long coat fashion. There was a vest of pink crepe de chine, and the Bedford cord, which was of a deeper shade than the velvet on the hat, buttoned up snugly over the vest to within three inches of the neck.

The skirt was perfectly plain and demitrained and around the bottom of it, as well as round the toque, there was a thick band of green feather trimming. Pink gloves stitched with green and a large feather fan with a still larger green bow tied in the ring, were among the finishing touches suggested by the tasteful little French dressmaker.

BUSINESS, fortune, reputation family and health all ruined by that terrible appetite for liquor.

Moral:

Take treatment at the Bi-Chloride of Gold Institute, St. Louis branch, 1719 Washington avenue.

Some Valuable Recipes.

This way of simulating gold-fish makes a pretty novelty for a children's party:

Make a quart of calf's-foot jelly, skim off every particle of fat, set it over the fire, stir in three well-beaten whites of eggs, let it boil, then pass through a jelly-bag until clear. Soak two fish moulds, the size and shape of herrings, in cold water; fill them with jelly, turn out when set and gild the fish with gold-leaf. Lay them on a silver dish and pour over enough clear, thin calf's-foot jelly to make the fish look as though they were swimming; or they may be laid in a glass dish full of bright-colored home-made wine.

Here is another quaint little dish for the light infantry:

Form a tablespoonful of mince meat into the shape of a cutlet, using the stalk of any fruit to represent the bone. Take each one up on a fish-slice and screen it with the thinnest batter, fry them in heated lard until set, lay on a dish to cool. Blow six or seven small eggs, rinse the shells out with cold water and set them in an egg-cup with the large hole uppermost. Fill with milk blancmange when cool, made with one pint of milk, half an ounce of gelatine, one desertspoonful of rose-water and six lumps of sugar. Put the eggs away until set, peel off the shell carefully, leaving them perfectly smooth. Arrange on the dish with the cutlets when cold. The eggs should be made the previous day.

Recipe for an entree for adults.

Cut from a loin of mutton a dozen thin chops, and trim as you would a cutlet, leaving a portion of the fat to represent the bone. Beat them flat with the rolling-pin, brush over the yolk of an egg, strew them with brown breadcrumbs and finely minced parsley. Thread them to roast on a skewer, so that they can be easily turned; baste the whole of the time with fresh butter or salad oil; drain on tissue paper. Have ready some well mashed and seasoned potatoes, press them into an oval-shaped border mold. Turn the potatoes on to a hot dish; the center of these fill with bread sauce, which must be made of cream instead of milk, highly seasoned with cayenne, of a consistency sufficiently firm to hold the thin ends of the cutlets. Garnish the edge of the dish, outside the potatoes, with cooked green peas in a pretty design. It may be slightly buttered to keep them in place.

GRAND CAFE

408 Washington avenue. Ladies' and gentlemen's dining-room second floor; oysters and live lobsters received daily. Catering for weddings, banquets and balls a specialty. Anthony & Kuhn's XXX draft and bottle beer.

R. C. BECKLEY, Manager.

HENRY ANTHONY, Proprietor.

Fashions in Flowers.

Instead of the craze for flowers and flower decorations dying out, as reported some time ago, it seems on the increase. The girl or married woman who is not characterized by some particular fancy in flowers, is entirely out of style. Each lady must have a favorite blossom or plant, and she must have evidences of her favorite flower all about her. If she chooses the white or purple violet, or some rich rose, she must have the walls of her favorite apartment ornamented with that flower. Her toilet water, her perfume, her clothes, must all be characterized by the faint and delicate odor of her favorite flower. She must have the hangings and draperies of her apartments of the same shade as her chosen blossom and thus emphasize her fancy. If she gives a handsome luncheon or dinner party, the floral decorations of the table must consist chiefly of her favorite. In a bridal party, each gentleman must wear a button-hole bouquet of his lady's favorite flower.

AS WOMEN SEE IT

WOMAN'S WORK.

PROGRAMME OF THE COMING CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES.

The Conference of Charities in charge of women, which opens next Tuesday week at 10 a. m., in the Sunday-school rooms of Centenary Church, Sixteenth and Pine streets, has absorbed the attention of those engaged this kind of work to the exclusion of everything else. The first definite movement in the direction of a conference was a meeting at the Woman's Christian Home, 1814 Washington avenue, Jan. 18 last, of some twenty-five ladies who represented between thirty and forty different institutions in the city. At that meeting committees were appointed to make all necessary arrangements for the conference. The committees were those on General Arrangements, Invitations and Finance. The ladies on these committees have worked zealously and intelligently, and their labor is already rewarded with a positive certainty of a successful conference.

The General Arrangements Committee which had the task of preparing the programme has not finished its labors, but the ladies will have everything in readiness before the middle of this week.

The programme, so far completed and now announced for the first time, is as follows:

1. Call of Conference to order and statement of the objects. Mrs. C. C. Rainwater.
2. Permanent organization; election of officers.
3. Repetition in concert of the Lord's Prayer, led by Mrs. O. R. Lake.
4. Report of Committee on Credentials. Mrs. Dr. D. Kuhn, Chairman; Mrs. E. P. Johnson and Mrs. Dr. T. G. Comstock.
5. Report of the Committee on General Arrangements. Mrs. C. C. Rainwater, Chairman.
6. Welcoming address. Rev. Dr. John Mathews.
7. Music.
8. Report of St. Ann's Widows' Home and Lying-in Institute.
9. Report of the Baptist Orphans' Home.
10. Report of the Bethesda Home.
11. Talk: "The Care of Foundlings," by Mrs. J. P. P. Toomey.

This is the programme for the morning session of the first day, but the details for the remainder of the Conference are well under way, and require only a proper distribution on the programme. One of the most important of these numbers is an address by Mr. Jacob Furth, on "Business in Charity." Mr. Furth is one of the most prominent philanthropists in the city, and he stands at the head of public spirited citizens in the local Hebrew circles.

Mrs. D. W. Haydock will read a paper on "Reformation." The subject is one which she can handle with skill; for she was for many years an earnest worker in the cause of rescuing girls from evil lives before she came to St. Louis from her old home in Cincinnati. She is now the President of the White Cross Home of this city. There will be an evening session of the conference the first day for the benefit of the large army of working-girls whose interests the conference has at heart, but who cannot attend the sessions held in the day. At this night session Col. D. P. Dyer will speak on "Philanthropy," and other well-known persons will deliver addresses. In addition, the conference will take up business of interest to working-girls, and the admirable musicians engaged for the occasion will give some of their best selections.

Mrs. O. R. Lake, who has been an active worker in the preparation for the conference, and will read a paper on "Temperance," Mrs. Blennerhasset-Adams will read the reports for the Catholic orphan asylums and probably for the Hebrew philanthropic associations.

The committees have about concluded to ask some Catholic priest or layman to address the conference and it only remains to select the speaker. Very Rev. P. P. Brady, V. G., has been mentioned and he may deliver an address.

The Committee on Arrangements is receiving favorable replies from those invited to attend all the time, but a correct list cannot be given until the opening of the conference. The names of the institutions which have appointed delegates up to date are as follows:

Baptist Orphans' Home, St. Ann's Foundlings' Asylum, Bethesda Foundling Asylum, Episcopal Orphans' Home, St. Louis Protestant's Orphans' Home, Methodist Orphans' Home, St. Joseph's Asylum (for boys), St. Mary's Asylum (for girls), Girls' Industrial Home, South Side Day Nursery, North Side Day Nursery, Ladies' Central Mission, The Queen's Daughters, Mission Free School, Society for the Protection of Women and Children, Children's Humane Society, Humane Society, Mary and Martha Society, Daughters of St. Crispin, Girls' Industrial Union, Kings' Daughters, Working-girls' Free Library, Travelers' Aid Society, Deaf Mute Institute, St. Elizabeth's Institute, Woman's Training School, St. Philomena's Industrial School, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, F. P. Blair Relief Corps, Blind Girls' Home, Daughters of the Confederacy, Home of the Guardian Angel, Woman's Christian Home, Hygienic Sanitarium, St. Louis Mullanphy Hospital, St. Louis Children's Hospital, Protestant Hospital, Memorial Home, Little Sisters of the Poor, Home of the Friendless, White Cross Home, Convent of the Good Shepherd, St. Vincent's Insane Asylum.

If there are any organizations which have not yet complied with the requirements for admission to the Conference, and if they do not know what to do in the premises, they may address at once Mrs. C. C. Rainwater, 21 Benton place, and obtain from her a blank form of the questions to be answered in conference, and which will constitute the reports of the different institutions. In addition, it is required of each applicant to contribute $1 toward the expenses of the Conference. This sum they are asked to forward to Mrs. C. R. Springer, 25 Cabanne street.

As has been said before, the term conference pretty well covers the object of the assembly. No legislative or executive action is contemplated. The managers have in mind an exchange of ideas, experiences, and advice with a view to mutual aid and improvement. To do this they have adopted the scheme of grouping the organizations according to their special aims in charity work. The members of each group will read their reports in rotation, and a lady, appointed for the purpose, will give a short talk at the close of the reports of each group.

Catholics and the Conference.

The meeting which was held at the library of St. John's schools, Sixteenth and Pine streets, Friday afternoon by the Catholic ladies who are working in the interest of the Conference was productive of beneficial results. It is a fact generally known that the majority of the Catholic institutions of the city entitled to representation at the conference are under control of religious orders whose members cannot attend the public meetings. The Catholic ladies conferred with the Sisters with a view to obtaining permission from them to represent those institutions in the Conference. Some of the Sisters failed to grasp the motive of the situation and they were reticent about giving such permission. To overcome the obstacles the ladies held a meeting and appointed ten committees to visit the asylums and convents to set the matter before the sisters in the proper light. Those ladies did this work during the past week and reported at the meeting held Friday afternoon last. At that meeting it was learned that of the twenty-five Catholic institutions in the city, thirteen had actually appointed delegates, of the others all gave favorable answers but one, so that it may be said that all the Catholic institutions in the city will have delegates at the conference, with perhaps one or two exceptions. This state of affairs is due in part to the interest which Father Brady has taken in the conference. He said in an address last Friday that it was right and proper for the sisters to have representatives at the conference. Charity had no distinctions of creed to hedge it in. And the sisters were women of Missouri and St. Louis, in spite of their vows, and they should, therefore, take part indirectly, if not directly, in the work of the charitable women of the city.

Two committees were appointed to visit the asylums again and report at a meeting next Friday at 3 p. m. at St. John's Library. Mrs. H. Pallen and Mrs. A. Peugnet were commissioned to visit the asylums in the South End and Mrs. J. K. Cummings and Mrs. B. Maguire were delegated to call upon the asylums on the North Side. They will report next Friday.

Societies Join Forces.

Within the past week there was effected a very important change which has been contemplated for some time and which involves three of the most active charitable organizations among the young ladies of the city. The Woman's Alliance formally joined forces with the Young Woman's Christian Association and the King's Daughters resolved to work in unison with the last named organization, but they are to retain their own individuality as King's Daughters.

At the meeting of the Alliance within the past week, the members decided to unite with the Young Woman's Christian Association as soon as the latter secured a home of their own. At a meeting of the King's Daughters, also held the past week, it was concluded to take up their habitation or place of active work in the same establishment with the Young Woman's Christian Association. In consequence of this action, the members of these organizations started out yesterday to find a suitable location. They hope to secure a satisfactory place in the downtown district where they can carry on their work of instruction and education to better effect. The change in regard to the Alliance adds on a veteran working force to the ranks of the Young Woman's Christian Association of over fifty members. This addition will be very helpful to the association, which has been striving to do good work at the Woman's Christian Home, but they have bean hampered a great deal on account of the lack of room.

Women's Training School.

The lessons for the week at the Women's Training School, 813 North Fourth street, will be as follows: Cooking, Tuesday, from 9 to 12 o'clock, giblet pottage, fish al la creme, potatoes, blind hare, spinrch, cumberland pudding.

Thursday from 9:30 to 12 m.—Roast fowl, oyster dressing, cranberry sauce, escaloped tomatoes, turnips, suet pudding. Thursday from 2:30 to 5 p. m.—Cook class. Friday from 2 to 5 p. m. (special lesson)—How to bone a fowl, force meat for boned fowl, boned fish, broiled fish, maitre d'hotel, butter, stenography and typewriting, every day; dressmaking, cutting and fitting every day. Parties wishing night lessons should apply at once. Free library, open every day from 11:30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Chamber of Economic Information.

The American Chamber of Economic Information, at its meeting last Friday evening in Hall No. 4 of the Odd Fellows' building, heard a paper by Mrs. H. Tyler Wilcox, M. D., on "Wage Earning Women of America." After the paper, there was a discussion of the subject by the members of the Chamber. Mrs. Mary E. Lease of Kansas will deliver a lecture upon the "Economic Relations of City and Country," at the Entertainment Hall under the auspices of the Chamber. Mrs. Lease stands high among American women for her learning in social science and political economy. The lecture is for the benefit of the Library fund.

Domestic Economy Classes.

At each of the headquarters of the Working Girls' Self Culture Clubs, the one at 1532 Franklin avenue and the other at 2004½ South Broadway, there is what is called a Domestic Economy School. They are of recent origin, and they have so far kept in the background, away from public notice. But they were too novel to escape the public gaze for long.

The classes are open for girls between 8 and 14 years of age, and for that great class of girls who have to make their own homes and keep them in trim without any assistance. Not to train them for the career of a servant girl, whose duty it is to care for the homes of others, but to teach them the ins and the outs, the whys and the wherefores of their own homes. This is the aim of the Domestic Economy School. The course of study is nothing more than an object lesson in household duties, with an entirely replete home for the model. The dining-room is the first lesson. The members of the class are seated at the large table, and they are taught the proper thing in table manners and the correct order and method in serving dishes.

The scholars leave the table and face the grate or the stove and listen to a talk on fires, the right way to make a fire, and by way of variety the scholars are given a few ideas about the antiquity of grates and stoves and heat preserving apparatus in general.

After that the classes go to the kitchen and are told how the fine meal was prepared of which they had partaken in the dining-room; they continue their trip to the laundry, and there they are initiated into the art of washing and ironing. Thence to the parlor and the halls, and the classes are told how to keep them clean. Then upstairs to the sleeping apartments they go, and there a very thorough lesson is given so that they will never forget the method of preserving the rooms in a perfectly healthy and clean condition.

World's Fair Association Notes.

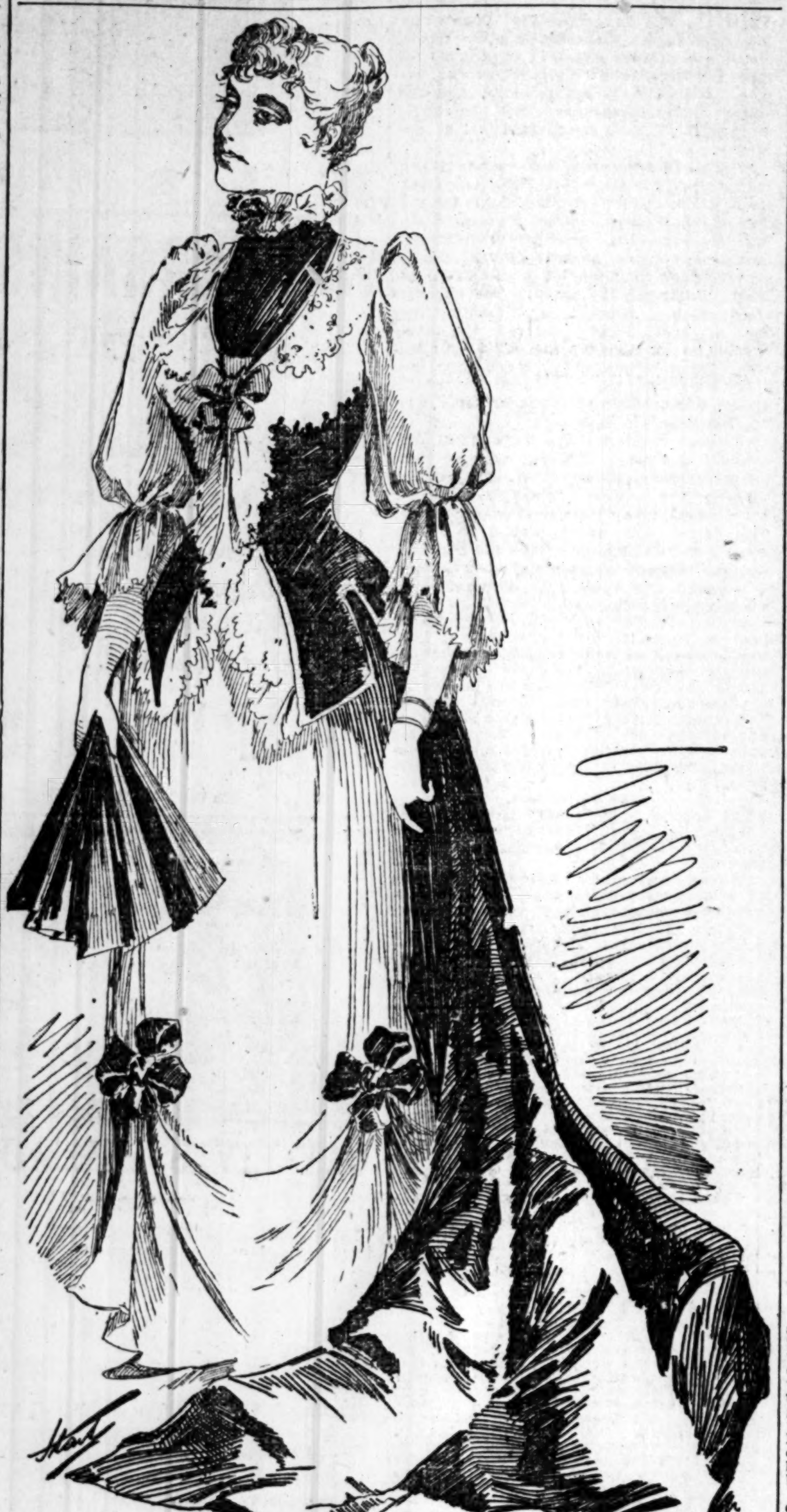
The World's Fair Association will meet at 2 p. m. to-morrow, at the Lindell Hotel, to devise means of having an entertainment to raise funds for the enterprise. The Working Girls' Department of the World's Fair Association will hold a very important meeting at the Lindell Hotel next Thursday evening to establish the department. Mrs. O. R. Lake, chairman, will read a paper on the subject of working girls and the Fair, and Maj. J. B. Merwin will deliver an address.

The Dress-making Department met yesterday afternoon at the rooms of Mrs. Freeman, 422 Washington avenue. Its plan is to organize clubs which will include within their ranks all the dress-makers of the city.

Mrs. Mary Dodd to Lecture.

Mrs. Mary Dodd, the well-known philanthropist and lecturer, will address the members of the Working Girls' Free Library to-morrow evening at the rooms, 1510 Park avenue. She will deliver a lecture on English history. Her reputation as a speaker is a guarantee sufficient that the girls who attend will find much of interest and profit in her remarks.

THE artistic, sweet-toned Henry F. Miller pianos, sold by J. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive.



DINNER DRESS.

ACTRESSES' HEADS.

FROM THEIR PHOTOGRAPHS HE READS THE CHARACTERS OF NOTED WOMEN.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—There is in this big town a wonderful old gentleman who has given his life to the study of phrenology. He can tell at a glance whether you are a thief or a fool; whether you are cut out to wash dishes or write sonnets; whether you should walk a tight rope or beat a drum in the Salvation army.

Years ago, when Fanny Ellsler danced and Jennie Lind sang, this old gentleman used to attend the theater, but now he tells you with a twinkle under the shaggy eyebrows that he is too old to go; that he gets so weary investigating the average head in the daytime that he is glad to slip away to his quiet home at nightfall and let the world go by. Therefore he knows nothing of the modern footlight favorites. Even their names have no familiar ring, and his naivete is delicious when he asks, "Who is Madge Kendal?" or "What does Albani do?"

The writer laid before him one day last week a number of photographs of famous professional women and asked him to consider them from a phrenological Mount Pisgah as it were. The precaution of removing the names has been taken so that no hint or rumor of fame should assist in his diagnosis.

The old gentleman settled his skull cap a little more firmly, half shut his eyes and took a prolonged squint at the photograph of the British matron, otherwise "dear Madge."

"Here," said he in a reverential tone befitting the subject, "here is a strong character in many respects. A large brain and vitality to feed it are plainly discernible; consequently her mental life is abundant and hearty, and she should make friends and admirers whenever she opens her mouth. She has benevolence, intelligent love, pluck and ambition—elements of self-reliance and selfhood—and she feels that she is No. 1 wherever she moves. She is somewhat selfish, but with her friends companionable and loving, but she wishes them to place her first."

Removing Mrs. Kendall's picture, the writer substituted that of Ada Rehan. "What does she do?" asked the old phrenologist, gazing at the face. Being briefly told it was the photograph of an actress, he said: "This woman understands character first and foremost. She is remarkable for good vitality, and there is a wholesomeness and heartiness about her manner of work which interests her listeners. She has great wit, and can be very jolly when occasion demands. She has courage. She can play a role that requires fire and force; her face does not show that, but her head does. She is ambitious, fond of approval; it hurts her to play to a silent house. She has magnetism and great secretiveness. She is hopeful, cheerful, friendly and versatile. She has first-rate health, will be successful and long-lived. Her friends love her, and will remember her rather as a personality than an actress."

Of Sara, the divine one, the phrenologist said:

"A remarkable temperament, intense, powerful, incisive, eager, audacious and self-poised. She has the face of an eagle and many eagle characteristics. Self-esteem is large. She has large social organs and wonderful continuity. She does not know anything but that which she is doing for the time being, and she lives in that as the fiery telegraphic message lives on the lines when it runs. She is a bundle of nerves and possesses fire and soul. She has great fanaticism of faith and firmness. She has more heart than is usually credited her. As a mother she would be very loving, as a friend constant. Her affection would be intense while it lasted.

This is the phrenological opinion of Albani: "A capital temperament. Her constitution and vitality are her great sources of power. There are few women so healthy, and her vital magnetism buoys and sustains all who come in contact with her. Music largely developed. A singer? Yes, I thought so. Her talent is seconded and promoted by her organization. She should sing soulful and pathetic songs, because the body is there—like the air that is pumped into the church organ—to give it vitality. The people who have a chance to know her love her. She is benevolent, domestic, womanly."

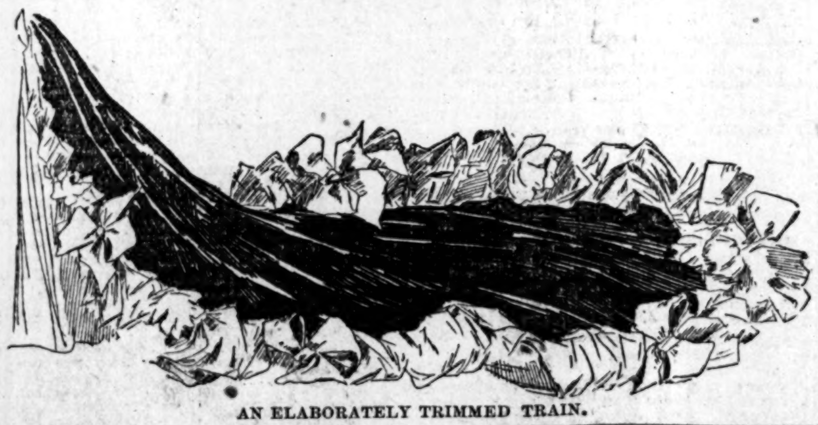
Here is his resume of Mary Anderson's character: "This woman is uncommonly dignified, determined, brave, conscientious and ambitious. Toward her intimate friends she is constant and ardent. But her temperament is cold and intellectual, rather than intense and fiery. Great will and courage are visible, also the power to focalize force."

Of Fanny Davenport the seer declared: "A charming physique, a generous face and strong and soulful eye. Here is great versatility of intellect, permitting an adaptability to almost any line of thought, sentiment and passion. She has strong social feelings, and can define all phases of human character. One would say a woman of great affection and hearty sympathy, but one never to forget an injury. She has self-esteem, firmness and acquisitiveness strongly marked. She is a business woman, and can take care of herself and her affairs. The face shows versatility and knowledge of the whole gamut of human impulse and activity."

When the photograph of Queen Russell, of comic opera, was placed before him the phrenologist caught his breath and remarked, "A handsome face and that with her form inherited from her father. A fine vital system, marvelous breathing power, excellent digestion and good circulation, absolute health and therefore absolute power. I find strong esteem, which enables this woman to stand steady before the world. She has rights and interests and knows how to maintain and protect them. She is cautious, watchful, looks out for difficulty, careful about making bargains to see that all her demands are properly fulfilled, wants to get all that is hers, even before arrangements are completed, but can be generous with what is hers. She is a clear-headed business woman, and is capable of managing her affairs in an almost masculine way. People must respect her wishes and her rights. She is fond of admiration, but will not be melted by a smile.

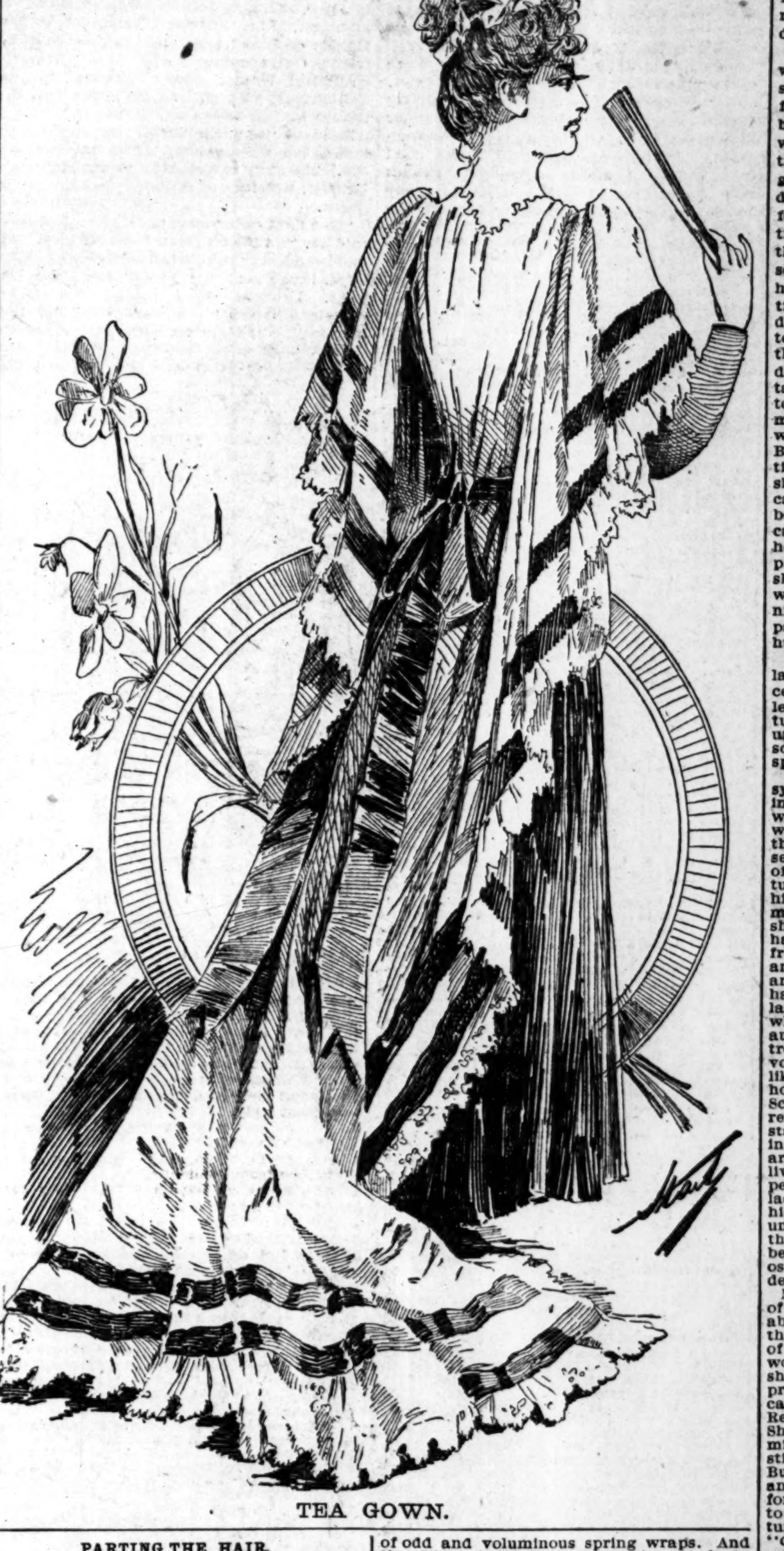
Of Cormencita the phrenologist said: "This temperament is called the motive-mental. It gives elastic energy and lithe suppleness in obedience to the will. I observe that she has the faculty called weight largely developed, and that superintends the balancing and posing of the organization. This woman should be a good circus rider, tight-rope walker or a dancer. The physiognomy indicates great power and a tendency to exercise authority. There is a strong development of perception. This woman could paint or draw well. She possesses fine order and a strong will. She appears also to have the elements of intense love, and whatever her work, it should be marked by evidences of the element of passion."

Patti's picture was the only one the phrenologist recognized, and his summary of the great diva's temperament and character was gallantly and deftly made, "Marvelous and intense power to command attention and admiration. A magnetic presence, filled with womanliness. The face is full of animation, tenderness, affection and passion. Language and music strongly developed. This woman will never grow old, but will always seem like a budding girl, gentle and tender, an object to be adored and sought."



AN ELABORATELY TRIMMED TRAIN.

Mr. and Mrs. George Prendergast will return the latter part of this week from their trip to Niagara and New York, and will be at home to their friends at Rose Hill.



TEA GOWN.

PARTING THE HAIR.

This Trying Fashion Said to Be Coming in Again.

Rumor has it that it is coming in style to part the hair again, and to band it upon the forehead in waves. The fashion is such a trying one that it surely will not be generally followed. A bang is too becoming to be brushed aside in the form of a part.

A bang, properly cut and curled, will take anywhere from five to twenty-five years away from the age of the wearer. Hair parted in the middle and banded on the forehead will add from five to twenty-five years to her who is bold enough to wear it.

There are a few sweet-faced women who can wear this style of hair becomingly and to advantage. And when this hair arrangement is possible it is so very becoming to these few that all the world of women, homely or pretty, ugly or plain, snubbed nose or Grecian, launch into it without regard to their natural gifts.

One afternoon last week a certain beautiful girl who lives up in the quiet, secluded part of Vandeventer avenue took a walk down that thoroughfare, with her hair parted and drawn down over her ears, with scarcely a ripple to show where the hair had once been curled.

The girl's cheeks were so red, her complexion was so fair, her eyes were so bright and her countenance so sweet that all who saw her looked and marveled to see such simplicity upon so pretty a girl.

But, mark you! And listen to the moral of this tale! The next day, there appeared at the same hour, upon the same avenue, a score of girls, particular friends of the sweet-faced one, who had brushed aside their bangs, and come out to walk with parted tresses over their foreheads, feeling sure that they were as beautiful as she whom they were imitating.

But alas! The first girl was pretty! The score that followed her example were homely! And to see them making guys of themselves in this fashion was a warning to others not to go and do likewise.

The sweet-faced girl is still wearing her hair parted. But her Grecian-faced sister has discovered that when she parts her hair she makes her face look like a hatchet, and so she has given up the idea of discarding bangs. The other girls who looked respectively like walnut dolls, old maids and dowdies, have gone back to their crimps and curls, and Madison avenue blooms again along the squares that were laid waste of beauty by the sudden change of hair dressing.

Have you noticed:

That cravats of the dress material are used to finish the necks of the newest dresses?

That it is the style to tie a ribbon around the neck and let the ends hang down the back to the bottom of the skirt?

That it is going to be fashionable to dress all in one color?

That cotton Bedford cords are going to be very popular?

That an old dress may be coaxed into elegance by the addition of a large ribbon bow upon the front, and another upon the back—with long ends?

That silk underwear is worn by those who formerly wore muslin, because silk is quite as cheap in the long run?

And finally, have you noticed that every woman carries a big bow of ribbon through the ring of her fan, and that the bow matches her hat, her gloves and the bow upon the back of her dress?

A CLOAK MADE BY FELIX.

An Odd Spring Wrap Made for a Philadelphia Matron.

Felix is making some odd cloaks for spring wear. They are extremely unique and may be said to be unlike anything that the great modiste has ever turned out of his shop. Worth is following him closely in the matter of odd and voluminous spring wraps. And the object of both dressmakers seems to be to make the wraps as full and large as possible, without seeming bulky.

A great deal of material is used, an almost incredible amount. It is a statement borne out by fact that into one of these beautiful full-hanging spring cloaks there was put twenty-five yards of ladies' cloth, single width.

The cloak in question was as long as a demi-trained dress, and the back was laid in accordion plaits from the shoulders to the end of the rounded train. The front is laid in accordion plaits, covering a panel about eight inches wide which extends from the neck to the bottom of the cloak. Over the shoulders there are full cape-like epaulets, hanging in large folds, and there is an embroidered yoke. Embroidery extends around the bottom of the cloak and also up to the sleeves. With this unique cloak there goes a hat quite as odd. It is of jet, fastened upon a wire framework, and it has a very broad, round-spreading brim. The brim is faced with a shirring of black lace, and directly in front there are two large blush roses. The cloak is of gray, and the strings of the hat are of gray to correspond. There are also gray plumes on the back of the hat.

For those who have not yet guessed the name of the city in which the woman lives who is to wear this unique cloak, the information may be given that it is in Philadelphia, the city of pearl gray and Quaker drab. The cloak is to be worn by a certain sweet and pretty matron, who is fair and fully 40, and who goes over to the other side every year to order her wardrobe. She visits frequently at the Philadelphia home of the Postmaster-General, and her ways are as demure and her smile as sweet as one would fancy ought to accompany the gray tones and the blush roses of the costume described.

THE Peerless Knabe pianos sold by J. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive street.

HALF OF FUR.

A Gown Recommended for Weather Neither Very Cold Nor Very Warm.

Many women exercise constant discretion regarding their clothes, using their own judgment about changing for lighter or heavier wear. If the day before Valentine's day be cold they wear the heaviest cloak that they own. If the day after Valentine's day be warm they sally forth with a cape girt round their shoulders.

A gown which may be recommended for weather which is neither below zero nor yet springlike is a garment composed of half cloth and half fur.

The best fur for this is the small, neat, close Persian lamb. The front of the bodice is made entirely of Persian lamb, and the back of it is of the fur put on in the form of a V. The sleeves are of Persian lamb, and there is a high collar of the same material.

The cloth is used for forming the under arm sleeves and also for the remainder of the gown, which is plain in front and supplied with a demi-train. Underneath the plain panel-like front there is a panel-like effect of Persian lamb and an apparent border of the lamb around the bottom of the skirt.

To produce this effect the fur is sewed upon a silk foundation skirt and the dress skirt is draped over it.

CHOICE coal, lowest prices. Dieckmann Coal Co., Thirteenth and Tyler streets.

UNHAPPY WIVES.

A PARISIAN SENSATION WHICH IS A WARNING TO AMERICAN GIRLS.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—I am about to tell a tragic history, and though the names of the actors therein must be suppressed for the present, even that essential detail to the interest of my narrative will be added doubtless in the near future. But for the present the incidents alone are to be told.

It is not a great many months ago since a wealthy American widow decided upon bestowing her hand and a goodly portion of her fortune upon a French gentleman of noble birth and the bearer of a title as well. The marriage caused a marked sensation in the American colony. The bride was given away by an American official of high degree, who came expressly to Paris to perform that office, and who was an old and intimate friend of herself and her family in their native land. It has been whispered for some time past that the clouds that overhung the new menage were not exactly tinged with rose-color. And the other day the dissensions which seem to have broken out between the pair almost immediately after the wedding, culminated in a scene of atrocious brutality. The unfortunate wife, on her refusal to supply her husband with a large sum of money, was so cruelly beaten by him that she was left in an apparently dying condition. Both her hands had been forced backwards till her wrists were dislocated, a detail that shows what the treatment she had been called upon to endure must have been. When the physician that was called in to attend her had set and bound up her right wrist, she called for a pencil and a piece of paper and with exceeding difficulty she continued to scrawl a few words, afterwards concealing the writing within her night-dress. It was discovered later. The paper bore the words, "If I die, it is my husband who has killed me."

Fortunately for the titled brute, the poor lady did not die. By the energetic action of certain of her friends he was compelled to leave the house, and, as such actions constitute in France a legal cause for divorce, the unfortunate woman may, and probably will, soon obtain a release from her aristocratic spouse.

But with every inclination to pity and to sympathize with this, the latest, victim of international match-making, one cannot but wonder at the folly of wealthy American women in thus spending a goodly portion of their fortunes in purchasing for themselves European husbands. It is not often, it is true, that a marriage of that kind turns out quite so badly, but a good many histories of the results of international matches have been made public, and who shall tell how many stories of the same kind have been hushed up by the interference of friends and relatives, or by the heroic endurance of the injured wife herself. For it is anything but a pleasant process to have to confess to the world at large that a union, contracted under what seemed to be most brilliant auspices should have turned out a disastrous failure. The Talleyrand-Perigord divorce, the hideous scandal that descended like a thunderbolt on the Hughes-Hallett household, the divorce of the Princess de Scey-Montbeliard (originally Miss Winnaretta Singer) are recent and well-known instances of what such marriages often result in. And who shall tell the instances that are kept judiciously in the shade? We who live in Europe hear a good many whispers concerning the American titled ladies, who drift through European society, hiding aching bones beneath their coronets, unwelcome appendages to the money that led their lords (and alas! too, their masters) to bestow misery in company with their grandiose names on these misguided dames or demoiselles.

Misguided—yes! For the unmarried woman of wealth in the United States enjoys probably the most enviable lot that falls to the share of any female on the face of the earth. She is independent of all the world. She can go where she likes and do as she pleases. She can buy either pictures or precious stones according to her tastes. She can summer in Russia and winter on the Reiviera, and there is no one to say her nay. She can hoard her wealth if her instincts are miserly, or she can do good with it without stint should they chance to be charitable. But the moment that she consents to permit an European aristocrat, as greedy for money as a starving wolf is for mutton, to assume authoritative sway over her fortune and her actions, she becomes one of the "dumb driven cattle" of loveless marriage.

Apart from personal brutality, which is a far more common cause for complaint against the titled spouses of American wives than is altogether comprehended, there are two great sources of unhappiness always lying in wait to destroy the peace of such unions. These dangerous elements are the gaming table and the demi-monde. High play at the clubs or at Monte Carlo forms the recognized diversion of society men in Europe. The sums staked and lost often in a single evening are of startling proportions. Ten thousand dollars is looked upon as a mere trifle to squander at roulette or baccarat. The titled husband of a wealthy American lady lost ten times that sum at Monte Carlo some months ago. I have often heard it stated as a fact that American men are looked upon as parsimonious and timid players in the club-life of Paris. "They want to stop when they have lost some $2,000 or $3,000," was the remark of a French society man on this question, "while we, on the contrary, consider that we have at that point only just begun." The recent catastrophe of the young Duke d'Uzes, who has been put by his family under legal control and has been sent out to travel in Africa on account of the rapid and thorough way that he was squandering his fortune is one of the latest instances of the kind on record.

As to the women of the demi-monde, the hold that certain syrens of this class hold over the minds and hearts of their adorers, is a well-recognized element of danger in European marriages. To begin with, such little affairs cast no discredit on the gentleman. On the contrary he is thought to have lent a lustre to his career, such as is given by the possession of a famous horse or dog, if he is known to have taken charge of a celebrated actress or dancer. He shows himself freely in public with the chosen of his heart just as though that choice had been ratified by the law and by the church. She acts as the hostess of his bachelor home, shares his carriage and his opera box, and is in all respects a recognized factor in his life. When he makes up his mind to get married she is supposed to be pensioned off, and in fact, I have known of at least one instance in which, on the union of a rich American woman to the French nobleman, a stipulation was inserted in the marriage contract for the payment of an annual income to the bridegroom's former mistress from the fortune brought him by his bride.

However there is no use in dwelling upon this question any farther. So long as the world endures there will be foolish rich American females to be tempted by the sonorous sound of European titles and the suavity of European manners. But I would advise all my country-women who project such alliances to remember that in case any conjugal troubles arise not only the law in most European countries, but public opinion as well, will take strongly and vehemently the husband's part, no matter what he may have done nor how blameless the wife may be. This is abundantly demonstrated by the result of the recent Russell divorce suit in London and the release by the jury of sundry of the wife murderers of France. The jury call such assassinations "passional crimes," and so let the wife-killer go scot free; or, if he is actually convicted and condemned to death, his sentence is usually commuted to transportation, so pardonable does his offense appear. And there is no use for a victim, if a native of the United States, to appeal to the Americal officials for aid or protection. By marrying a foreigner she has parted with her nationality to assume that of her husband, and no such interference is possible.

LUCY H. HOOPER.

CARLYLE W. HARRIS

The Story Told by Carl Peterson to Save the Poisoner's Life.

IT IS FLATLY CONTRADICTED BY A FRIEND OF THE DEAD GIRL.

Miss Helen Neilson Potts Was Not a Slave of the Morphine Habit—Miss Meeker, Referred to By Petersen, Completely Refutes the Chicago Story—What Harris Says.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Carlyle W. Harris, who is under sentence of death for the murder of his schoolgirl wife. Helen Neilson Potts, by means of morphine, would like to establish the fact that Miss Potts was addicted to the use of morphine. A man named Carl Peterson of Chicago comes to his aid with a statement going to show that Miss Potts was known to her intimate friends as a morphine eater. Peterson made such a statement to a Chicago newspaper and the story was published here to-day. In his statement telegraphed from Chicago Peterson states that he did not think that Harris would be convicted, and says he did not visit New York and testify in Harris' behalf because he owed money here and was afraid his creditors would make trouble for him. Then Peterson related that he stole morphine from a Philadelphia doctor and that Helen Potts took some of it from him.

"What do you want it for?" Peterson says he asked her.

"Don't be afraid," she answered, according to Peterson's story. "I wont poison myself. I take it for my complexion." Peterson's tale needs corroboration. Carlyle Harris says Peterson is truthful, but Miss Meeker, whom Peterson mentions in his story as his fiance, and who he says knows of the habit indulged in by Miss Potts, declares that she never even heard of such a person. The POST-DISPATCH correspondent called on Harris yesterday. The law prevented his seeing any one but he wrote this on a sheet of paper and sent it out.

"I remember the gentleman perfectly and to my best knowledge all that he says is true. He was an intimate friend of my wife's friend, Miss Meeker, so Helen knew him better than I. No one could be in a better position to speak of the affection between Helen and myself because we all were together only a few weeks before she died. It is to be hoped that the truth of this terrible tragedy will now be proved."

Harris had underlined the words "truth" and "proved" in his communication. The keeper said he seemed much pleased at the news from Chicago and had been more cheerful since reading it than he had been at any time since he had been sentenced to death for the murder of his unacknowledged schoolgirl wife, Helen Neilson Potts. A call on Miss Mollie Meeker at 316 West Nineteenth street found her. She is a tall young girl, with brown hair and eyes and pleasant features.

"Have you read the story from Chicago about Carl Peterson and Carlyle W. Harris and Miss Potts and yourself?"

"Yes," she replied, "I have read it."

"Were you engaged to be married to Carl Peterson?" was asked.

"No," said Miss Meeker, "I was not only not engaged to be married to him, but I never met such a person."

"Are you sure of that? Remember the life of young Harris is at stake. If Carl Peterson's story is true, it will probably save Harris' life. Are you sure that you never knew Carl Peterson?"

"Not only that," replied Miss Meeker, "but I never even heard of him. I was never more surprised when I read that I had been engaged to him. It is a very strange thing, it seems to me, that this man Peterson, if there is such a person, did not come forward when Carlyle W. Harris was being tried for his life."

"Do you know Carlyle W. Harris?"

"Very slightly," answered Miss Meeker. "I met him only two or three times when he was with his wife, and of course I did not know she was his wife. I thought as everybody else did, that they were just friends. My mother knew Mrs. Potts, Helen's mother, very well, and in that way I knew Helen. We were friends and she used to call on me quite often in this house."

"Did you ever hear of her using morphine for her complexion?"

"Never," answered Miss Meeker promptly. "I never heard of her using morphine or anything whatever for her complexion. She was a very dark complexioned girl. Her eyes were remarkably black. Her skin was a clear olive. She did not need anything for her complexion."

The note received from Harris at the Tombs was read to her. "We all were together only a few weeks before she died." It was explained that "we all" referred to Peterson, Miss Meeker, Miss Potts and Harris. "That is not true," said Miss Meeker. "We certainly were not together. We could not have been. I never heard of such a person as Carl Peterson."

"Nor of any one whose name sounds like that?"

"Never," was Miss Meeker's reply. Back at the Tombs the reporter sent a card to Carlyle W. Harris, on which was written: "Who and what is Carl Peterson? Where did he live in New York? Who else knows him? Do you know whether he was engaged to marry Miss Meeker?"

At once Harris sent back this written reply.

"Everything that Mr. Peterson says is entirely true. He was boarding, I think, at 319 West Twenty-ninth street, in the house with Miss Meeker. My wife visited the latter, and all four of us went to the theater, etc., together. Mr. Peterson is, as far as I know, entirely reliable, and you can well imagine how sincerely I hope he may hold the key to this sad mystery."

Peterson, whose right name it turns out is Carl Harman, has written to Jerome, counsel for Carl W. Harris, inclosing a powder which he states is a portion of the morphine which Helen Potts Harris used to take when he knew her in Asbury Park, N. J.

Mr. Jerome says he is going to give the matter a thorough investigation, and when he has ascertained whether or not Harman's statements are correct he will give the letter out for publication. The statement that Peterson is unknown in Asbury Park is now explained by his change of name. He gives no reason in his letter why he took the name of Peterson, but it is supposed that he did so in order to evade his Eastern creditors.

Mr. Jerome will have the powder which Harman sent him analyzed in order to ascertain just what it is.

Half Rates to New Orleans.

Feb. 14 and 15 the Iron Mountain Route will sell tickets at ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP, good for return passage until Feb. 24. For tickets and further information call on or address City Ticket Office, No. 102 North Fourth street.

SEMI-ANNUAL.

Payment of the Interest on the Creek Warrants.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 13.—Treasurer Grayson of the Creek Nation has begun the semi-annual payment of Creek warrants at Okmulgee amounting to over $74,000. This is the interest due from the United States, which furnishes most of the revenue for the support of the Creek government. The fund appropriated by Congress for payment to individual Delawares in satisfaction of claims for stock stolen, as provided by the treaty of 1866, will be disbursed next April.

An Electric Well.

MEXICO, Mo., Feb. 13.—The water-works company, who are boring for water on their grounds south of town, a few weeks since struck a four-foot vein of coal. This week, at a depth of over 800 feet, they have encountered water that has a strong magnetic quality. A monkey wrench held ten inches from one of the drills that had been in the water was readily attracted. Water taken from the well and exposed to the sun for two days has lost none of its magnetism.

ARCHIBALD FORBES.

The Noted War Correspondent Who Is En Route for America.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Who that saw Trooper Forbes of the Royal Dragoons going through his stable drill about the year 1860 would have distinguished him from the other troopers, or imagined that he had anything in him except the ordinary qualities of "food for powder?"

He was not even a great trooper. Officers of the Royals who remember him in the ranks say that he was a troublesome fellow, inclined to quarrel with his comrades, and not over civil. Physically he was exactly what a dragoon should be—tall, but not lanky, and enormously strong within the compass of a dandy figure, sitting his horse as if he were a part of the animal, and with a length of arm that gave him a terrible sword-reach. But in point of what is called "conduct" in the British Army, he was not up to the highest standard of a crack cavalry corps. He left the Royals in no very brilliant manner; though no one could deny that he was a thorough soldier.

Yet this troublesome trooper had more military knowledge than all his commanders, and he was destined to write more military history, and to write it better than any other man of our time. Of course, there had been plenty of war correspondents, and good ones, too, before Archibald Forbes was attached to the German army in 1870 as the special representative of the *Daily News*. Dr. Russell, as the special correspondent of the *Times* in the Crimea, had raised the position to a very high prestige, and in the American civil war, many of the accounts published by the great daily papers displayed extraordinary ability. But there was something in Archibald Forbes' letters to the *Daily News* during the Franco-German war which placed him on quite a different plane from other war correspondents. He had a great advantage in being both a practical soldier and a man of education; and his rare physical strength enabled him to cover more ground and see and hear more of what went on than any other man in his position ever attempted. The greatest merit of his correspondence, however, was its genuineness. Everybody who read it felt that it could be believed. I once heard Forbes say that the First Napoleon would have made the best war correspondent that ever lived—if he could by any possibility have brought himself to tell the truth. That is where Forbes excelled. He not only understood the campaign, and had an unfailing instinct for telling what was worth describing in detail and what was not, but he habitually and studiously told the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. It was an eloquent tribute to his veracity that he was blamed by the partisans of both sides during the momentous conflict. After it was over, both sides admitted that he had written an impartial history; and, in fact, there is no better record of the war, for purely historical purposes, than Archibald Forbes' letters to the *Daily News*. His style has been very severely criticised; but it is, in reality, a very good, serviceable style for its purpose. It is readable without being exciting, and its very bluntness at times adds to the effect of the matter. Forbes always said that the greatest war correspondent the world ever produced was Julius Cæsar, and the model that he always set before himself in describing the Franco-German war was the Commentaries de Bello Gallico. He has none of Cæsar's steel-cold purity of composition, but he has the same directness, and the same admirable method of giving the effect of a whole operation by a vivid description of its distinctive features. Where an inferior man would have wasted half his space on details that are common to all battles, Forbes devoted the whole of his to those which belonged to each battle in particular.

He never afterward wrote anything so good. Like most Scotchmen, he has, with many excellent qualities, a certain element of vanity, and there is no doubt that his success turned his head. In 1875 he went to India with the Prince of Wales as special correspondent of the *Daily News*, and though his account of the tour was very much better than such snobbish stuff as Val Prinsep's "Imperial India,"—"Enjoyable Injah," as Burnand called it in his witty parody—yet it showed a falling off from his previous work. High living and aristocratic society did not agree with Forbes at all. The rough soldier was quite out of place among the polished lordlings who, at that time, formed the entourage of the Prince of Wales. All this showed itself plainly enough in his writings, and his friends and admirers were relieved when he was restored to his proper sphere on the breaking out of the war between Servia and Turkey in the following year. His account of that curious conflict—insignificant in itself, but all important in its results—was wonderfully graphic and was all the more valuable because it was a strictly truthful story of events in a country where the truth is unknown. Forbes' exposure of the actual condition of affairs in the Balkan States, in fact, was so thoroughgoing that it gave his letters a substantial political influence and raised him to a status which had never before been occupied by a newspaper correspondent. The Russo-Turkish war immediately followed, and Forbes was attached to the headquarters staff of the Russian army throughout the whole campaign.

The position he then found himself in was very honorable to him and very flattering to his self-pride, but at the same time it was to some extent a false position. His famous letters on the Servian war had made him regarded, not only as an unrivaled war correspondent, but as a great political and military authority; and when he began to write equally powerful and equally sagacious letters concerning events on the larger stage, he became the object of an extraordinary kind and degree of interest throughout Europe. Most correspondents who were with the Russian army, or the Turkish army, as the case might be, wrote as if it were their business to appeal to public opinion in favor of the side they were on, and to throw as much odium as possible on the other side. Forbes did nothing of the sort. He was firmly convinced of the advantage to Europe of driving the Turks beyond the Balkans, and he never doubted the ultimate success of the Russians. But he told the plain truth about the Bulgarians, for whose sake the campaign was nominally undertaken; he pointed out with perfect candor, and with great military foresight, the blunders made by the Russians in the early part of the war; he predicted quite correctly the disasters that would ensue, and he invariably gave the Turks credit for that valor and tenacity which the Russians were disposed to deny them. The truth was, the Russian offices, even those in high command, were shamefully ignorant, while the so-called "Intelligence Department" was a mere mockery. Forbes' letters, which soon came back to the seat of war in the newspapers, were a revelation to them, and when they saw that Forbes was almost invariably right in his calculations, they sought his advice in a way that was not less embarrassing than complimentary. If they had sought it sooner and followed it intelligently, the terrible battle of Plevna, and the awful waste of life in the Shipka Pass might have been avoided, and the whole subsequent course of events might have been changed. It was the exhaustion of the Russian army by those ruinous operations, and the heroic and for a long time successful resistance offered by the Turks, that enabled the Sultan to preserve the remnant of his empire in Europe. All this was fully recognized by the Russian commanders when it was too late; and so great was the confidence placed in Forbes' judgment, that the Czar, who was absolutely breaking down from anxiety as to the future of the war, invited him to a private interview at his headquarters, consulted him on some important points, and gave him a much coveted decoration. It was natural enough that this should arouse jealousy, and Forbes was much blamed in some directions for accepting such a responsibility. But Skobeleff, the most brilliant of all the Russian officers and one of the greatest soldiers of modern times, heartily approved of it and formed a strong attachment to Forbes. What he went through during that period, in the way of perils and adventures, cannot be described. He seemed to be invulnerable, as far as bullets were concerned, but the pestilence that flyeth by night was not to be escaped. In the very crisis of the war he was laid low by fever, and but for kind friends and devoted nurses his bones would assuredly have been partitioned among the wolves and jackals, or sold to an English fertilizer company, as those of thousands of poor fellows who died in that war were. The *Daily News* sent him to Cyprus to recruit his health while describing that latest acquisition of British diplomacy. But his work as a war correspondent was done. His pen for the time had forgotten its cunning, and his tremendous physique had broken down under the unmeasured strain he had put upon it.

NEARLY 101 YEARS.

Death of Admiral Sir Provo Wallis of the British Navy.

WITNESSED THE BATTLE BETWEEN THE SHANNON AND CHESAPEAKE.

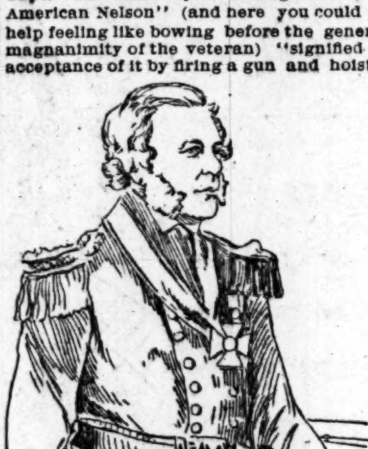
The Old Sailor's Description of the Memorable Engagement of the War of 1812—Death of the Brave Capt. Lawrence—Sir Provo's Last Active Service—An Eventful Life.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Admiral Sir Provo Wallis, K. C. B., died to-day, aged nearly 101 years. He was senior Admiral of the navy, was born in April, 1791, and fought on board H. M. S. Shannon, in her historical battle off Boston Harbor on June 1, 1813, with the United States frigate Chesapeake.

Admiral Wallis, Senior Admiral of the British Navy was still on the active list, although his last active service was in 1857.

He was best known for his part in the capture of the Chesapeake during the war of 1812. The story is best told by the old man himself, who related it a few days before his death.

"The fight occurred Jan. 1, 1813. It was," said he, "a time of disaster and anxiety. We had been losing ships in all directions when Capt. Broke sent his formal challenge to Capt. Lawrence by a fishing boat. The American Nelson" (and here you could not help feeling like bowing before the generous magnanimity of the veteran) "signified his acceptance of it by firing a gun and hoisting a large flag bearing the device 'Free Trade and Sailors' Rights.' Lawrence was sure of winning. A dinner was prepared for the prisoners; there was a plentiful supply of handcuffs on deck and several merchant vessels came out to witness our discomfiture. We put off some six miles with three ensigns flying and she bore down on us over the sea in gallant style.



Admiral Sir Provo Wallis, K. C. B.

THE BATTLE.

"We had a splendid opportunity to rake the Chesapeake while she was coming down on us, for Lawrence considered only how he could soonest come to close quarters, disdaining all maneuvering, but Capt. Broke called out: 'Don't fire whilst the gallant fellow is head on, but wait until his broad side is full on, so he can have an even chance.' And so we waited in grim silence. The sun was setting and the Chesapeake was to the westward of us. As her sails threw their long shadows far ahead, and finally passed over us, while we were in our shirt sleeves, it threw a chill over the life-blood of every man, for we knew it was a death grapple.

"Suddenly they cheered and fired. We replied simultaneously with our shot. Three broadsides only were delivered and eleven minutes saw the end of the fight. The two vessels became entangled. Broke shouted for all who could to follow him and when the ships separated he signalled that he was securely in possession. Every officer on the Chesapeake, down to the officiating chaplain, was slain (or desperately wounded); the courageous Lawrence shot through the body, died four days afterward in his cabin. Broke was dangerously wounded, and Watt, our first lieutenant, was killed by a bullet from the foretop. It thus came to pass, at the age of 22, I took command of the Shannon, put my junior, Mr. Falkner, in charge of the prize, placed their own fetters on the wrists of our prisoners, and set sail for Halifax.

"It was Sunday when we arrived there and everybody was in church. We were concealed by a fog till close to the harbor; the yards of both ships were manned and the British flag floated proudly over the American ensign. The rumor of our coming spread like wildfire; the worshipers abandoned their clergyman and rushed down to the quays, followed in quick order by the choir boys in their robes, and finally by the clergyman himself, who did not even wait to divest himself of his surplice.

RESPECT FOR LAWRENCE.

"In passing up the bay there was a great shout from the people, for they thought our prize was the forty-four-gun frigate President, which had incurred their cordial dislike, but when they heard that it was the Chesapeake, and that Lawrence, her Commander, was dead, not a huzza was heard, except, I believe, from a brig lying at anchor. Capt. Lawrence was highly respected for his humanity to the crew of the Peacock, and marks of real grief were seen in the countenances of all the inhabitants I had a chance to see. I can truly say that all appeared to lament his death, and I heard several say that they considered the blood which had been shed on the Chesapeake's deck as being as dear to them as that of their own countrymen.

"On the day of the funeral I saw three mahogany coffins carried on board the Chesapeake. In one of them the remains of Capt. Lawrence were placed, and then rowed in a twelve-oared barge, to minute strokes, to the shore, followed by a procession of boats at respectful distances. After landing at King's Wharf, a regiment of troops and a full band of music playing the 'Dead March in Saul' took up the line of march. Six of the oldest Navy captains in port carried the pall, which was one of the colors of the Chesapeake, and on top of the coffin was placed Lawrence's sword. The procession was very long and everything was conducted in the most solemn and respectful manner, and the wounded officers of both nations who followed the procession made the scene very affecting. I never attended a funeral in my life when my feelings were so struck. There was not the least mark of exultation that I saw, even among the commonest people."

LAST ACTIVE SERVICE.

After his experience in the Shannon Sir Provo was promoted to the rank of Commander, and was in Paris when Napoleon left Elba. Then he came into the command of the Madagascar when he received the thanks of the British merchants at Vera Cruz for his "attention in protecting their interests." Next came his exposition to Mogado in the Warspite, where he watched the movements of the French squadron under Prince de Joinville. After this came his sojourn in Syrian waters during the civil war, when Hassan Pacha, of Rhodes, gave him the stone shot which adorn the gates of Funtington House. In 1857 he went as Commander-in-Chief on the southeast coast of America, and returned to England after his promotion to the rank of Admiral.

This was the last active service he performed.

Baptist College Incorporated.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 13.—The trustees of the Central Baptist College, located at Conway, filed articles of incorporation this morning. The object shall be to provide means for the higher education of white females, under the auspices of the Baptist denomination of Arkansas. The following are the trustees: G. W. Bruce, President; J. G. B. Simms, Secretary; J. R. Hall, Treasurer; J. P. Lipsey, G. W. Reeves, A. J. Kincaid, B. J. Manard, J. W. Harris and T. M. Jackson.

The Electropoise.

Dr. W. H. Morgan, an eminent dentist of Nashville, and Dean of the Dental Department of Vanderbilt University, has the following to say of the Electropoise: "I have constitutional rheumatism, and have suffered more or less all my life. My right leg was dwarfed a little from suffering with it in boyhood. From 1860 to 1890 I was never in any conscious moment free from pain except during a severe illness. For several years I have been so I had to use a crutch and stick in order to walk at all. I had been so badly afflicted with rheumatism that I could not, with my crutch and stick, walk more than fifty yards. Having failed to get substantial relief from the treatment prescribed for me by the most eminent physicians, I commenced Electropoise with no faith in it. In two weeks I was better and almost free from pain. I have been using Electropoise ten months, and though I am 73 years old, and have suffered all my life, I can now walk a little without either crutch or stick; I can, with a crutch and stick, walk half a mile. My digestion has become good, and a heart trouble incident to my rheumatism, which manifested itself in loss of a beat occasionally, and a pulse always as high as ninety and sometimes 100 per minute, has given away and has given me no more trouble. My pulse has come down to within the seventies per minute and my health in every respect greatly improved."

For circulars and other information call or address National Electropoise Co., 410 Mermod & Jaccard building, St. Louis.

SANITARY PROBLEM.

St. Louis Council Legion of Honor to Discuss It.

The Sanitary Problem of West St. Louis will be the next subject for consideration in the series of discussion on public questions before the St. Louis Council Legion of Honor. The interesting question of sanitation in the residence district will be presented tomorrow evening at Occidental Hall, Olive street and Channing avenue, and will be ably treated from the civil engineer's, architect's and physician's standpoint. The gentlemen who will take part in the discussion, have all, in their public capacity, given the matter considerable thought, and are thoroughly well-informed and capable of presenting ideas which are the result of practical experience. The programme is as follows:

Introduction—George Burnet, President Board of Public Improvements.

"The Sanitary Problem of West St. Louis"—Ex-Sewer Commissioner Robert E. McMath.

"Drainage in the River Des Peres Basin"—Robert Moore, civil engineer.

"Sanitary Plumbing and Its Use in Our Homes"—P. P. Furber, architect.

"Defective Sewerage as Viewed by a Doctor"—Spencer C. Graves, M. D.

Free discussion in five minute talks.

The widespread attention accorded the first discussion on the boulevard system has assured the success of the series. In order to make the good effects of the movement permanent it was decided to have the papers read before the Council printed and bound in pamphlet form. This has already been done with the boulevard discussion, and though 1,500 papers were printed there is an ever increasing demand for them. The plan of printing the papers is a compliment to the men who give their time and attention to preparing them and further widens the field of their influence. The pamphlets will be distributed among the people most widely interested in the matter of public improvement—merchants, capitalists and real estate agents.

The plan of the Legion in bringing together the property-holders and city officials to discuss public questions has received most favorable comment. President Burnet expressed the office-holders' side, at the conclusion of his last paper in these words: "A very large portion of the public's money and money spent for public improvements is spent through the Board of Public Improvements. For this reason there should be a closer relationship between the business men or those who pay for the public improvements of the city and its officers who have charge of these improvements and the distribution of this money. Oftentimes the board is obliged to act on its own judgment, without knowing what the people at-large wish. If there were more meetings of this kind, where questions of public interest were fully and impartially discussed, they would be of great assistance."

The Union Avenue Track.

The fight between the St. Louis & Suburban Railway and the property-owners along Union avenue has been ended by a compromise as has already been stated. Yesterday morning the Board of Public Improvements granted a permit to the Penney Surveying Co. to grade Union avenue. The permit was given by the express consent of Ernst Bell, Clara Tracy and the Westminster Realty Co. The St. Louis & Suburban Railway have been very anxious to connect their roadway with Forest Park by laying tracks along Union avenue. The right was given them by ordinance, but they were twice prevented by injunction from laying them until the street was lowered to its established grade. They will not have to wait until the grading is finished, and will lay their tracks probably by spring.

Sprinkling Commences To-Morrow.

The Sprinkling Department has ordered out a number of carts for to-morrow and the dust will be laid along the drives and streets in the western portion of the city. Monday the business streets will be sprinkled and so will the principal thoroughfares in the West End. The Sprinkling Inspector says that he has enough money on hand to keep the carts going until March 25, when the regular contract work will begin.

GEN. GEO. W. JONES.

An Interesting Character Who Was Admitted to the Bar at 90 Years of Age.

An interesting character is Gen. George W. Jones, who at the age of 90 years, was admitted to the bar at Des Moines, Ia., on Wednesday last. He is well known here, where he has friends and relatives, but he has lived for many years in Iowa. He was born in Vincinnes, Ind. His father was John Rice Jones, a prominent lawyer of this city and Judge of the Supreme Court of this State from 1820 till the time of his death. Gen. Jones was the schoolmate of Jefferson Davis at Transylvania University, and acted as pall bearer at his funeral in New Orleans. After graduating from the University, he studied law with his uncle, George Scott, in this city. But owing to ill health and medical advice, gave up his studies and devoted himself to an out-door life. Although nearly 90 years old, he is still hale and hearty, and as sprightly as when he distinguished himself in the Black Hawk war. He always had a penchant for things military, and when but 11 years old persuaded his parents to let him enlist as a drummer boy in a volunteer regiment for the war of 1812. He has passed through many battle fields, figured in half a dozen affairs of honor; served as Judge for the district now known as Wisconsin, but then a part of the territory of Michigan. As a delegate from Michigan he secured the passage of the act which established Iowa. This was before the bill for the admission of Michigan had passed Congress, and is the first instance of the kind in the history of the country, and he caused Wisconsin to be organized as a separate territory, July 4, 1836.

Gen. Jones was the first Senator from Iowa, and distinguished himself among such men as Webster and Clay, serving in that capacity the interests of Iowa for twelve years. In 1832 he was appointed United States Minister to Colombia, South America, and on his recall in 1861 was seized as a State prisoner and confined in Fort Lafayette for several months. When released he went to Dubuque, where he has since resided. Gen. Jones is one of the most widely known men in Iowa, a far-seeing politician and the first to predict the rise of Horace Boies.

BLUCHER IS DEAD.

The Count Whose Father Claims He Disgraced His Historic Name.

ALMA LOEB, HIS TROUBLED BRIDE, NEEDS NO DIVORCE.

His Proud Relations Refuse to Have the Remains Taken to Europe—The Story of the Young Count's Matrimonial Venture in America and Its Unhappy Ending.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The Count Von Blucher is dead. His sensational marriage last July in Milwaukee to Miss Alma Loeb of Brooklyn, his practical disinheritance by his princely father in consequence, and the young man's indecision as to what he should do about it all, have given him a deal of notoriety.

After his allowance was cut down to $60 per month and his matrimonial experience had made him so much trouble the Count left the fashionable Berwick, where he was boarding. He declined to give his new address, and so few have known that he simply rented a room in a modest house at No. 150 West Thirty-eighth street. He engaged the room nearly a month ago for a week, but before the time expired he was taken ill with a kidney affection. Grip took hold of him a week ago, and last Sunday night the last sacraments of the church were given him by Father Geyer, who was summoned by telegraph.

All alone, save for the calls of intimate friends, the Baron Mullock, who is well-known about town, and J. W. Langerman, the young man awaited death. He passed away Wednesday morning. The Count was recommended to Father Geyer, who is in charge of the Lee Home for German Catholic immigrants, when he came to America two years ago. There the body was taken after death.

In young Blucher's troubles and approaching destitution he went back to the priest. The latter cabled the Count's father when the son was taken sick. The answer came yesterday just before high mass was celebrated over the son's dead body. It said that he had disgraced the proud name of Blucher and he should cast him off. When the young man died Father Geyer cabled again for instructions about returning the body to Germany.

BURY HIM THERE.

The answer was severely short. It said: "Bury him there." A small sum of money was sent to defray the expenses of a modest funeral.

So in an immigrants' lodging-house the son of a German Prince, with half a million crowns a year, lay dead until yesterday morning. Then the body was taken into the chapel for the mass. But four friends of the deceased were there. The coffin was necessarily a cheap one, but it was decent. The dead went to the Catholic cemetery of St. John's. None of the Loeb family knew of the Count's sickness. The Countess, who has made up her mind that she is better off as Alma Loeb, has been in Denver since last September. She went there to live the necessary year so she could gain a divorce. A reporter carried the news to the Loeb household last night. Mrs. Loeb received the reporter.

"Blucher is dead!" she incredulously replied, holding up both hands in astonishment. Then she made an anxious inquiry about the circumstances. Her husband was less demonstrative.

"Then Alma is a widow," she remarked, turning toward her husband. She folded her arms and settled back in a chair with a long breath as if an immense load had been lifted from the family. The Countess has heard by telegraph before this morning that her suit for divorce need never be brought.

The historical wealth of the Count's family lent an interest to his sudden marriage. His full name is Ferdinand Gebhart Count Blucher. He was the third son of Prince Von Blucher of the Castle Krieblowitz, Post Cauth Schlesoin, Germany, and was 24 years old. His father possesses the estates granted to the family after the Count's great grandfather's participation in Napoleon's rout at Waterloo. The Count was educated at Eton and Heidelberg. Had done service as midshipman, and was on the retired list of the German army as Lieutenant, his retirement being caused by an injured foot, the result of a fall in cavalry maneuvers. With an allowance of $600 a month the Count started out to see the world. The Loebs say that he claimed he came to America with a big title solely to get a rich girl, as his elder brother would inherit the bulk of the property. As he lost his head and his heart temporarily to one not rich, it has made lots of trouble.

COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.

Miss Alma Loeb was visiting her sister, Mrs. Fichtenberg, in Milwaukee and at a summer resort near there met Von Bluecher. The next morning after the marriage, when the sister heard of it, she telegraphed the parents and started the countess homeward. When the count had been compelled to sign a paper that he was unable to support her and if her parents refused consent to the union he would not oppose her getting a divorce the Count followed his wife to New York, but time and news of his allowance being cut down and disinheritance promised had cooled his ardor. Then he claimed that he had been tricked into the marriage. He said that Alma had made love to him, and that when he met her in the parlor of Schlitz's hotel, in Milwaukee, she begged him to remain there instead of leaving at once, as he intended. He engaged a room there. After Alma had gone to her room he claimed he was summoned there, as he was told she was crying for him, and when he was there the landlord demanded why he was in a lady's room. "To save the girl's honor I replied that I was engaged to her and had the right to be there," was the count's story of the event. This admission, he declared, was taken up afterwardf by Miss Loeb and he was so pressed that within three hours he was married.

The Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, the Methodist minister who performed the ceremony, after hearing of this statement, wrote a letter to Mrs. Loeb. In it he said the couple were married at the parsonage and that the bride was diffident and fainted at the close of the ceremony. The Loebs claim that at different times the Count declared he would support himself. He promised to support his wife, but changed his mind. Four weeks ago the Loebs say he visited his wife's brother and offered proofs which could be used against him in a suit for divorce. The family spurned the offer. Then the Count said he intended going to South America to engage in military service.

Father Geyer says that the Count asserted on his death-bed that the marriage was a trick, and that, both at the request of the dying Count and his father, precautions were taken which should preclude any possible claim on the ancestral estates by the American Countess.

SILVER SHIELD Hams and Bacon mild, sweet and tender, at Jos. F. Luecke & Bros. Grocery Co.

It Will Be a Scotch Night.

The Scottish Clans have arranged the following programme for their concert to be given Thursday evening at Entertainment Hall, Exposition Building. Everything on the programme is to be Scotch, from the bagpipe selection of the first number to the concluding chorus of "Auld Lang Syne."

The first part of the programme is as follows: Bagpipe selection, Mr. Alex. Robertson; piano solo, Mr. Charles Galloway; quartette, Misses Bertha Arnold, Jeanette Vosburg, May Killingsworth and May McFadden; song, Adam Miller; duo, violin and piano, Messrs. F. V. and Aug. W. Hoffman; song, W. M. Porteous; song, Miss Maud Pannill; humorous selections, Wm. Caroline; duet, Misses Bertha Arnold and May McFadden; dance, Mr. Neil Stewart. Part second will consist of: Bagpipe selection, Alex Robertson; trio, Misses Vosburg, Killingsworth and McFadden; song, W. M. Porteous; song, Miss Pannill; duo, violin and piano, Messrs. F. and W. Hoffman; song, Adam Miller; song, Mrs. Corley; quartette, Sylvia Ladies' Quartette; recitation, Wm. Caroline; "Auld Lang Syne," company and audience.

Sufferers from Coughs, Sore Throat, etc., should try "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

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Star Equalizer

Is attached to the drawers. It prevents their ever binding.

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The Chinese Herb Remedy Co.,

1010 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

P. S. Patients living at a distance successfully treated by mail. Send for symptom blank. Office hours 9 to 12, 1 to 5 and 7 to 9. Sunday, 9 to 12 and 2 to 4.

GAY LIVES ABROAD.

Two New Yorkers Who Squandered a Fortune in Europe.

THE RAPID CAREER OF YOUNG JOSEPH MOSS WHITE.

He Was Wayward From Childhood and Left a Record in Every City in Europe—Bad Women and an Appetite for Brandy Proved His Ruin—A Fast Friendship and What Came of It.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—There have been many rich young New Yorkers who have plunged into gay life in a wholesale manner and caused no end of talk while they were doing it. There was never much talk about the life led in Europe by Joseph Moss White and Harvey Spencer, Jr., and yet it was more extraordinary than that of any other young Americans who have made a stir abroad. While New York heard little of them, their names were familiar in London, Paris, Vienna and even the far East. A good many years ago Eli White was at the head of a large hat manufacturing establishment in New York. He made money and judiciously invested it in real estate. It was never necessary for his son Joseph Moss White to do any work, and he never did any. He wanted to make a good marriage and he succeeded. He married Matilda Wolfe Bishop, the sister of David Wolfe Bishop and a cousin of Catherine Wolfe. The marriage caused a bitter quarrel between the bride and her family. Joseph Moss White died before the only son of the marriage was born. The son was named after the father and he is the hero of this story. Mrs. White had a considerable fortune in her own name.

When in his childhood the posthumous boy was wayward. There was nothing wicked in his nature, but he was always getting into scrapes. He was prepared for Princeton, where he remained about two years. His wildness caused his mother to send him abroad under the care of a tutor, the Rev. Samuel J. McPherson. The young man led the reverend gentleman a mad dance over the continent. While he was abroad Eli White, the grandfather, died, leaving the young man $15,000, which caused surprise. The old gentleman did not like the manner in which the young man had acted. The bulk of the great fortune was divided between his children, John Jay White, who lives at Fifth avenue and Forty-second street; Miss Susan White, who lives in Kensington, London, and young White's mother, who received her husband's share. Miss White was fond of the youthful Joseph, she thought he had been unfairly treated, and so she settled $45,000 upon him.

About this time White's chief end in life seemed to be to fall in love with every pretty girl he met. He was usually engaged to three charming young women at one time in his own social circle, besides having many liaisons with women beneath it. He was always bubbling over with animal spirits and wine.

SPENCER COMES IN.

In 1881, while he was in his uncle's house at Lenox, he met Harvey Spencer, a young man of fine family, fine manners and fine clothes. Spencer belonged to the Spencers of Guilford, Conn. When Joseph White met Harvey Spencer the latter was known in every fashionable house in New York. He was said to be the best dancer in society and a thorough man of the world. Two years before he had gone to Hong Kong, China, to make his fortune. He did not make it, but he did lose his health. Spencer and White became fast friends directly. Mr. Bishop encouraged the friendship. One reason was that Spencer's shattered health made it impossible for him to go into excesses. But he could not curb White. The young man contracted a passion for Marian Whitehorn and brandy which nearly resulted in his ruin. The young woman was extremely pretty and thoroughly bad. White had met her in Crane's resort in West Thirtieth street. Her real name was Mary Flenner and she claimed to be the divorced wife of a gambler. The woman exercised a powerful influence over White, whose mind and body began to give way because of his excessive brandy drinking.

It became necessary to take vigorous measures. Mr. Bishop asked Mr. Spencer if he would not lend his assistance. The first step was to get White away from the women. The plan agreed upon was virtually a kidnapping. Mr. Bishop wanted to pay all the expenses. White was spirited away to Washington first. It was at times necessary to detain him by force in order to prevent him from returning to New York. He was virtually insane. Then the young man was brought to Jersey City, placed on a steam tug and taken to Staten Island, where he was transferred to the steamer Alva bound for Hayti and Colon. In the meantime detectives were searching high and low for White at the instance of Marian Whitehorn, who claimed that her husband had been kidnapped. At Colon White and Spencer were met by Allan Pinkerton, the detective, who directed them to sail for England on the steamer Moselle. The vessel put up for a few days at St. Thomas, where the voyagers were met by a man named Field, who came at the instance of the so-called wife. Field interested the United States Consul in the case and managed to see White. The young man wanted to return to the woman, but Spencer managed to get his charge away safely. On the long voyage White was weaned away from brandy, and he began to improve.

THE TRIP TO INDIA.

The two young men journeyed through England and the continent and then went to India and the far East. They also visited Australia. When White became of age he threw money to the winds. When he was in the clutches of Marian Whitehorn Mr. Bishop induced him to place the principal of his fortune in trust until he was 25, so that it should not be squandered. Subsequently, just before the kidnapping, he signed without reading the document, making the trust deed cover his entire life. When the young men started from New York Mr. Bishop agreed to allow them $4,000 a year. This was inadequate. When White improved the whole income was given to him. The legitimate income ranged from $20,000 to $23,000 a year. White had become so attached to Spencer that he proposed that they live together and share the income. They lived at a tremendous rate. In Paris they had a beautifully furnished hotel at No. 40 Rue de Cosseles, and their cook was said to be the best in Paris. They had a fine country place in Hampshire, England, called Stydd House, where they kept eighteen horses and a retinue of servants. They also maintained a sailing yacht and a steam yacht. For the latter they paid $80,000. At a New Year's banquet given in Paris in 1888 White caught a cold which developed into dry pleurisy. White was seized with a coughing fit, the abscess burst and White died of suffocation. He was then 28 years old. The will provided that all outstanding debts in the names of White and Spencer should be paid out of the estate, and that a sufficient sum should be placed in trust to yield Spencer $10,000 a year. Spencer had the body embalmed, and ten days later he started with it for America. He was met at the pier by Mr. Bishop, who told him that White's will was useless, as he had no property to bequeath, having surrendered it all to his mother. Spencer says that Mr. Bishop had the body secretly buried the next morning, without letting him or any of White's friends know anything about it.

At the time of White's death there was $45,000 of debts. Of this Spencer claims to have paid off $20,000. Next Friday the case will go on. It is said Spencer will begin a fight to have the will carried out in spite of the release he gave. Counsel for White's mother says Spencer is unprincipled in his demands for money.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the St. Louis Trust Co., held Feb. 10, 1892, Mr. Adolphus Busch was elected a director in place of August Gehner, resigned.

Like a Dead Fish.

I had terrible ECZEMA for 18 years—was in bed six months at a time—body and limbs swollen and scaly like a dead fish. The itching was terrible, and

FINALLY LOST MY SIGHT.

After treatment by five physicians, and other remedies without relief, I took S. S. S. and it cured me. My skin is soft and smooth, and the terrible trouble is all gone—R. N. MITCHELL, Macon, Ga.

I know the above statement to be true.
S. S. HARMON, Macon, Ga.

Send for our book on the Blood.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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☛ During the *Conference of Labor Organizations* (February 19-26) transportation to St. Louis can be obtained from nearly all points, at *one or one and one-third fare for the round trip.* Apply to your nearest Station Agent for particulars.

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St. Louis erected more NEW BUILDINGS in 1891 than any city in America.

St. Louis REAL ESTATE offers the best investment to be found in any other city in the world.

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Of the City of St. Louis, the Bureau being charged with the duty of making known to the world the extraordinary advantages that those trading with St. Louis enjoy. It invites buyers to come to St. Louis or open up correspondence with its merchants.

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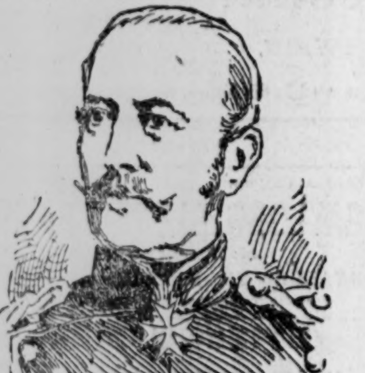
St. Louis is the largest HORSE AND MULE market in the world.

LEADERS OF ARMIES

MEN WHO WILL COMMAND IN THE NEXT EUROPEAN WAR.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

While rumors of war fill the air and agitate the Atlantic cables and people grow more and more skeptical because of frequent alarms of the possibility of continued peace it is seldom seriously considered that the causes for these war rumors are based upon an actual condition of perpetual unrest prevailing on the European Continent, created and kept alive by conditions which seem inseparable from the international relations of the various countries. Considering the immense strides in military science resulting in the late inventions of smokeless powder and improved magazine rifles it is beyond all doubt that the next European war will surpass all preceding ones in its destruction of life and its far-reaching political consequences.



Gen. Alvensleben.

Reflecting thus, one's thoughts at once revert to the question as to what generals will direct the European armies. Many new men will come to the front who are now unknown, because war is the soldier's opportunity, bringing to the surface and developing his capacity and genius. In confronting these new men, bred under modern conditions and trained in all the newer tactics, the older commanders will be severely tested, and it is not easy to predict the results which may ensue.

GERMANY'S GENERALS.

Germany, whose military forces are credited with being the best organized in the world, has none of the great war generals of 1870 to lead her cohorts. Von Blumenthal, the last of the old regime to retire, has resigned from active service. Very distinguished in his day, especially as a strategist, he will be of avail in an advisory capacity during the coming struggle. He was effective and successful when in harness, and his experience should be valuable to the juniors.

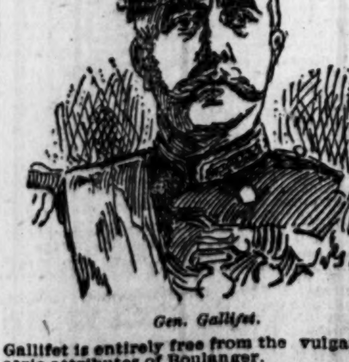
Von Waldersee to-day is foremost in the ranks of German officers. He has seen service and done good fighting in the war against Denmark in 1864 and was also in the Austrian campaign of 1866. Von Waldersee was trained in the artillery and entered the army in 1850. During 1870 he was chief of staff to the Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin. In a great sense he is looked upon in Germany as an evolution of the fall of Bismarck.

He had a serious dispute with the Chancellor over the artillery estimates in the early part of 1889. And yet it is true that during the reign of the late Emperor William he was rather a protege of Bismarck, who encouraged the Kaiser in his disposition to advance Von Waldersee, whose appointment as assistant to Von Moltke put him in direct line of promotion to the highest position. The belief Von Moltke always displayed in Von Waldersee's capacity and the advantage the latter enjoyed for so long as associate and deputy of the illustrious field marshal would certainly justify, it seems, his advancement to the position of Chief of Staff. Curiously enough he was in temporary banishment when Von Moltke died and was summoned expressly by the Emperor to assume command.

It is the opinion of many army officers in Germany that the man who will most distinguish himself during the coming war will be Gen. Von Alvensleben, commander of the Thirteenth Army Corps. All familiar with the stirring episodes of the war of 1870 will recall this officer's brilliant share in the sanguinary conflicts around Metz and the prodigies of valor he performed at the head of Germany's most dashing cavalry corps. It is even said that but for his presence of mind at Mars La Tour, coupled with firm resolution, a portion of Bazaine's forces would have succeeded in cutting their way through the German lines and joining MacMahon at Chalons. The present Emperor is a warm admirer of Alvensleben, and recently conferred further honors on the veteran, whereat the French press took special umbrage, which is only on a par with their usual absurdities. Alvensleben is a man of commanding presence, soldierly, tall and erect, and altogether a fine type of the modern German warrior. His family is one of high standing in Prussia and they are inseparably connected with the war history of the country. He has several brothers and near relatives in the army, all of whom hold good records.

FRANCE'S FIGHTERS.

France will look to Gen. Gallifet when war breaks out with perhaps more of expectation than to any of her military sons. While he is not likely to take supreme command, at least during the commencement of hostilities, for actual hard fighting and feats of valor he is pretty certain to gain the most distinction. Essentially a picturesque figure and invested with the glamor of a typical hero of arms Gallifet is entirely free from the vulgar theatric attributes of Boulanger.

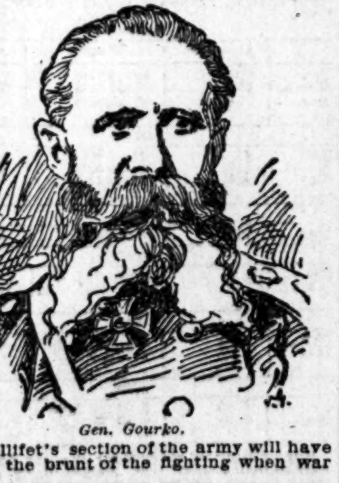


Gen. Gallifet.

Like MacMahon and Canrobert, he is indeed the Bayard of the French army, a knight sans peur et sans reproche. Born in Paris in 1830, he entered the cavalry as a private. Always an efficient soldier, he was rapidly promoted. It remained for him to cover himself with deathless glory during the Franco-German war. He was made a General of Division in 1885 and is now senior officer in that grade. On the fatal field of Sedan, Gallifet, at the head of his cavalry brigade, charged against the stolid German masses with such reckless fury and astounding valor that Emperor William cried aloud to the officers of his staff as he and they watched with astonishment the onslaught of the French horsemen:

''Ah, ces bravesgens, how they rush to their death.''

Taken prisoner with the rest at Sedan, Gallifet offered to exchange himself for Prussian officers, and agreed to go back to the French army as a private and to promise not to resume his rank during the continuance of the war. McMahon had told Gambetta that they should try to get Gallifet back on any terms, as his presence was indispensable to enable the French to organize the guerilla warfare of the Franc-tireurs. But the Prussians were unwilling to give up the man of whose restless energy in the field they had seen so much. And thus Gallifet's services were lost to France for a time—and at such a time! Once a Bonapartist, this great soldier has been won over to the republic. As he at present commands the armies of the West, it follows that Gen. Gallifet's section of the army will have to meet the brunt of the fighting when war comes.



Gen. Gourko.

Gen. Mirabel is the most distinguished among the French scientific officers. He is somewhat after the Moltke school, being erudite and learned. He has been a close student all his life and has demonstrated that he is capable of applying his knowledge in a practical manner. His masterly handling of the troops at the grand maneuvers created wide confidence in his strategic abilities. His services during the siege of Paris were very distinguished. He was all through the Crimean campaign and served in Mexico and in the Italian war. Mirabel is an artillery officer. He graduated from the Ecole Polytechnique in 1853, and was made general of division in 1880. Being now chief of the general staff he has attained the highest possible position for an officer of his branch of the military art.

The reorganization of the French army, accomplished within the last few years, was largely planned and supervised by Gen. Mirabel.

In speaking of the French generals I have reserved Saussier for the last, because he has never been specially notable. Though his name is not so familiar to the general ear as those of some of his comarades in arms, his life has been marked by exciting incidents. In the Franco-German war he was only a colonel of the line, but fought with great bravery, especially at the battle of Borny. Taken prisoner by the Prussians, he escaped under dramatic circumstances from a fortress in Silesia. When the empire fell he was promoted general of division by the Government of National Defense. During the height of the Boulanger troubles Saussier, then, as now, Military Governor of Paris, displayed unusual sagacity in dealing with the situation and preventing Boulanger from achieving a coup d'etat. The republican government did not forget this service and Saussier is now Commander-in-Chief. It is understood that he would take supreme command in case of war.

RUSSIA'S LEADERS.

Of all the famous Generals who commanded in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 upon the Russian side only one is left. This is Gen. Gourko, the hero of the Shipka Pass. Like Gallifet in France, Gourko is a cavalry officer. He is the cavalry hero par excellence of the Murcovite army and would take commade in the field. In 1877, when the Russian forces had barely crossed the Pruth, Gourko, by a most brilliant reconnaissance, had reached the gates of Adrianople. He took the city of Tymoro with a small detachment of cavalry and a single battery. His accomplishment of the remarkable feat of forcing his way through the Shipka Pass amid the rigors of winter is one of the greatest military achievements on record. By this Phillipopolis and Sofia, as well as Adrianople, fell into the hands of the Russians. Dash and daring are the leading characteristics of Gourko combined with a presistency of purpose and iron will.

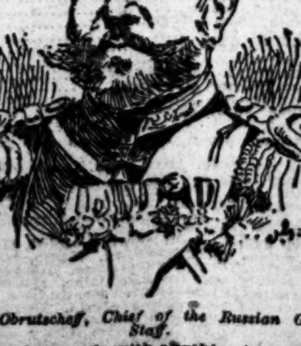
His incumbency of the Governorship of Warsaw has not been quite acceptable to the Poles, who have experienced under him a ruler of severity and stern suppression of all nationalist movements. Gen. Gourko was born in Lithuania, the country of Tolstoi, in 1828. He began military life in the cavalry of the guard and served in the Crimea in a minor capacity. It is generally admitted that he is capable of taking supreme command in the war of the future, and that he is likely to make a record in that position as brilliant in its greater degree as that which covered him with distinction as commander of the vanguard of the army in the war of 1877.

Gen. Kourupatkine, the personal friend and comrade of the great and lamented Skobeloff, with whom he shared the hardships and dangers of the Russo-Turkish war and also in the Tekke-Turcoman campaign, will, in my opinion, make a greater mark than any other Russian general when the next tocsin of war is sounded and he is called to a high command.

Gen. Obrutscheff, the chief of the staff of the Russian army, has the reputation of being an able tactician. He graduated under Nepokoitchitsky, who was chief of staff in the war of 1877. Nepokoitchitsky was responsible for some bad blunders in the latter war, especially the failures around Plevna, in which the Russians suffered severely. Probably his protege, Obrutscheff, has profited by the blunders of his master, and learned how to avoid similar ones.

AUSTRIA'S ARMIES.

The land of the Hapsburgs is lamentably deficient in the possession of able generals, or rather of generals with anything imposing in the way of a record. Excepting the Archduke Albert, and perhaps one other officer, we seek in vain for an Austrian general who has been proved and tried. Since the days of Radetzky, Archduke Albrecht is the only one of note. But he is an old man now and could not count for much in a war. His famous feat of arms at Custozza, where he defended the Italian Quadrilateral against Victor Emanuel, will be long remembered. A fine, soldier-like old man, the loss to Austria will be heavy when he dies, and already the question is being asked, ''Who shall take his place?''

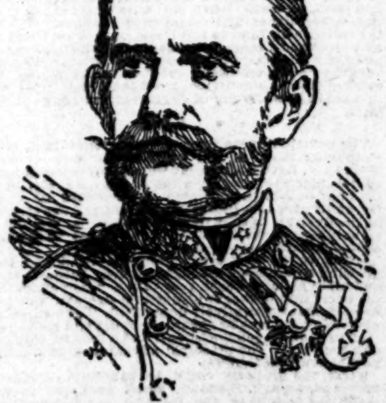


Gen. Obrutscheff, Chief of the Russian Genera Staff.

Count Pegasevitch is Austria's leading cavalry officer. He is perhaps the best general for dash and hard fighting qualities that the army possesses. Pegasevitch is a native of Croatia and commands the Fourth army corps.

The chief of staff is Gen. Von Beck, a native of Baden. He presents a combination of the slow plodding qualities of the Moltke type without displaying any of its genius. Gen. Von Beck's brothers are in the German service. His record is not a notable one, but he has seen service in the Austrian campaigns of the past. Gen. Von Herneck is a capable assistant to Von Beck, to whom he acts as deputy.

V. GRIBAYEDOFF.



Gen. Beck, Chief of Staff of the Austrian Army.

RESCUED BY DYNAMITE.

A New Use to Which Nitro-Glycerine Is Put by the Doctors.

Dynamite as a life destroyer is well known, but as a means of restoring a body almost dead it has not been heard of before.

The following case is being largely discussed in the medical reviews:

Dr. K. Hoffman, a Baltimore physician, was, one morning not long ago, called to attend an actress who had become asphyxiated by gas. The woman's pulse was almost gone, and the breathing was not perceptible any more. After every other means of resuscitating her had failed, the doctor gave her an injection of one milligram of nitro-glycerine under the skin directly above the heart. In less than thirty seconds her pulse grew stronger, respiration became noticeable, and the woman uttered a sound. In the afternoon she had almost entirely recovered. Dynamite had brought her back to life.

Effect of Marching on the Brain.

Dr. Colin, regimental physician in the French army, has published the results of his investigations into the effects of regular marching in disciplined bodies upon soldiers. The regularity of the step causes the indefinite repetition of a shock of the bones and brain, infinitely more deleterious than an irregular walk, and to this regular repetition of the shock to the same parts of the body is due the peculiar aches, pains and illness of the troops. In a one-day march, he says, this shock is repeated 40,000 times, and often the strongest men, who can walk the same distance without difficulty when not in line, succumb to the strain in two or three days. Dr. Colin's preventive is a rubber heel in all military boots. This heel has been tried at his instance in the French infantry, he says, and the result has been found to be a great relief of the soldiers. The experiments with the rubber heel are still in progress.

ENGLAND'S CHIEF JUSTICE.

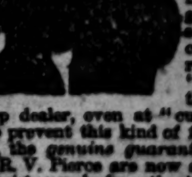
HOW LORD COLERIDGE ACHIEVED HIS PRESENT POSITION—HIS ANCESTORS.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The most famous member of the Coleridge family, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, author of the ''Rime of the Ancient Mariner,'' and other works of rare poetical genius, occupied a very humble position socially, and during a great part of his life was actually dependent on friends for a subsistence. He never succeeded in anything he undertook, and though he gained a vast reputation by his writings, he died in utter poverty. Yet he had brains enough to have filled any position, and if he had been a lawyer instead of a poet and philosopher, and had not been stupefied with opium half his time he would assuredly have risen to the highest place. The more respectable members were ashamed of him when he was alive; but they benefitted greatly by his fame after he was dead; and, though perhaps they would not care to acknowledge it, much of the success in life which they have achieved is due to their connection with him.

The Coleridges are an old west country family and all their fortunes are connected with that part of England which has produced so many men of brilliant talents. Ottery St. Mary, the Devonshire village where the poet was born, his father being the rector, is also the birthplace of the chief justice. When the latter came into the world in 1821, however, the family had already achieved a pretty good position, and he was carefully educated with a view to a public career. He was sent to Eton and Oxford, where he chose his friends from among the most aristocratic of his associates, and he made a very good name for himself by hard work and sound scholarship. He went to Balliol College, but he had scarcely taken his B. A. degree before he was elected to a fellowship at Exeter College, the great resort of west of England men. This is a substantial distinction, for it carries with it an income of $2,000 a year for life, with other benefits, provided the fellow does not marry. These fellowships were established before the reformation, and were intended for the support of scholarly men studying for the church; and, as the clergy in those days might not marry, the fellow forfeited his privileges and emoluments if he took a wife. To this day many men remain unmarried all their life, for the sake of the income and the snug quarters attached to a college fellowship. Young Coleridge, however, having his M. A. degree, and got all there was to be got out of the university, made what seemed then a very good marriage for him, gave up his fellowship, was called to the bar and went on the western circuit, where of course, his family influence was of great assistance to him. He became before long the most prominent barrister in that part of England and made a great deal of money. As soon as he had reached a position of independence and become queen's Counsel—a distinction which practically debars its holder from pleading any cause except as leader, and is, therefore, only accepted by men already at the top of the profession—he turned his attention to politics. Exeter, the capital of his native country gave him a seat in Parliament which he held for eight years and only left to take his seat on the bench. He was a Liberal in politics and was one of Mr. Gladstone's favorite lawyers. He owes his advancement, in fact in a great measure, to the only glaring job that Mr. Gladstone can fairly be charged with. When the Gladstone ministry was formed in 1868, Coleridge was made Solicitor-General and received knighthood, while Sir Robert Collier was Attorney-General. Now, there is no comparison between these two positions in point of material or prospective advantages. The attorney-generalship is worth $100,000 a year or more, and there is an unwritten law that the Attorney-General has the refusal of any judgeship that falls vacant during his term of office. Sir Robert Collier's claims on the party were much stronger than Sir John Coleridge's, and he, therefore, got the superior post. Mr. Gladstone, however, found a way to satisfy both of them. A new court of appeal, called the Judicial Court of the Privy Council, was created about this time, the appointments to which are very highly paid and very dignified and coveted. The law declared that no man should be appointed to this august tribunal who had not previously been a judge. In short, the judicial department of the privy council was intended to consist of old and experienced judges—the very elite of the bench, far removed from the strife of the courts. Sir Robert Collier, of course, had never been a judge. He was still a barrister in full practice. So what did Mr. Gladstone do? He appointed Sir Robert Collier a judge, and then, the bare letter of the law having been complied with, he immediately elevated him to the judicial department of the privy council. At the same time he made Sir John Coleridge Attorney-General. There was a tremendous outcry against this audacious exercise of power, and it gave the ministry a severe shake at the time. Luckily, however, Sir Robert Collier proved a first-rate judge, and what was really a gross job, turned out an excellent appointment. After that, everything went Sir John Coleridge's way. He had no been a month in office as Attorney-General, when Sir Cresswell Cresswell, the first judge of the Divorce Court, died. This was a fine position with a salary of $25,000 for life, and other perquisites, and most men in Sir John Coleridge's place would have jumped at it. But he knew better. He promptly declined it. Two years later, Lord Romilly resigned the mastership of the rolls, and again one of the most coveted posts was at Sir John Coleridge's refusal. He hesitated a long time over this; but again he took the bold course, and declined it.

Within a few weeks of his refusing the mastership of the rolls—which went to Sir George Jessel, who had succeeded him as Solicitor-General—Sir William Bovill, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, died. Sir John Coleridge at once stepped into his shoes and was raised to the peerage as Lord Coleridge of Ottery St. Mary. In 1880 he gained the height of his ambition by becoming Lord Chief Justice of England on the death of Sir Alexander Cockburn. If he had yielded to the temptation to be master of the rolls he would have held that office still and somebody else would have been Lord Chief Justice. But he knew how to wait and he had the courage to trust fortune. Of course, if the Gladstone ministry had been defeated he would have been out in the cold altogether. But he took the chance of that. He is commonly considered one of the luckiest men, but his judgment in seeing where his opportunity lay and seizing it at the right moment had more to do with his rapid elevation than mere luck.



They go together—the "cutting" of prices, and the substitution of inferior goods. Sometimes it's a fraudulent imitation of the genuine article—sometimes it's some cheap compound represented as "just as good;"—there's profit for a sharp dealer, even at "cut prices."

To prevent this kind of fraud and imposition, the *genuine guaranteed* medicines of Dr. R. V. Pierce are now sold only through druggists regularly authorized as agents, and *always* at these long-established prices:

Golden Medical Discovery (for the Liver, Blood, and Lungs), ... $1.00.

Favorite Prescription (for woman's weaknesses and ailments), ... $1.00.

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They're the *cheapest* medicines you can buy at *any* price, for *you pay only for the good you get.* They're guaranteed, in every case, to benefit or cure, or the money is returned.

Beware of the dilutions, imitations, and substitutes offered by unauthorized dealers at less than above prices.

BUILDING A BOOM.

A PROBABLE ATTEMPT TO BE MADE TO BULL WHEAT.

Enormous Increases in Supplies of Corn—How the Grain, Flour and Cotton Markets Have Been Acting—Chat From 'Change—The Street.

New York is out for a bull turn in wheat. The foreigners may be in it with the Gothamites, but that the latter are laying for a chance to twist the market and the bears' tails at the same time seems undoubted. Their starting point and the influence they will probably depend upon chiefly is French crop damage. That has gradually been brought into play by constant repetitions and dwelt upon until now it is quite a menace to the short seller. It took over a week to do this, as cables from what were considered most reliable sources scouted the idea of anything like serious damage. Most of the complaints emanated from rather scaly sources, but in the past day or so statements of damage came to more reliable parties, who before that had received direct contradictions of this news. It must be said, however, that so far New York is the only market that has received these damage reports and New York, it must be said, also, is largely interested in bulling the market. None of our local exporters have as yet any such advices, though in direct communication with Paris, and Orthwein Bros. received from their Paris agent an emphatic denial of the reports. These statements of damage to foreign crops, if well authenticated, would prove to be a powerful influence on American markets, and besides the French crop damage there is talk of injury to the crops of Russia, and enough uncertainty is felt regarding the outcome of the Indian crop to make these stimulating factors on the bull side, if a good upward start in price is once effected. Last year's bitter experience with damaged and short crops in Europe has by no means been effaced from the American speculators' minds, and they generally have a very high respect for that influence when working in the market. While there is by no means anywhere near the shortage in wheat now there was last year, when European short crops scared the market above $1, yet there is a very fair-sized amount out, and a quick upward twist would undoubtedly lead to some lively scattering for cover. That probably would be all any bulge would call forth. Speculation is so awfully stagnant, in fact, so almost dead for outside account, that a bull movement would only draw in as its followers the talent of the pit and they can seldom be depended upon to keep the ball a-moving, as the outsiders, especially the country, would if they were in the game. Hence, after the run-in of the shorts, any boom would be liable to come to a short, sudden ending for want of buying to keep the steam up.

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Another factor that should and probably will have a deadening effect upon bull speculation and a heavy weight upon the market to be lifted with it is the loss of confidence brought about by threatened anti-option legislation. The real basis of trade is confidence, and when confidence is once unsettled it takes time and an assured settlement of the disturbing element to re-establish it. Last Tuesday saw utterly demoralized markets merely through the fear that the Hatch bill would be favorably reported and possibly pass the House, perhaps the Senate, and maybe receive the President's signature. Part of this demoralization and break in prices may have been manipulated, but the impression that the abolition of option trading would remove one of the safeguards thrown around the market was so strong that the panic even extended to the longs, and they sold out right and left. A drop to 89⅜c for May was seen, the lowest point being touched on Tuesday's curb. The market has since then recovered to 92¼c and on yesterday's curb closed at 92⅛c, which was 1⅛c above the same time the preceding Saturday, but confidence has by no means been fully restored. As long as there is any danger of this Hatch bill becoming a law, speculation will go slow in grain, especially on the long side, which is the side most threatened, though the advocates of anti-options do not believe that, and bulling wheat will be attended with considerable difficulty, if not hazard.

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Of late there has been a fresh outbreak of hostilities against the peace of mind of self-satisfied bears and others of bearish inclinations by statisticians with renewed estimates of "world's wheat supplies and world's requirements" offered by Mr. H. Kains Jackson, the English agricultural writer, and others, showing a decided shortage. The basis of argument practically assumes that the second six months of the cereal year must furnish the same amount as the first six months which has caused the present congested supplies, and that European wants must look to America for an offset to the Russian and part of the Indian shipments. The question naturally arises just here if present European over-supplies of stocks of breadstuffs, on hand and en route to Europe, will not to a greater or less degree lessen the requirements from the second six months of the campaign. Also is it not barely possible that requirements have been over-estimated in view of the fact that scarcity and high prices generally cause a more conservative use and less demand, and oftentimes a substitution of a cheaper product, just as bountiful supplies and low prices induce a free if not lavish use, and creates an increased demand.

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The expert loading of wheat that so long has threatened the peace of minds of the bears and was to be the bulls' salvation in the home market, has finally been started, and during the past week 270,000 bu was shipped out. This, along with other withdrawals for local and outside milling account, caused quite a large decrease in the stock. Receipts for week of 233,544 bu were not so much smaller that the 298,144 bu of the week before, but yesterday's stock of 2,546,000 bu was 311,000 bu smaller than a week ago and of No. 2 red decreased 325,000 bu, and now 1,361,000 bu. These shipments and the large decrease in supplies had no perceptible effect upon the market, however. The loading out will probably continue right along now, as the river is at a good stage, about half a dozen ships are at New Orleans waiting to receive this wheat and ocean tonnage has been contracted for and will continue to arrive at New Orleans until all the wheat sold by St. Louis to Europe has been shipped away. This will probably pull our stock down pretty low, but as an observant dealer remarked, "We have seen our market heavy as lead and sick unto death, with only about 100,000 bu in stock, and after the dangerous crop scare months are passed, how much or how little stock we have on hand will cut little figure in the market." Nothing new in the way of a demand has developed in the cash market. The local millers took a certain amount daily as their requirements called for it, and when they could not find enough in current offerings they went to holders of the stock. The carriers were asking yesterday ¼c below May price for cash No. 2 red, which, with No. 3 red, was the grade chiefly sought after. Orders from the outside were received, but most of them limited in price below what their holders could pay. No. 2 red sold at 90¼c yesterday, and No. 3 red at 86c.

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A complete change has taken place in the feelings of the trade in the matter of corn. The piling up in the stock here has been too large and too rapid and completely wiped out the friendly feeling that for some time past was felt toward this cereal. Since Feb. 1 the stock in store has increased over 1,000,000 bu and during the past week alone the increase was about 600,600 bu in the total and 764,000 bu in No. 2, the contract grade, and the end is not near yet. There is now in store over 2,000,000 bu and over 90 per cent of that is No. 2. Besides this, there is 1,500,000 bu bought in the country to come in and the prospects are March 1 will see over 4,000,000 bu corn in stock here. The past week's receipts were 1,733,650 bu, exceeding the week before by 140,000 bu, and a larger percentage stopped here. With corn coming in at the present rate and only the merest end of an undergarment demand, it is not surprising that the market is beginning to bend and waver under the load. Nearly every bu of the contract grade that comes in, goes into store to be sold against for May, and that option is carrying an awful load at the present time. The cash demand is the merest shadow of a demand. A few orders that arrive from the East and South takes the No. 3, only occasionally picking up a few cars of No. 2, the local feeders and manufacturers' wants appear to be light, and were it not that carriers provide for the No. 2 by selling May at a rather risky and thin premium, there is no telling what would benome of the contract grade. Yesterday No. 2 sold at 36¼c and No. 3 at 34¼c this, 35¼c East Side. Something of a scarcity of white and color grades has maintained them well in value, and yesterday No. 2 white was salable at 41c, and No. 3 white and No. 2 color at 40c. Speculation has been only moderate and confined mainly to May, but yesterday the growing desire to sell out increased the volume of trade considerably. The close saw May offered at 37¾@38c, or ¼c below the preceding Saturday, it having during the week sold as high as 39c Monday and as low as 37¾c Wednesday.

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The receipts of flour for the week were 32,688 bbls against 31,308 bbls the previous week, and the shipments 40,268 bbls, as compared to 44,100. The shipments since Jan. 1 were 240,772 bbls, against 356,250 for the corresponding time last year. The mills have been running on better time, and the output for the week shows quite an increase, being 54,500 bbls, against only 35,450 the week before. Although there has been no great increase in trade, there was certainly a more promising outlook, and the impression prevailed that business would pick up from now on. The unsettled condition of wheat continues to have a depressing influence, as it discourages buying to a great extent. There was a better tone to the flour market, however, and a good trade is anticipated just as soon as wheat becomes more settled, as nobody cares to buy to any great extent under the present condition of affairs. The demand from points that draw their supplies from here has been better, they having apparently disposed of stocks previously accumulated, but the scarcity of money and general business stringency in the South limits purchases from that section to merely sufficient quantities to satisfy immediate requirements. Supplies in all parts of the country seem to be getting light, as jobbers as well as wholesale grocers are selling more flour than at any time since the first of the year. Country millers continue to complain about the scarcity of wheat, saying that farmers are still holding it very firmly, and that they are forced to run lightly on that account. There was more inquiry from abroad, but the offers were generally below views of manufacturers, but a couple of fair-sized lots were booked to United Kingdom ports. The result of the new treaty with Cuba has been most satisfactory to the St. Louis trade, and it is thought that in course of time a big business will develop, as the orders for shipment have already been quite heavy.

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The cotton market was an agreeable surprise to its friends this week. For the first time in many months it has not declined and shows a gain over last week's prices. The improvement started on Wednesday and Thursday when the government report was finally interpreted to indicate a smaller crop than the former estimates, and the increase in the reports of a decrease in the acreage next year. While it is a little too early to talk about a reduction of acreage considerable interest is being taken in the situation as the planting season approaches, and the believers in a reduced acreage are on the increase, and there seem to be indications which will lead to there becoming more pronounced, in which case the decline is bound to be checked, and an upward movement started. Cotton is different from any other speculative commodity in this country. When it is not interrupted by unnatural causes, such as a European war or war rumors, and is left to the effects of supply and demand, it either declines or advances steadily, with scarcely any reactions during the entire season, as American cotton holds the balance of power and a short or large crop is so easily approximated. The past season has been one of steady declines until prices have reached a point that was not even possible to the mind of the most pronounced bear. The easy money markets and the comparatively small value, reducing the cost of carrying, has failed to attract the attention of investors.

Chat From 'Change.

The grain traders can hardly reconcile the two facts that the local provision men, while favoring the Hatch anti-option bill, daily hold a call for the purpose of dealing in futures, or options, of provisions.

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Society circles are stirred to their depth by the announcement that Jack Bergin was seen yesterday entering the Recorder of Deeds' office, and the inference was at once drawn that Jack was after a marriage license.

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The wonder of the nineteenth century has been discovered on 'Change, if a certain gentleman's statement is to believed. Discoursing to a party of friends, John C. Fears, the celebrated Superintendent of the Carondelet Elevator, gravely remarked, "I have been engaged in the grain business in this city for nineteen years, and nearly every day actively engaged upon the floor, but during all that time I never bought or sold a five for future delivery, and, more than that, I have nevr bought a put or a call."

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The President of the Dallas (Tex.) Elevator Co., Mr. F. M. Cockrell, says that the area of wheat in the Panhandle country this year will be from one-third to one-half more than last year; the area of oats will be five times as large as last year. Mr. Cockrell thinks the soil of Western Texas is peculiarly adapted to grain growing and that the time will come when the grain crop of Texas will equal in value the cotton crop. Texas last year produced, according to the Government report, 6,425,000 bu of wheat, 70,635,000 bu of corn and 15,975,000 bu of oats.

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There is little doubt that the bill in favor of a reduction in the duty on barley, which is now before the Ways and Means Committee, will be favorably reported to the House. It is maintained that the malting interests of the country are being seriously impaired by the operations of the present duty. The price of American barley instead of advancing as prophesied by the advocates of the McKinley bill, has constantly gone down since that law went into effect, while the price of Canadian barley has remained substantially the same. The new bill amends the present law so as to make the duty on barley 10c per bu of 48 lbs, on barley malt 20c per bu of 34 lbs, and on hops 8c per lb.

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It is not generally known that it is pratically impossible to cultivate flaxseed east of the Missouri River, but it is a fact that it takes virgin soil to grow it to advantage, and that it exhausts as no other crop does. It costs about 15c a bu. to thrash the seed and as the price at which it is now selling, around 90c per bu, is exceedingly low, which has put it on an export basis, there are many of the opinion that there is going to be a big profit in it some time this year to those who have the patience to hold on to it. It sold up to $1.45 per bu last year, with unfortunate results to the trust, however, but it has been the impression for years that it was an investment at $1.25 per bu.

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There is one of the lately elected officers of the Merchants' Exchange who is not now so popular on 'Change as he was just before and just after the election. This is Mr. Wallace Delafield, the second vice-president of the Exchange. Mr. Delafield's name was first mentioned for the vice-presidency by George H. Plant, then a prominent candidate for the presidency of the Exchange, and it was through Mr. Plant's efforts that Mr. Delafield was brought out as a candidate. It was the grain men, however, and largely then the "pit" traders, who were chiefly instrumental in securing the regular nomination for Mr. Delafield and, as is well known, this regular nomination was tantamount to an election. When the "pit's" pull can be secured it is almost invaluable. Every man is a hustler and his influence is powerful, and they went out for Anderson and Delafield with both feet and hands. Now the first opportunity Mr. Delafield had to reciprocate he went back on his "pit" supporters. This was at the last meeting of the Exchange directors, where was presented the petition requesting that a committee be sent on to Washington to oppose the Hatch anti-option bill. Only two members of the directory voted against this petition and one was Mr. Delafield. The "pit" knows this and they have Mr. Delafield on their black list.

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The official report of the Indian wheat crop makes the area of wheat this year in the Punjab 7,153,400 acres, against 7,073,000 last year. In the northwestern provinces the area is 4 per cent more than last year, when it was 5,219,000 acres; condition very good. In the Bombay presidency the area is 5 per cent less than last year, when it was 2,375,000 acres; condition fair. In the Berar districts the area is 18,000 acres more than last year; condition fair. This official report refers to the condition on Dec. 1. Subsequent private reports indicate that the outlook has become more unfavorable.

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Considerable discussion and speculation has been indulged in regarding the supply of wheat still available for export from the Pacific Coast. The San Francisco News of Feb. 5 says:

According to the Produce Exchange returns there were in sight, Dec. 1, 17,141,167 bu of wheat and flour reduced to wheat. Usually the Dec. statement means the amount in sight is available for export, the invisible supply and receipts from the North being sufficient for local consumption the last half of the year. The Rural Press, a paper certainly not biased in favor of ships, has figured this out for five years. It adds: "From all information at hand, we think that the last half of the present season will be no exception, and when the stock in the warehouses is taken in next June it will be demonstrated that the invisible supply not only met the consumption and spring seeding demand, but supplied a part of the demand for export." Assuming that to be the case the present season, there remained on Feb. 1 11,225,433 bu. available for export, the shipments of wheat and flour during December and January aggregating 5,915,733 bu. The outlook for the new crop is excellent, rains, while somewhat below the average this season, have been timely, and all reports from the country are exceedingly favorable.

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The London Evening List, Jan. 30, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says:

The wheat trade of this country, also in France, is suffering severely from congestion of supply, which time alone can relieve. At such a crisis elaborate statistics are practically useless; if prepared in the interest of holders they are regarded by them as too good to be true, and should the inference from tabulated figures tend in the opposite direction such a conclusion is likely to meet with acquiescence, perhaps may lead to unhealthy depression. The trade always goes to extremes; when prices are advancing then everything points onward and upward, and the turn of the tide of value is seldom thought of, but when the hour of reaction arrives it usually follows that the descent is more rapid than the upward climb, and the exigencies of weak holders accentuate and hasten the fall of value. British merchants and millers find themselves possessed of about 20,000,000 bu of breadstuffs in excess of the usual trade supply at this time of the year. Current rates are 5 to 7s below the sanguine period of 1891, and until the bulk of these abnormal stocks shall have been consumed it seems useless to expect any movement of importance in the forward market. America continues to ship freely in fulfillment of contracts made last year. Since October comparatively little fresh c. i. f. business has been inaugurated, and recent transactions in cargoes and parcels to arrive were mostly resales. There is reason to believe that the aspect of the markets would change for the better were France to begin buying again, but at present, such a contingency is remote. French holders also have their perplexities. In consequence of the large stocks in seaport and mill granaries, U. K. merchants and millers are not disposed to increase their burdens by further purchases, especially as the bulk of present stocks was acquired when prices ran 5s to 7s over current values. The capital of the trade is locked up and must remain so until the accumulation shall melt away in meeting consumptive wants. The breadstuffs in the hands of British traders ashore and afloat are equivalent to about 51,472,000 bu, compared with 32,040,000 bu last year and 33,048,000 two years ago. The excess over 1891 of stocks of foreign wheat and flour absorbs between 3,500,000 and £4,000,000, at heavy strain on an enterprising but sorely tried branch of commerce. Fortunately the prosperous spring and summer months of 1891 permitted a storage of financial strength to meet present trials.

From the Street.

Among the removals of the week are Meara & Co., who now occupy commodious quarters at No. 106 Market street. The Chris Sharp Commission Co. has moved to No. 202 North Main street.

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There is a noted improvement in the apple market as compared with the situation a month ago, when nothing but serious loss was staring operators in the face. Now the fruit is moving off nicely at prices that disclose no actual loss to the average buyer, and the outlook is brighter and more hopeful than it has been for a long time.

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There is a new produce house on Third street to add to the already large number in that section, although not a new man in the trade. Jas. J. Barry is the style of the firm—late of the firm of Barry & Co. He is located at the commodious store, 1028 North Third street, and in a neat circular to the trade requests his many friends and customers to call at his new quarters.

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The egg market collapsed entirely too suddenly during the past week—more especially Wednesday, when leading receivers let go at 18c, 7 or 8c lower than they sold on Monday, two days before. In the face of light receipts and high prices everywhere that day, except here, receivers and operators alike disclosed a lack of nerve open to criticism. Next day, when eggs went higher, the parties discovered the folly exhibited Wednesday.

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The magnitude or extent of apple packing in the West during the past fall for speculative purposes cannot easily be determined, but the number of barrels in Chicago the first week in January belonging to the leading operators was located and figured out by a few of the principal holders, and put down at 300,000 bbls. Of this amount it was said that F. Newhall, one of the nerviest and boldest operators in the trade, was holding 40,000 bbls.

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A great deal of California cauliflower came to this market during the past week, expressed from Omaha and Kansas City—overloaded markets—and for several days it has been selling here at prices that could not possibly show a cent in the way of net proceeds to the original shippers or owners. While some of the stock was bright, clean and fresh looking, considerable was so wilted, yellow and stale, as to fall beneath the notice of the average dealer.

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Will Gunn of the Gunn Fruit Co. received from Tulare, Cal., a specimen of Chinese oranges. The fruit was well developed and from three to four times larger than the ordinary American production. In general appearance it resembled a Florida russet. Mr. Gunn prizes the specimen very highly, and at no time fails to show it to his numerous friends and customers.

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A meeting of the general superintendents of the Burlington and Missouri Pacific and Rio Grande Railways took place last week at Denver, Colo., to plan for the rapid transfer of fruit and other freight of a perishable nature from the Pacific Coast eastward; also, to provide for special time on special shipments, for which there is an occasional demand. This sort of an arrangement has been in force on the Southern Pacific and Western and Rio Grande for some time and a desire to perfect the arrangement to St. Louis and Chicago has arisen, which occasioned the meeting. The plan considered was to move special trains across the country at nearly passenger schedule time. It is probable the system will be extended farther East to New York, and it promises to be attended with good results in the moving of freight across the continent.

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Col. Paul Kurtz, who has for a number of years been connected with the Jacob Schopp Produce Co., has severed his connection with that firm and associated himself with Charles Beckman, formerly connected with H. M. Smith & Co. The style of the new firm will be Paul Kurtz & Co., and they will be located at No. 907 North Fourth street. Both the gentlemen have had long experience in the produce trade in this city, and are well and favorably known in all the large centers of the country, with which they have done an extensive business in their previous locations. The street in general extend to them their best wishes for success in their new undertaking.

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Louis Bogganio, a member of the firm of Ginocchio Bros. & Co., after an absence of about three weeks in the South attending the lemon sales at New Orleans and the firm's interests in the fruit districts in Florida, returned a few days since. Mr. Bogganio reports the demand for lemons excellent at the several sales he attended; and prices were very firm and higher. Offerings, nevertheless, found ready sale at the advance. The Florida district, he claims, has considerable of their fruit to come forward yet. The most of the fruit, however, consists of unknown brands, which will probably come forward on commission. All the well-known brands are well located.

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Violets, sweet violets, harbinger of spring, their delightful fragrance catching everybody who came near. A whole box of them, neat little bunches ready for use, came in with some strawberries Friday morning to P. M. Kiely & Co. And just as a large crowd was about to make a raid on the box Jos. Girardi of the Grand Avenue Hotel came in and captured the whole outfit for his patrons. It may be said in the interest of Southern shippers of spring flowers that the florists here do not encourage or patronize these offerings, as they recognize them as outside competition that interferes with their business and reduces their profits.

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One of the busiest men in the produce trade is Mike Kennedy of J. C. Smith & Co., and as the senior member of the firm is laid up a good deal with rheumatism, Mike has to shoulder and assume a good deal of work and responsibility during the day. However, for 15 or 20 minutes each day there comes to the youthful member of the firm a season of happiness and joy—the spring-time of life over again, the genial atmosphere of spring, when the air is redolent of spring flowers and the birds chirping in the trees—that's when Mike's boy just turning 2 years walks into the store. The youngster steps in and surveys the premises with the air of a man who owned everything in sight, and a note of interrogation on his face suggests "What's been going on here since I left?"

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Slowly but surely Western products are coming to the front and making impressions in the Eastern markets and downing competition. As a sample it might be stated that C. H. Williamson of Quincy, Ill., has had a few car-loads of fine Ben Davis apples, grown and packed in a Missouri orchard, sold in New York city two weeks ago at $3 per barrel, while choice Baldwins, the crack favorite in the East, were slow at $2.50 per barrel. If a more forcible or more eloquent argument than this can be made in favor of Missouri fruit and of Missouri as a fruit-growing State, we would like to hear of it. Fruit growing in Missouri intelligently pursued pays and pays well.

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Mr. H. H. Cordes for the past twenty-four years has been connected with the Camp Spring Milling Co., in which time he has held all the positions of trust in the gift of the company with satisfaction and ability. Owing to the sale of the old Camp Spring Mill property for railroad purposes, Mr. Cordes embarked in other business and has associated himself with Mr. Fred Deibel and others in the Anchor Flour & Feed Co., at Twenty-second and Franklin avenue. This firm has an extensive flour trade and Mr. Cordes will have the full control of this department, having secured the exclusive agency of the Worestman Mill Co., the proprietors of which originally composed the Camp Spring Mill Co. His time will be almost entirely devoted to the city trade and we predict for him the same success as his past twenty-four years' experience has shown.

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The annual picnic and excursion of the commission merchants will take place this season the 4th of June. The former excursions took place in May, but in each instance struck such cool weather as reduced the attendance and interest in the annual event, so an early date in June has been selected for the coming meeting. The dates in May also proved inconvenient for the many engaged in the handling of fruits, the last being in the midst of the great strawberry rush that keeps so many of the boys busy late and early. A former date also conflicted with the interests of the boys in the grain pit, occurring on the day the Government report is sent out, so that objection has also been avoided. The POST-DISPATCH, with its usual enterprise, and generosity places at the disposal of the merchants the finest boat on the river, together with a fine band, and will leave no bills whatever for the gentlemen managing the matter to assume. There is therefore nothing to interfere with a very enjoyable time and a large attendance of the merchants and their families and friends, and that under the very favorable conditions referred to the annual excursion of the commission merchants for 1892 will surpass in interest any of the former meetings of the kind.

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The principal rece vers of nuts, vegetables, etc., embracing most of the commission men of New York City, have been sorely worried over the number of irregular packages from the South. As the business expands in that section the number of these irregular packages increase and multiply the trouble of the dealers, so they have united in a circular to all shippers, from which we extract the following, as the dealers here are similarly situated:

Owing to the enormous increase in truck and fruit growing throughout the States, it has become more and more apparent each year to the receivers of the property that packages of uniform size are not only needed, but imperatively demanded. The inequality of size in packages has been annoying and embarrassing to commission merchants and a loss to shippers and growers. The principal advantages of uniform packages are as follows:

First, the property could be handled to decidedly better advantage. Second, small packages cost as much for freight as the full size and sell for much less, proportionately (because buyers are so prejudiced against them), thereby making them very unprofitable to the shipper. Third, different sizes require different prices to correspond with the package, the quality of the contents being the same. Fourth, we are threatened with adverse legislation in consequence of the irregularity of the packages in use.

For these reasons we not only recommend but strenuously urge the immediate adoption, as far as possible, of the round-hooped flour barrel as the standard of measure, with the barrel crate equal in capacity to the standard barrel, rounded measure, and the half-barrel crate and third-barrel crate to be proportionate parts of the standard crate or barrel.

The retail grocers of this city buy very large quantities of fruit and vegetables. They have a strong organization and for three years have been untiring in their efforts to induce the Common Council to enact an ordinance to compel the sale of fruit and vegetables by weight. The bill, by the utmost exertions of the commission merchants here, was barely defeated last winter, and has recently been introduced again.

ON THE STREET.

[The Post-Dispatch quotations are for lots in first hands, unless otherwise stated. Orders are filled with choice goods and are higher.]

Fruits.

Apples—Received, 357 bbls; shipped 733 bbls. The market is weakening under pressure of large offerings. The demand was only fair and best for red varieties. The impression has prevailed that the country was thoroughly cleaned up of Western varieties, such as Ben Davis, Geniting and the like, but the arrivals have been quite liberal in the past day or two from points where it was thought there was no more fruit left. Eastern ranged at $2@2.25 per bbl for Greening. Western at $2.15@2.35 for Ben Davis to $1.75@2 for Greening. Western at $2.15@2.35 for Ben Davis to $1.50@2 for Geniting. damaged and inferior fruit sells to peddlers at $1@1.50. Sales: 80 bbls genfting at $1.95, 1 car greening at $2.05, 1 car Baldwin, spy and greening at $2@2.10, 1 car Ben Davis and willow twig at $2.25, 1 car Ben Davis and 1 car fancy Baldwin at $2.35, 1 car fancy Ben Davis at $2.50 del.

Oranges—The favorable change in the weather this morning for shipping caused the market to show more activity in the order as well as city trade. Receipts of consigned stock were fair and moving fairly well in lots. Sales: ½ car brights and ½ car russets at $1.85 round. For choice repacked stock, we quote:

Mexican, ℔ box	$2 25@2 50
Florida, extra fancy	2 25@2 50
Florida brights, ℔ box	2 00@2 25
Florida russets, ℔ box	2 00
California navels	3 50@4 00
California riversides	2 25@2 50
Messina, 300 size, ℔ box	2 25@2 50
Messina, 200 size, ℔ box	2 @002 25

Lemons—Fair offerings and a good demand. We quote:

Messina and Palermo, ℔ box	$4 00@4 50
Messina and Palermo, fancy, ℔ box	4 50@5 00

Bananas—Fancy bunches are billed out on orders at $2@2.25 and choice at $1.50@1.75 per bunch.

Almeria Grapes—Light stocks and the demand good at quotations. We quote:

Fair grade, ℔ bbl	$6 50@ 7 00
Choice, ℔ bbl	7 50@ 8 50
Fancy, ℔ bbl	9 00@10 00
Extra fancy, highly tinted, ℔ bbl	12 00

Grape Fruit—Fair offerings and only a moderate demand at $2.25@2.50 per box.

California Fruits—Pears were the only offerings and these salable in a fair way at $2.50@2.75 per 40-lb box.

Strawberries—Light arrivals and good demand at 75c@$1 per qt.

Pineapples—Fair offerings of exceptionally fine fruit. Demand good at $3.50@4 ℔ doz.

Cocoanuts—On orders $3.50 ℔ 100.

Dates—Persian—Hallow'en in boxes sell at 5c; Star at 4½c ℔ ℔; Fard, 6-℔ boxes, 6c; 10-℔ boxes, 9c.

Figs—Fair offerings and demand. Bags were salable at 6½c; layers, in 8 and 16-℔ boxes, 12c to 16c; baskets, 10@12c ℔ ℔ and oval at $3 ℔ 100.

Cranberries—The demand is limited, with supplies quite liberal, and a good deal out of order. Sales from first hands range at $4 to $6 ℔ bbl, and at $1.50 to $2 ℔ box, according to quality. Fancy selected, on orders, higher.

Dried Fruit—The fruit market is without life. Offerings are light and the demand is equally so. Apples rule weak and peaches steady. Sales included 1 car off-color evaporated apples at 4½c. Smaller lots sold at quotations.

Apples, sun-dried quarters	3⅞@ 4
Apples, evaporated	4 @ 5
Apples, chopped	1½
Apples, peelings and cores	½
Peaches, sun-dried	2 @ 2¼
Peaches, unpeeled, evaporated	2½@ 4½
Peaches, peeled, evaporated	11 @14
Raspberries	15

Nuts.

Pecans—Trading is light, but a firm feeling prevails and the supplies are strongly held. Western at 5@5½c ℔ ℔; Texas at 6@6½c.

Peanuts—Quotable at 2@2½c ℔ ℔ for common to 2¾@3c for choice; fancy recleaned worth more.

Hickory Nuts—Out of season and nominal at 25c ℔ bu.

Walnuts—Nominal at 25c ℔ bu.

Hazelnuts—Quotable at 2@2½c ℔ lb.

Vegetables.

Potatoes—Received, 15,456 bu; shipped, 10,236 bu. There is a good movement for potatoes, rose and peerless, the varieties wanted in the South for seedling purposes, being in lightest supply, best demand and finest. Owing to larger offerings of burbank and other eating varieties the feeling is rather easy on these, though they are also meeting with a very good demand. Wisconsin and Minnesota rose and peerless quotable at 43@45c per bu, burbank and other eating varieties at 38@40c. Iowa dull at 28@33c per bu.

Onions—Received, 3,601 bu; shipped, 1,341 bu. Firm, with demand very good. The range was from 50@65c per bu for inferior, 75@80c for medium stock, up to 95c@$1 for choice and $1.05@1.10 for strictly fancy. Sales: 1 car poor red at 75c per bu, 1 car at 80c, 1 car yellow at 90c, 1 car fancy red in sacks at $1.10 del.

Cabbage—More offering, with the demand showing a decided let up. Choice Northern unfrosted was selling slowly at $14@16, while frosted was slow sale at $8@13, according to condition, per ton. On orders the billing price was $2.25@2.50 for green per crate and $2.25 per bbl for red.

Celery—Fair offerings and a good demand for choice at 75c@$1. Inferior was only saleable in a small way at 20@25c.

Sweet Potatoes—Light offerings and fair demand at $2.75 for red and $2.55 for yellow per bbl.

New Vegetables.

Prices quoted cover stock in shipping condition, which includes packages:

Asparagus, per doz bunches	$	1 00
Beets, per doz bunches	60@	75
Turnips, per doz bunches		50
Carrots, per doz bunches	60@	75
Spring onions, per doz bunches		20
Radishes, long red, per doz	30@	35
Radishes, round, per doz	30@	35
Cauliflower, per doz	4 00@5	00
Cucumbers, per doz	2 00@2	50
Potatoes, per peck box		1 00
Rhubarb, per doz	50@	75
Tomatoes, 10-lb box	1 00@1	25
Spinach, bu box		1 25
Lettuce, Southern, per doz		50
Lettuce, fancy home-grown, per doz		1 25
Soup bunches, fancy, per doz		40
Oyster-plant, per doz	25@	30
Egg-plant, per doz	2 50@3	00
Assorted herbs, per doz	25@	30
Garlic, per lb		8
Celery, root, per doz		30
Water-cress, per doz	45@	50
Parsley, per doz		25
Hubbard squash, per doz		1 00

Butter and Cheese.

Butter—The easier feeling developed early in the week did not improve the demand as it was expected it would, and the market was rather disappointing. Trade has dragged on fine creamery, and there has been a tendency to accumulation of Elgin stock, which has led to some shading of prices. Of other grades the supply was not large, and dairy, good ladle packed and second creamery have kept fairly well sold up.

Creamery, fancy near-by, Neb., Io. and Wis.	27@28
Creamery, seconds or gathered cream stock	24@25
Dairy, fancy	25
Dairy, firsts	21@22
Dairy, seconds	15@18
Ladle packed, fancy	21@22
Ladle packed, common	16@18
Roll, choice Northern	17@18
Roll, near-by country stock, fair to choice	12@15
Country stock in pails	11@13
Very poor (grease stock)	4@ 5

Cheese—A steady, fair trade is in progress and the market shows a hardening tendency, though there has been nothing in the way of price changes developed as yet. Dealers claim that they could not replace fall made goods at anything like present prices, and as stocks are gradually diminishing, better figures are looked for as the season advances.

Wisconsin full cream—Twin, 12c; singles, 12¼c; Young America, 13¼c; Southern Wisconsin and Western, 10¾@11½c; skims and near-by make, 7@8c; centrifugal, 3@5c. Brick, 13½@14c. Limburger, 12@12½c. Swiss—Choice, 13½@14½c; No. 2, 10@11c; low grade, 6@8c.

Eggs.

Received 1,109 cases; shipped 421 cases. The market held about steady, with the demand very good, and sales were at 20@20½c ℔ dozen.

Poultry and Game.

Dressed Poultry—The weather was warmer, and there was no life to dressed poultry. The feeling developed was easier, and it was due to the fact that offerings were light that prices were not quoted lower. Turkeys ruled quite dull, as offerings were mostly of large gobblers and otherwise rough stock, though there was a fair inquiry for small. The same was the case with chickens. There was a call for small young, but the supply consisted chiefly of large, rough and undesirable stock. Ducks in demand. Geese dull.

Turkeys, small to medium sized	12½
Turkeys, large and gobblers	10 @10½
Chickens, choice small	9 @10
Chickens, large and rough	6 @ 8
Ducks	10 @11
Geese, choice fat	7½@ 8
Geese, red, rough and poor	6 @ 7

Live Poultry—Chickens continue to sell most readily, the current offerings moving off readily at full prices. Turkeys, however, showed signs of weakness, buyers being more particular in their selection and neglecting large gobblers. Ducks firm and ready sale. Geese dull. Sales ranged:

Chickens, hens	8½@9
Chickens, young roosters	7
Chickens, old roosters	4½
Chickens, springs, weighing 1½ ℔s and less	16 @18
Chickens, fall, weighing 2 to 2½ ℔s	11 @12
Turkeys, hens	10
Turkeys, large gobblers	9
Ducks	8 @ 9
Geese	4 @ 5

Game—Receipts of ducks large, and of all others light this morning. Demand well up to supply, current receipts finding ready sale at quotations. We quote:

Snipe	$2 00
Mallard ducks, undrawn	3 00
Mallard ducks, drawn	2 75
Teal ducks	2 50
Mixed ducks	1 25@1 50
Wild turkeys, toms, ℔ ℔	8
Wild turkeys, hens, ℔ ℔	7
Live pigeons and squabs	1 25
Jack rabbits, ℔ doz	1 75
Squirrels, ℔ doz	40@ 50
Opossum, each	5@ 20

Live Veals—Light arrivals, with a fair demand for choice small fat. Other kinds were quiet. We quote choice small fat, 6c; medium, 4½@5½c; heretics, rough and thin, 3@3½c ℔ ℔.

Dressed Veals—Receipts and demand fair at 5@7c ℔ ℔, the latter for fancy.

Sheep—Light offerings and fair demand at 3@4c for sheep and 5c ℔ ℔ for lambs.

Hides, Feathers, Pelts, Etc.

Hides—Unchanged and quiet, as receipts are running light. Sales ranged as follows:

Green salted, No. 1 cured	4¾
Green salted, No. 2 and bulls	3¾
Uncured and part cured ¼@½c less	
Green salted, round	4@4¾
Glue stock, green and dry	2@4
Dry flint, No. 1	9
Dry flint, No. 2 and skins	6¼
Dry flint, bulls	6½
Dry flint, round, light to heavy	7¼@8¼
Dry flint, culls and glue stock	4
Dry salted, No. 1	7
Dry salted, No. 2, skins and bulls	5½
Dry salted, round	6 @6¼

Feathers—Steady and demand very good, as follows:

Prime live geese, large sacks, 43c; small sacks, 44c; quilly, damp and unripe, 35@39c; prime gray, 37c. Old, X, 35@37c; XX, 27@29c; XXX, 18@20c. Duck, white, 35c; dark, 25c. Turkey, body, 2½c; wing, 21c; tail, 28c; wing and tail mixed, 20c; pointers, 4c. Tare, 3 to 10 per cent.

Sheep Pelts—Green, large full-wooled, $1@1.10; medium-sized or fairly-wooled, 75@90c; lambs or short wooled, 40@60c. Shearlings, 25@40c. Dry skins, 10@20c less. Dry fallen skins, 11@12c ℔ ℔.

Deerskins, Etc.—Steady. Prime flint, 26c; Southern Texas and black tail mountain, 23@24c; damaged, meaty, green and otherwise inferior, half price; antelope, 17c ℔ ℔. Glue stock worthless.

Goat and Hog Skins—Goat skins, 15@30c apiece; hog skins, 10@20c apiece; glue stock worthless.

Tallow—Weak. Prime country stock in oil bbls, 4¼c ℔ ℔; No. 2, 3¼@4c; choice cake, 4¼c.

Grease—Brown, 2½@3¼c; yellow, 3@3½c; white, 4@4½c. These prices are for small country lots in irregular pkgs.

Beeswax—Prime, 26c; adulterated and burnt, half price and less.

Roots—Ginseng, $2.35@2.60; seneca, 24@26c; snake, 18c; golden seal, 14@16c; mayapple, 1½@2c; blue flag, 5c; pink, 14@15c; blood, 1½@2c; bitter-sweet bark, 5@6c; golden thread, 15c; lady slipper, 6c; black, 3½@4c; angelica, 5@6c; wahoo, bark of tree, 5c; bark of root, 8@10c.

Wool.

Received, 27,200 lbs; shipped, 115,360 lbs. The feeling of easiness on most grades of wool noted heretofore continues. This is especially true of Texas and Territory stock. Bright wools as a whole are steady, the coarser grades being most readily salable. Tub-washed is less active, though in fairly good demand.

UNWASHED—STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Bright medium.	Braid to coarse.	Low sandy.
Mo., Ill., Ark., etc.	22 @22½	19@20	16@ 18
Kansas and Nebraska	19 @20	15@16	11@ 15
Texas and Indian Territ'y 8 to 12 mo	22 @22½	18@19	15@ 17
4 to 6 mo.	19 @20	14@15	11@ 13
Colo., Utah, N. Mex., etc	19 @20	16@17	13@ 15
Montana, Wyoming, etc.	20 @21	17@18	15@ 16

UNWASHED—STATES AND TERRITORIES.	FINE. Light.	FINE. Heavy.
Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, etc	20 @21	16 @18
Kansas and Nebraska	16 @17	13 @15
Texas and Indian Territory 8 to 12 mo.	19 @20	15 @18
4 to 6 mo.	17 @18	13 @16
Colo., Utah, New Mexico, etc.	17 @18	14 @16
Montana, Wyoming etc	18 @19	15 @17

Tub—Choice, 32@32½c; inferior, 25@30c. All black wools, 3@4c off. Sacks—Texas, 3-℔s tare, 10c; regular long sks, 3½-℔s, 15c. Burry, cotted, etc.—Slightly, 3@4c off; moderately, 4@5c off. Hard burry, etc.—13c per lb for Southern to 15c for Missouri and similar stock.

Furs.

The bidding of buyers has lacked spirit in the past few days, but it has had no noticeable effect on values; in fact, some articles have developed strength, but prices are quotably unchanged. There has been no difficulty experienced in disposing of the current offerings on basis of prices given below.

	No. 1 Large.	No. 1 Med.	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
Raccoon	50	45	30	20	10
Mink	80	70	45	30	15
Fox, red	90	70	50	30	15
Fox, gray	70	60	40	25	15
Otter	6 50	5 00	3 50	2 00	75
Beaver	6 00	4 50	3 50	2 00	75
Bear	10 00	7 50	5 00	2 50	75
Wolf, prairie	80	60	40	20	10
Wolf, timber	2 00	1 25	75	40	15
Coyote	60	50	35	20	10
Badger	75	60	40	20	5

Skunk, black, prime	80	Civet cat	8@15
Short stripe, prime	65	Opossum, trash out	12@18
Narrow do, prime	40	Muskrat	5@10
Broad do and white	15	Wildcat	10@30
Territory, round	25@40	House cat	10

Northern range 10@15 per cent higher and extreme Southern 15@25 per cent lower. For open mink, fox, otter, skunk, civet cat, opossum and muskrat 10@15 per cent is deducted; others are preferred open. All scabs are worthless, as are also ground hog, rabbit and squirrel skins.

Miscellaneous Markets.

Broom Corn—Firm, but quiet. The range is from 4½@5c per lb for common, to 7@7½c for choice.

Popcorn—Mixed, ¾ ℔ ℔; white, 1c; rice, 1½c.

Moss—Choice black, 3½@4c; brown, 3@3½c; gray and brown mixed, 2½@3c, gray, 2@2½c; country machine packed—XXXX, 6c; XXX, 5¼c; XX, 4½c; X, 4@4½c.

Scrap Iron and Metal—Wrought, 70c; heavy, cast, trimmings, plow and steel, 40c; stove plate, 30c; malleable and burnt, 20c. Brass—Heavy, 8c; light, 6½c; copper, 8½c; lead, 3¼c; zinc, 2¾c; pewter, 9c.

Hemp—Missouri undressed nominal at $70@80 ℔ ton.

White Beans—Country lots range from 75c for fair to $1.25 for the best. Hand-picked Eastern job for $1.25@1.35, and fair at 75c@$1 per bu.

Oil—Linseed oil—Raw, 33c; boiled, 36c. Castor oil—No. 1, 12¼c; No. 3, 11c. Cottonseed oil—Summer yellow, 35c; white, 36c; winter yellow, 39c; white, 40c. Turpentine, 41c.

Dried Green Peas—Jobbing at $1.35@1.40 ℔ bu.

Rags, Etc.—Country mixed rags, 75c@$1; old rubber, $2.25; old rope, $1.75 for No. 1 and 75c for No. 2.

Bones—Half-green, slaughter-house, $8@10; junk bones, $12@13; mixed, skinny and partially bleached $12@13; clean and dry half-bleached, $15; bleached, $17 ℔ ton.

Honey—Dark to fair near-by sells at 12@14c, inferior and broken at 8@10c, choice Northern white clover at 16@18c. Extracted and strained at 4½@5¼c in bbls and 7@8 in cans.

Sorghum—Prime quotable at 26c per gal.

Cider—Quotable at $4.25@4.75 ℔ bbl.

Sacks—Burlaps, 2-bu, 6¾c; 2½-bu, 7¼c; 2¾-bu, 7½c; 3-bu, 8c; 4-bu, 9c; 5-bu, 9¾c; 6-bu, 10c; 7-bu, 10¼c. Cotton seamless, 12@20c. Flour, 48-℔, 4@4¼c; 98-℔, 6¼c; 140-℔ export, 9¾@11c. Wool, 30@35¼c.

Balingstuff—Bagging, 1½-℔, 5¾c; 1¾-℔, 6¼c; 2-℔, 6¾c; 2¼-℔, 7¼c. Hemp twine, 10c. Iron cotton ties, $1.20@1.25.

Empty Barrels—Coal oil, 85c; car lots, 90c; lard oil, 65c; linseed oil, 65c; black oil, 50c; vinegar, 60c; molasses, 30c; whisky, iron hoop, 65c; wood hoop, 40c; half barrels, iron hoop, 35c.

Salt—Domestic, 95c ℔ bbl this side and 90c East side.

Cooperstuffs—Shaved hoops, hoosier flour bbls, $3.50@4; cooper flour bbls, $4.50@5; flour half-bbls, $2.50@3. Pork bbls—Oak, $7@8; hickory, $8@9. Lard tierces—Oak, $10@11; hickory, $12. Staves—Flour bbls, $6.50; culls or seconds, $4@4.50; beer kegs, $16@18; lard tcs, $22; pork bbls, $16. Heading—Flour bbls, 4½c ℔ set.

Cooperage—Flour bbls, round hoops, 32c; flat hoops, 28c; half-bbls, 22½c; produce bbls, 23c; meal bbls, 25c; pork bbls, 82½c; half-bbls, 70c; lard tcs, $1; half tcs, 65c; kegs, 25c.

Chicago Market Letter.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 13.—In wheat only moderate business was transacted and the feeling was strong. The firmness was due to higher cables and to reports of further damage to the French crop, though at the same time there were cables received denying any serious damage, and the early strength of to-day was probably attributable to the strength of foreign markets

In corn there was a speculative trade market which, however, at times ruled rather quiet. Fluctuations covered ¼c range, the highest quotations ruling around the opening and the lowest toward the close of the session. The action of wheat at the start had considerable to do with the course of the market.

Oats were traded in to a moderate extent, and an easier feeling prevailed most of the day. The opening was steadier at ⅛c advance, but quickly declined ⅛c, and held close to the inside figures all day, and closed a trifle lower than Thursday. A speculative market for hog products opened firm, owing to the absence of selling orders. As a consequence, trading was extremely light all round, and limited to a very narrow range. The market was essentially a local one, and without a single feature of interest. No doubt the strength in wheat caused operators to hold off until there was something like certainty as to whether it would stay so or not. At the close pork and lard had improved 5c and ribs were where they were on Thursday.

The opening, range and closing prices were as follows:

	Opening.	Range.	Closing.
WHEAT.			
Feb	87⅝	87¼@87⅛	87⅝
March	88¾	88⅞@88¼	88¾
May	90⅞	91¼@90½	91¼
CORN.			
Feb	41	41 @40½	40¾
Macch	41¾	41¾@41⅛	41⅛
May	42⅛	42⅛@41⅞	42¼
OATS.			
May	31¾	31¼@31⅛	31½
PORK.			
Feb	11.75	11.75 @11.70	11.75
May	12.05	12.05 @11.97½	12.02½
LARD.			
Feb	6.50	6.52½@ 6.50	6.52½
May	6.70	6.72½@ 6.70	6.72½
RIBS.			
Feb	5.85	5.90 @ 5.85	5.90
May	6.05	6.10 @ 6.05	6,10

Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day 12,000; left over 18,000; quality fair; market fairly active and steady; sales ranged at $4.00@4.75 pigs; $4.35@4.80 light; $4.35@4.55; rough packng. $4.45@4.85 mixed; $4.60@4.90 heavy packing and shipping lots.

Cattle—Estimated receipts for the day, 1,500. quality fair; market slow on local and shipping account. Prices were at the recent decline. Quotations ranged at $4.70@5.30 for choice to extra shipping steers; $4.00@4.65, good to choice do; $3.70@4.10, fair to good; $3.10@3.60, common to medium do; $3.00@3.45, butcher's steers; $2.30@3.00, stockers; $2.30@4.00, Texas steers; $3.10@3.80, feeders; $1.25@3.40, cows; $1.75@3.75, bulls and $3@6, veal calves.

Sheep—Estimated receipts for the day, 1,000; quality, rather good; market fairly active and prices steady. Quotations ranged; $4.50@5.40 for Westerns, $4.25@5.60 for natives and $4.75@6.40 for lambs.

Flour—There was very little doing, the market having a very deserted appearance. A sale or two to local jobbers constituted the day's business. Prices were steady.

Other meats—These products were nominally firmer all around at the recent advance in prices. The demand for green meats was quiet. A good inquiry existed for light average pickled meats, Government inspection, but packers showed no disposition to effect sales. Dry salted meat continued in moderate demand only and the usual activity was noted in smoked meats. Taken altogether, trading was dull.

LIVE STOCK.

St. Louis Union Yards.

Cattle—Trade has been active and prices have moved up 10c to 15c on common and 20c to 30c on good to choice cows and heifers and handy steers from 800 to 1,300 lbs. Prices have ranged in extremes from $1.25 on common to $3@3.50 on good cows and heifers and $3.50 to $4.50 on good to best steers. Receipts have just met the demand on common stuff, but on cows and heifers and steers trade has been restricted because of lack of offerings. Several Cincinnati buyers are now here regularly, and were not able to get what they wanted this week.

Hogs—The market has run in extremes from $3.50 on pigs and $4 on common to $4.95@5 for best and select grades, with $4.70 to $4.90 for good to choice. There has been a generally steady condition at these values this week, closing yesterday at $4.90, with $4.70 to $4.90 for good to choice. The trade was hardly sufficiently supplied with good to best grades, but there was ample receipts of the common kind.

Sheep—The conditions are unchanged from last week. The demand has been light for common thin, with an active trade and supply not large enough for good to best mutton and lambs. The latter will sell as high as $6, and $4.75 to $5.50 for good to best muttons, common sells from $3.50 up.

Markets by Telegraph.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Cargoes wheat off coast steady; on passage, upward tendency. No cargoes corn offering in passage; upward tendency. No. 1 California wheat 3d higher at 39s 3d; No. 2 red winter 3d higher at 38s. Corn unchanged at 21s 3d. French country markets firmer. At Liverpool spot wheat was held higher. Corn was quiet, but firm.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 13.—Flour—Receipts, 3,642; shipments, —; better feeling; Western extra, $4.50; winter patent, $4.90. Wheat—Receipts, 29,658; shipments, —; Southern supply more plentiful but prices firmer; Western, old, strong and ruled firm; No. 2 red spot, $1.01¼@1.01⅜; steamer, 97¾@⅞c. futures, 93c@$1.03; longberry, 96c@$1.03. Corn—Receipts, 168,342; shipments, 69,500; Southern quiet, heavy winds keeping back possible arrivals; Western active but firm; spot mixed, 49⅜@½c; steamer mixed, 7¼@½c; Southern white, 48@50c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 13.—Close—Wheat—May, 88⅜c. Barley—No. 2, 54c; May, 54½c; supplies active and in good demand. Rye—No. 1, 81½c; No. 2, 79c. Oats—No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 do 30½c. Corn—No. 3, 38c; No. 4, 36½c.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 13.—Hogs quiet; receipts, 1,212; shipments, 1,165; common, $3.50@4.50; fair to good light, $4.50@4.90; do packing, $4.65@4.90; butchers, $4.90@5.20.

DETROIT, Feb. 13.—Close—Wheat—No. 2 red May, 96¼c. No. 1 white cash, 93½c bid. Corn—No. 2 cash, 41½c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 32c.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 13.—Wheat and corn unchanged.

Live Stock by Telegraph.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Feb. 13.—Cattle—All through consignments nothing doing. Hogs—Market fair; all grades, $4.25@4.50; sheep, nothing doing to-day; nothing on sale. Friday's receipts—Cattle, 418; hogs, 1,800; sheep, 600. Friday's shipments—Cattle, 1,902; hogs, 2,000; sheep, 800.

W. H. LEE, Prest. JAS. E. YEATMAN, Vice-Prest. JOHN NICKERSON, Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF ST. LOUIS.
419 Olive St. 419 Olive St.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

RESOURCES.	Feb. 12, 1890.	Feb. 12, 1891.	Feb. 12, 1892.
Loans and discounts	$2,068,074 77	$2,352,224 95	$2,393,706 34
United States 4 per cent bonds at par	50,000 00	50,000 00	50,000 00
Cash and sight exchange	736,203 98	794,214 76	1,383,308 00
Furniture and fixtures	2,500 00	1,500 00	
	$2,856,778 75	$3,197,939 71	$3,827,014 34
LIABILITIES.			
Capital	700,000 00	700,000 00	700,000 00
Surplus	156,775 96	182,962 99	195,857 67
Deposits	1,937,002 79	2,269,976 72	2,886,156 67
Rediscounts	18,000 00		
Circulation	45,000 00	45,000 00	45,000 00
	$2,856,778 75	$3,197,939 71	$3,827,014 34

DIRECTORS.
Jas. E. Yeatman, Jno. R. Lionberger, Francis A. Drew, David Rankin,
Henry T. Simon, A. L. Shapleigh, Thos. Rankin, Jr., E. E. Paramore,
Jno. J. O'Fallon, Edward Walsh, Jr., Henry C. Scott, W. H. Lee.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations and Individuals Solicited.

PETER NICHOLSON, President. ALVAH MANSUR, Vice-President. WALKER HILL, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK
Third and Pine Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:	Jan. 1, 1888.	Jan. 1, 1892.
Loans and Discounts	$388,290 74	$1,639,041 86
Stocks, Bonds and Real Estate	21,011 90	5,572 51
Due from banks, and Currency on hand	73,227 59	598,206 53
	$482,530 23	$2,242,820 90
Capital	$200,000 00	$ 500,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	70,740 71	317,010 78
Bank Deposits	721 90	101,953 04
Individual Deposits	211,067 62	1,323,857 08
	$482,530 23	$2,242,820 90

This Bank does a general banking business, and respectfully solicits the accounts of individuals, banks and corporations. We will be pleased to see or correspond with those who may contemplate making changes or opening new accounts.

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WALKER HILL, Cashier. JOHN W. TURNER, Pres. St. Joe Gas Co.
F. W. HUMPHREY of F. W. Humphrey & Co. GEO. W. UPDIKE, Director Central Trust Co.
DANIEL S. HOLMES of John A. Holmes & Co. GEO. S. MYERS of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.
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SAML. M. KENNARD, Pres. J. Kennard & Sons C. Co. F. G. NIEDRINGHAUS, Pres. St. Louis Stamping Co.

St. Louis Trust Co.
Corner Fourth and Locust.
Capital and Surplus, $3,000,000.
DIRECTORS:
Thos. H. West, Prest. John T. Davis, 1st V. P., Jno. A. Scudder, 2d V.P.
Adolphus Busch, Wm. L. Huse, Edwin O. Stanard,
Daniel Catlin, Chas. D. McClure, J. C. Van Blarcom,
Sam'l W. Fordyce, Alvah Mansur, Edward C. Simmons,
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THEY ARE NO GOOD.

Alliance Reformers Caught Backing a Gigantic Monopolistic Scheme.

INSIDE FACTS ABOUT THE SO-CALLED NATIONAL CORDAGE COMBINATION.

Dr. Everett W. Fish of the "Great West" a Warm Supporter of the Monopoly—The Reformers Roasted by Secretary W. S. Morgan—Donnelly's Leading Part in the Matter.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 13.—The *Great West* in its last issue relative to the National Union Co. makes an appeal to the Farmers' Alliance to further the scheme. History shows that Donnelly sprung the national business scheme and induced the Executive Committee to indorse it, urging the State Convention to do the same. Two members of the board, T. J. Meighan and H. P. Bjorge, were merchants as well as farmers, and they were so shy of the plan that Donnelly dropped it for a time. Mrs. Eva McDonald Valesch in her report as State Lecturer also warned Alliance to investigate the scheme carefully and insinuated that the business agency owned by Fish & Fraine, and called the Alliance Business Agency, was conducted in a manner which looked as if they were already connected with the National Business Union. The grangers became suspicious and the State convention did not indorse the scheme as had been expected by the Donnelly-Fish element. Meighan, Bjorge and Secretary Stromberg were re-elected members of the executive board, with their suspicions aroused by some things that happened last year. Donnelly could not even get the new executive board to indorse the National Business Agency, so Fish & Fraine are reduced to the expedient of issuing the circular quoted above. Mrs. Eva McDonald Valesch, former State Lecturer, when interviewed in regard to the progress of the National Business Agency, said: "I think the trust does exist, and has for the past year been endeavoring to gain a foothold in Minnesota through the agents, Fish & Fraine, backed by Donnelly. At the first meeting of the Executive Board of the Alliance, after my election as State Lecturer, Donnelly outlined a plan to freeze out the Austin Alliance Insurance Co., indorse the Great West Co. and have the State Alliance buy the *Great West*, together with their so-called business agency. H. P. Bjorge and myself refused to sign such a circular to the Alliance, and Magee and Secretary Stromberg expressed their disapproval although they allowed their names to be used. I fought the scheme because I saw in it an effort to place Donnelly and Fish in control of the Minnesota Alliance. The scheme was defeated, the sub-Alliances throughout the State voting against it almost unanimously. Donnelly did not succeed in getting H. L. Loucks of South Dakota elected State business agent. He immediately appointed Frank Skinner, Fish & Fraine's chief clerk, as his deputy, so they still had opportunity to work the State business for whatever might be in it. I succeeded in getting Mark Graves of Adrian appointed assistant business agent. He was thoroughly honest and I regarded the whole matter as confined to this State. Graves and the Fish regime did not pull together, and the various counties throughout the State did the business last year mostly under their own supervision. I attended the Indianapolis meeting of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union last November. There I first heard of the National Cordage combine to control the Alliance business agencies. In justice to the national officers of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union I must say that I do not think they countenanced the scheme or indorsed it in any way, but it had obtained such a foothold before they knew of it that they seemed powerless to control it. The National Business Agency met in Indianapolis at the same time that the F. A. and I. U. and F. M. B. A. did and paid no attention to such remonstrance from such quarters. They even attempted to make the Reform Press Association a part of their machinery. Dr. McLean of Nebraska, President of the Press Association, exposed the scheme. I was present and so was Dr. Fish. I was the only other person from Minnesota there besides himself. His evident perturbation and attempt to have me excluded from the meeting when the investigation was going on, first gave the clue to Donnelly's effort to have Fish control the business of the Alliance. I met business agents from other States and they told me that Fish & Fraine through H. L. Loucks and Skinner were managing the Minnesota business matters in connection with the National Cordage Co. I came home satisfied that such was the case, although I had no definite proofs, but Mr. Loucks is vice-president of the F. A. & I. U. and I have a high regard for him personally, so I did not push the matter, merely warning the Alliances to investigate the whole steal thoroughly."

Judging from the Alliance press throughout the State there exists considerable suspicion of any business scheme backed by Fish et al. It will probably prevent the Minnesota Alliance from going into the co-operative store scheme to any perceptible extent.

FISH ROASTED.

AN INTERVIEW WITH SECRETARY MORGAN OF THE REFORM PRESS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 13.—W. S. Morgan, Secretary of the Reform Press Association, in an interview last night concerning the National Cordage Association, said:

"Yes, we investigated the matter as thoroughly as possible, and are radically opposed to it. It would seem that a critical examination of the plan itself would result in its own condemnation.

Mrs. Dudgeon has done since 1884, and still does, the greater part of the Court reporting in this State for both the Chicago & Alton and the Wabash Railway companies, and has also reported a great many of the most important murder cases in this part of the State. It was not, however, until within the past year that she established an independent office.

Mrs. Dudgeon is not, as might be supposed, wrinkled and worn with years and arduous and continuous studies. On the contrary, she has not yet passed the thirtieth mile stone and might easily pass for 20. She is very petite and has pleasant, engaging manners. Her clear, white complexion accentuates her clean-cut, regular features, which are lighted by keen, steel-blue eyes. She has a mass of fluffy yellow hair, which is worn in a very becoming manner. It is one of her personal characteristics to always wear frocks of the most approved cut and style.

Mrs. Dudgeon's snug bank account, the result of her phenomenal success, permits her to indulge her fancy in mental and physical recreation. She sings and plays and rides and drives. Her surrey or cart is seen upon the street every day. Being an expert bicyclist she devotes an hour or so each day, when the weather is favorable, to that pleasant pastime, often making extended excursions. The swiftest wheelman can always get a brush with her and a merry chase is always the result. Mrs. Dudgeon has taken quite a fancy to hunting, but she has not been quite as successful in this as in other efforts. At target practice she does fairly well, but live quail in the open field have proved too swift for her, she not yet having had a single bird to her credit.

WANT A NEW PARTY.

Kansas Politicians Anxiously Awaiting the St. Louis Convention.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 13.—The People's and Democratic parties in this State have been brought to an absolute stand-still by the uncertain result of the People's conference, which has been called at St. Louis Feb. 22. There is not another State in the Union whose political future is so completely tied up by the possible action of a lot of political soreheads. Acting upon the impression that the St. Louis conference will result in placing an independent political party in the field and call a convention to nominate a presidential ticket, the Sub-Alliances in this State have deposed their old delegates' convention from office because they were not sufficiently enthusiastic for a new party and have elected in their stead a delegation of howlers, who will stop at nothing to accomplish the result expected from the convention.

An interview published with Alonzo Wardell of South Dakota, a member of the National Executive Committee, in which he says that the St. Louis conference will not declare for a new party, but wait until after the National conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties have heightened Alliance feeling into a frenzy. The People's party, confident that it would have a national ticket, has refused all overtures of the Democrats on a State and Electoral ticket. The leaders have staked their all on the St. Louis Conference, and if the Southern States show the same disposition to wait which has characterized their delegations in past conventions it will be impossible to hold the People's party together in this State. In view of this possible contingency, the Democrats have begun the organization of clubs to keep their forces in line. At a meeting of representative Democrats, held Thursday night, a central club was organized for this city, which is to keep headquarters for Democrats in this State. If the St. Louis conference results in a call for a National People's Party Convention, the Democratic clubs will devote themselves to securing combinations in the Congressional and legislative districts. The People's party leaders have practically committed themselves to combinations in the legislative districts in the hope that a tariff reformer will take the place of Senator Perkins. Whatever the result of the St. Louis conference may be it will not materially effect the legislative tickets and the combinations to oust Perkins. Hon. David Overmeyer of this city, through whose efforts the Democratic clubs are organizing, stated to-day that nothing but stupidity on the part of both Democrats and Alliance men would give the Republicans control of the Legislature or defeat the combination's candidates for Congress in Simpson's, Baker's and Clover's districts. The Republicans have their forces organized for a fight against congressional combinations, and for the past year have worked with the idea in view that the opposition strength would be united against them in both Legislative and Congressional Districts.

MISSOURI POLITICS.

The Change in the Totals of the State Vote—Political Personals.

The vote of the State in 1888 was 518,122, divided among the parties as follows: Democrat, 255,764; Republican, 242,531; Union Labor, 15,438; Prohibition, 4,389. The vote of the State in the election of 1890 was 464,337, divided among the parties as follows: Democrat, 250,011; Republican, 188,223; Union Labor, 25,114; Prohibition, 989. The total vote cast in 1890 was 49,396 less than that of 1888. The Democratic vote of 1890 was only 5,753 votes less than that of 1888, while 54,308 Republicans who voted in 1888 failed to vote in 1890. In 1890 the labor vote was increased 9,676, and the Prohibition vote fell off 3,400. On the theory that the voters increase in the same proportion as the population of the State every year, which is about 2½ per cent, the total vote of the State in 1892 will reach 560,000, divided among the parties as follows: Democratic, 275,000; Republican, 265,000. Scattering 20,000. This gives the Democrats very little margin in 1892. Should the Farmers and Laborers' Union control as many votes as it polled in 1890 and not put up a ticket, their vote may decide the result in this State in 1892. In 1890 it polled 25,114 votes. The average majority on the Democratic State ticket in 1888 was less than 1,500. Cleveland's majority in the State was 12,533.

A large convention will be held at Springfield, Mo., on the 4th day of May in the interest of better roads in South and Southwest Missouri. At this meeting a bill will be formulated and prepared to be introduced into the next General Assembly on the subject.

State Senators Cochran, Shelton, Majors, O'Bannon, Newberry, Burks, Teasdale, Stone and Espenschied were born in Missouri; Senators Anderson, Sebree, Clay, Rouner, Bradley, Hines and McGinnis, Kentucky; Senators Peery, Stephens, Weeks, Colley and Stark, Virginia; Taggart, Dockery and Richardson, Ireland; McKillop, Canada; Piersol, Illinois; Sparks, North Carolina; Headlee, Tennessee; Ryors, Indiana; Carleton, New York; Pollard, Vermont; Hendrickson, Ohio; Miller, New Jersey, and Bush in Germany.

The State Bar Association has prepared a bill making the salary of the Circuit Judges $3,000 a year and reducing the circuit from thirty to twenty-two. The Legislature will not likely reduce the number of the circuits or make any change in the present system. This proposition has been before several Legislatures with this result.

At a meeting of the former students and graduates of the State University living in St. Joseph resolutions were adopted asking the Buchanan County Senator and the three Representatives to oppose the removal of the University from Columbia. The students of the county now attending the University held a meeting and passed a resolution requesting them to work and vote for its removal to some place better provided with railroad and mail facilities.

The late editor of the *Republican* of Unionville, Putnam County, is traveling over Southwest Missouri to and a location for a Republican newspaper. He has made the Green County Republicans an offer which, if accepted, may result in a Republican paper at Springfield. Republican papers no longer thrive in North Missouri.

The Farmers and Laborers' Union of Rock Hill, Audrian County have resolved that the Legislature was convened for the express purpose to have an appropriation made to rebuild the State University and instructed their representative in the Legislature to use all honorable means in his power to defeat the appropriation.

Judge J. M. Sandusky, Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, will be a candidate for Judge of the Kansas City Court of Appeals. Col. James W. Boyd of St. Joseph is a candidate, as is also Judge J. L. Smith, the present Judge, whose term expires.

The Republican press of the United States mention Matt G. Reynolds of St. Louis, Judge C. G. Burton of Nevada and William Warner of Kansas City as the candidates for Governor on the Republican ticket.

Joe B. Shelby, second son of Gen. Jo Shelby, is mentioned as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention. He is a business man of Bates County.

Col. A. W. Rogers, editor of the Warrensburg *Democrat*, will be a candidate for Judge of the Criminal Court of the Sixth District and Johnson County against John S. Ryland, the present Judge, who is a candidate for reelection.

In the recent election in Newton County for a member of the Legislature to fill a vacancy, Capt. J. T. Sanders, Democrat, was elected by a majority of 18 over the Republican and Union Labor candidate. Mr. Sanders is a mill man.

Crawford County has to pay 4 per cent premium on her warrants to raise money to support the insane of the county in the State Asylum. At the last election the county was carried by the Republicans.

The Pulaski *Cyclone* says there is no member of the Republican party more qualified for the governorship than Judge Charles G. Burton of Nevada.

The St. Joseph *Gazette* is out in an editorial favoring Col. Elijah Gates for Governor. It is not likely he will consent to run.

Maj. J. L. Rush, who died last week, at Marshfield, was one of the best known men and prominent politicians in Southwest Missouri. He and the Hon. R. W. Fyan came to Missouri from Bedford County, Pa., in 1857, and married sisters. He was nominated for the Senate in 1876 and for Congress in 1878, and in 1888 was a presidential elector.

Workingmen's Self-Culture Club.

The reading classes at the Free Reading Rooms, 1532 Franklin avenue, will meet as usual on Thursday night. Mr. W. L. Sheldon will give an illustrated lecture to the girls' club on "Ancient Greece." The usual public lecture will be given Friday evening; subject: "Pictures of London."

At the Free Reading Rooms, 2004½ South Broadway, the literary branches will meet as usual. The girls' club will be given, Friday evening, a literary and musical entertainment by Miss Ida Kohn and friends. The public lecture will be given Thursday evening by Mr. E. N. Plank, "Scenes in Florence" being the subject. The Le Claire branch will be given a lecture Tuesday evening on "George Stephenson" by Prof. C. M. Woodward.

The Stationary Engineers' branch meeting in the Odd Fellows' building will be given an illustrated lecture on "Astronomy" by Prof. H. S. Pritchett Wednesday evening.

NOBLE EXPLAINS.

Why St. Louis' Manufacturing Statistics Have Not Been Published.

THEY WILL BE READY FOR THE PRINTER IN A WEEK.

Full Text of the Letter Sent by the Furniture Board of Trade to Secretary Noble—The Reply Framed by Acting Secretary Childs—What Is Shown by the Statistics.

The discussion by the POST-DISPATCH on Friday of the very remarkable delay in the publication of the St. Louis manufacturing statistics was a leading topic in mercantile and manufacturing circles yesterday. As was shown in that article, even the distinguished resident at the White House was interesting himself in the matter, and the result was likely to be a thorough overhauling of the Census Superintendent and his methods.

As was also stated, the agitation started with a letter from the St. Louis Furniture Board of Trade, asking Secretary Noble why the statistics had not been published. This letter was prepared and forwarded in pursuance of a request from leading business men, and the furniture people were appealed to because they have an efficient organization, always in working order, and known to be always foremost in every public work. This letter has never been printed. It is as follows:

THE LETTER OF COMPLAINT.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22, 1892.

Hon. John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR—We believe that you, one of our fellow citizens, will fully appreciate the just and reasonable motives which prompt this communication, and that we are apt to represent the prevalent opinion when we state that the desire is general for the immediate publication of the report of the manufacturing industry of our city for the year 1890, eleventh census, and which seems to us to be strangely, if not unduly delayed or detained. That we believe there is ample ground for this opinion, we will endeavor to show:

First. We considerably quote from your recent annual official report, dated Nov. 1, 1891: on page 81 we find that "with the exception of eight or ten special agents gathering fragments of information as to manufactures, the field work is completed." And, on page 86, that, "ample provision has been made by Congress for the Census Office in all the divisions until 1892." Again, "that the Superintendent of Census states, that the present appropriations are sufficient to keep the work of all divisions moving as rapidly as anticipated in the forecast of the work." Thus it appears that there was no lack of money for payment of clerks and printing. That being the fact, why has the report not been published? It is unreasonable to suppose that there remains any necessity for the correction of mistakes and making amendments of schedules, as more than nine months have passed since the late Mr. Bain reported to the Bureau of Manufactures that his work was done. That was about April 1, 1891.

Secondly. We mention the fact of copy of a communication received in July last by Chief Special Agent George Bain, dated June 30, 1891, addressed by the Superintendent of Census to the Secretary of the Interior, in which he stated that "he would publish his report on the manufacturing industry of the city of St. Louis within ninety days from that date." That subsequent to the date of that letter, the Superintendent of Census sent special agents to this city with instructions to make thorough and final review of all said census. But that said report was not published as promised, is a public fact, and its non-publication is continued through several additional months to date, nor are we advised when it will be issued.

Thirdly. That those special agents, sent here in August and September for the express purpose, first, of a final review of the electrical census, and again to make a last review of all the work of the late Mr. Bain, stated publicly, on leaving Washington, that they had "fully completed their work of final review, and that now the bureau in charge of manufactures would be enabled to print and publish its report without any further delay."

In conclusion, we just make mention of the visit of Mr. Robert P. Porter, Superintendent of Census, to this city, and the address he delivered before the Commercial Club, Nov. 21, last, on the subject of the census of manufactures of St. Louis. Mr. Porter gave an entertaining address, went slightly into details of the gross figures, and left the inevitable conclusion that the finished work was ready to be and would be published in extenso within a few days thereafter. That address was listened to by very few of our citizens most interested in the invaluable subject discussed, while the newspaper details were satisfactory only in a very little degree, and the fact of non publication stands practically still just where it did before the coming of Mr. Porter. Our people are not likely to cavil at Mr. Porter's work of the census of manufactures, and will take it as he makes it, but, they want it in detail and entirely without further delay.

There is one other thing in the sketch presented by Mr Porter, when here, that we request be explained, namely: Mr. George Bain stated, ninety days before his decease, in October last, that he had forwarded to the bureau in all 7,614 different schedules of an equal number of establishments, and Special Agent Snyder stated before leaving the city to return to Washington, that he had taken nearly 300 schedules, which had been overlooked by Special Agent Bain, and thus increasing the number of establishments to about 8,000, or 2,500 more than Mr. Porter gave.

But the conclusion is inevitable, that as the census of manufactures of St. Louis was first taken and completed, it should be the first published, and that, if withheld by the bureau awaiting the finishing of any other census of manufactures, it does our city the rankest injustice, since our manufacturers were generally most prompt in scheduling.

While for ourselves we disclaim any sentiment of fault finding in making this appeal to you, we do claim for our people no small measure of patience. The census of the manufacturing industry of this city was primarily ordered done within sixty days from September, 1890, while full fifteen months of suspense and waiting have followed since the beginning of the work.

Be pleased to favor us with an early answer from amid your voluminous official engagements, and we request that your reply be mailed to the care of H. S. Tuttle, manager, St. Louis Furniture Board of Trade. We are, dear sir, very truly and respectfully, your friends and fellow citizens.

ST. LOUIS FURNITURE BOARD OF TRADE.
R. E. LASHER, President.
Scarritt Furniture Co., Geo. T. Parker, Treasurer.
J. H. Conrades Chair & Parlor Furniture Co., J. H. Conrades, President.
Wolf & Kraemer Furniture Co., G. W. Wolf, President.
J. Kennard Sons Carpet Co., per N. G. Edwards.
Smith & Davis Manufacturing Co., H. N. Davis, Secretary.
R. E. Lasher & Co.
Campbell Manufacturing Co., W. C. Campbell, President.
Reardon Glue Co.
Aude Furniture Co., D. Aude, President.

Yesterday Mr. George S. Parker, Secretary of the Furniture Board of Trade, received the following from Secretary Noble:

SECRETARY NOBLE'S REPLY.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1892.

Mr. R. E. Lasher, President St. Louis Furniture Board of Trade, St. Louis, Mo.:

SIR—Referring to your communication of Jan. 22, 1892, inquiring why the census report on the manufacturing industries of the city of St. Louis has not been published, I herewith inclose a copy of a letter from the Acting Superintendent of Census of date of Feb. 2, 1892, giving the present status of the work in the Division of Manufacturers of that bureau. Very respectfully, JOHN W. NOBLE, Secretary.

The report of Acting Superintendent Childs is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CENSUS OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt by your reference of a communication dated Jan. 22, 1892, signed by R. E. Lasher, President of the St. Louis Furniture Board of Trade and several members of said board, calling attention to the delay in publishing statistics relating to the manufacturers of the City of St. Louis and making complaint in regard thereto, and I beg leave to submit, in accordance with your instructions, the following report:

During the month of May, 1891, the Superintendent of Census, in view of the depleted condition of the appropriation, determined to practically suspend further work in the division of manufactures until an additional appropriation should be made for census purposes.

In conformity with these views, on June 12, 1891, 116 out of 170 clerks employed in the division of manufactures were discharged or transferred to other branches of the census work, and on June 30, 1891, all unfinished field work was ordered to be discontinued. Other reductions followed until the remaining clerical force of the division was barely sufficient to carry on its current work and take care of the immense quantity of its records.

When this suspension occurred the work of preliminary examinations of returns was in full progress, this work being found necessary in order to ascertain whether or not any important establishments or productive industry had been omitted in the original canvass. The suspension referred to operated against any rapid progress in this work, which was not completed for St. Louis until September following. The result of this preliminary examination indicated that returns had not been received from a large number of important establishments in St. Louis, and on Sept. 26, 1891, a special agent was sent from this office for the purpose of securing returns from such delinquent establishments, and completing imperfect reports from other establishments. The additional field work was finished Nov. 30, 1891, since which date the limited clerical force in the division of manufacturers has been divided in the work of tabulating data for St. Louis, the District of Columbia, and statistics of wool manufactures in the United States, together with the current work of the division.

The tabulations for the city of St. Louis are practically completed and will be forwarded to the printer during the present week, with a view to their publication in bulletin form.

The unofficial statistics presented in the address of Hon. Robert P. Porter before the Commercial Club in St. Louis were preliminary results of the first tabulation and they were so qualified by him.

Referring to the number of returns claimed to have been forwarded by Chief Special Agent Bain to this office, I beg to say that this statement is erroneous, due presumably to the fact that it included a large number of schedules which had been returned to him for correction during the progress of the field work of his subordinate special agents. When these schedules were retransmitted to this office they appear to have been again counted as original returns, thus duplicating the number of original returns forwarded to the extent of the number of such corrected returns. The total number of original returns received by this office from Chief Special Agent Bain and all other sources is 7,637. Of this number 1,489 have been omitted, as per inclosed list, because they do not come within the scope of census inquiry relating to manufactures. The forthcoming bulletin will show an increase in the preliminary figures stated in Mr. Porter's address of 746 establishments.

This increase is accounted for by the inclusion in the forthcoming bulletin, of returns which were excluded from the preliminary tabulation, and by some 350 additional returns secured by the re-canvass above referred to.

In conclusion I beg to state that just prior to Mr. Porter's departure for Nassau, he decided to increase the clerical force of the division of manufacturers to one hundred clerks by transfer from other divisions, and by cancelling furloughs, and the re-instatement of clerks heretofore discharged. I have been endeavoring to carry out his instructions in this particular, and the force of the divison at the present time numbers ninety-two clerks. If on his return he shall deem proper to further increase the clerical force of the division to meet the estimate made by the special agent in charge of statistics of manufactures to the maximum of 300 clerks, as has been requested by him, I believe the statistics relating to manufacturers can be completed and the results made public during the current year.

The communication from the Furniture Board of Trade of St. Louis is herewith returned. Very respectfully,

A. F. CHILDS,
Acting Superintendent of Census.

The Hon. John W. Noble, the Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

TO BEAUTIFY ST. LOUIS.

An Auxiliary Organization Proposed to the Autumnal Festivities Association.

At a meeting of the Autumnal Festivities Association, held at the Exposition building last Thursday night, Mr. M. A. King of this city submitted to the association a plan for the formation of an auxiliary association intended to do practical work in the development and beautifying of St. Louis as a city. The details of the plan are decidedly interesting, the report in full reading as follows:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 9, 1892.

To the Autumnal Festivities Association:

GENTLEMEN—Pursuant to the request of your committee for more complete details of the project I brought before them on Thursday, the 4th inst., I give this explanation:

The Autumnal Festivities Association was formed by the business men of St. Louis for the purpose of expending a fund subscribed by its members in making St. Louis attractive to strangers and advertising St. Louis abroad in any and every way that will be a benefit to its merchants and citizens.

This fund was accumulated by popular subscription and was not confined to any arbitrary amount from each subscriber, but depended on the extent of indirect benefit that each business man felt he could anticipate.

The benefits to be derived from the careful and wise outlaw of this large sum of money are entirely indirect and are limited, since the purpose to which any portion may be applied is limited. If it were possible to enlarge its powers, the limited feature might be eradicated but as the money was given for a specified purpose, to accomplish any other purposes another fund must be obtained.

ORGANIZATION.

I propose that another organization similar to the Autumnal Festivities Association in the character and number of its members, in the method pursued to raise subscription and in amount of capital, but differing from it in its benefits to its members and to the city of St. Louis, be formed.

CAPITAL STOCK.

The capital stock to be say $500,000, all paid up, shares of value of $25, $100, or $500 each, and every subscriber or shareholder to be limited to a certain number of shares.

PURPOSES.

Its purposes to be that of carrying to a successful termination all projects for immediate benefit to St. Louis that have been unearthed or originated by the Autumnal Festivities Association itself or others.

To promote the establishment of any and all manufactures that will in themselves be a financial success and a decided advantage to St. Louis.

To originate and assist in every way, every improvement that will make this city attractive to outsiders as well as its citizens, and will secure to St. Louis what her position demands, the lead of all the cities on the continent. Besides these indirect benefits to its subscribers, the ability of a company organized in this way to earn a direct profit on the money invested should not be lost sight of and would make the securing of subscriptions, from this feature alone, easier than fell to the lot of canvassers for the Autumnal Festivities Association.

I will specify a few instances where such profits arise, and for every one that occurs to me now, there will be ten occur to you gentlemen when you discuss this paper.

HOTELS.

The Autumnal Festivities Association could, and has, I believe, by placing the necessities and requirements of St. Louis as to more hotel accommodation, before hotel men throughout the country, secure a lessee able and willing to give a guarantee to lease a magnificent hotel structure, if erected for him in this city—as was done for Kinsley of Chicago, by the erection of the Holland House in New York. This company could then build such an edifice, taking into consideration the lessee's ideas, at a cost that would make the return profitable and, therefore, the stock or bonds of such a building easily salable—possibly, as has happened lately in the erection of office buildings here, at a premium. The company could then absorb the $100,000 bonus offered by your association as their profit.

SUBWAYS.

The city of St. Louis is made unattractive as well as dangerous to life and property by reason of its multiplicity of overhead wires and unsightly poles. Being foremost of all American cities and therefore of all the world in its electric development this is a natural consequence, and one of the causes of its present extraordinary high insurance rates.

We all recognize the importance to the city of having its wires underground and in all other cities that realize and act on this fact, the indirect benefit is easily appreciable, while the subway companies themselves earn handsome dividends on their investment.

St. Louis has no subways on account of such franchise being solicited by certain cliques and opposed by others desiring to gain a monopoly of such service. This company backed by the citizens of St. Louis who are the company, could obtain readily this valuable franchise and could build such works and dispose of same afterwards at an easily perceived profit.

DEPOTS.

St. Louis loses what Chicago gains, estimated at $100,000 a day, by reason of her having a Union Depot and therefore permitting thousands daily to pass through without spending any money or time with us.

Noon and midnight express trains service leaving and arriving, will to a limited extent take the place of numerous and individual depots, but even with that accomplished, any proposition for other depot terminus should be encouraged.

ELECTRIC UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

The immense growth of the city west of Grand avenue and north of Forest Park brings before us the imperative necessity of rapid transit between North St. Louis and South St. Louis, across or under the only avenue we have leading directly from these points through what is now the heart of our city—Grand avenue.

Since Grand avenue is our only artery it would with its present width, be inadvisable to obstruct the transit of traffic by a surface road. Taking London, which we most resemble in territory, and will rival in population some day, we can profit by her experience in underground railways and build one under Grand avenue from river to river, that will be of incalculable benefit to St. Louis, and altogether practicable and feasible as a financial undertaking. The franchise, the most valuable one in the city could be readily obtained. The profits directly and indirectly would be further enlarged by letting terminal facilities to all the Eastern railroads entering St Louis over the Merchants' Bridge at the foot of Grand avenue, and building a depot at the intersection of Grand avenue and the present Mill Creek Valley tracks. The Iron Mountain & Southern roads would also have access to this depot from the south, all Western roads necessarily by their present tracks. Such terminal facilities would be in demand as the saving of one-half the time and distance now necessary to get into the new Union Depot.

This new depot would be in the heart of our West End. New York has spent large sums of money in thorough investigation of the best means of rapid transit, and has decided finally on electric underground roads.

LUCAS SHIP.

There is another institution that is original with St. Louis, which, from the limited knowledge of the general public, is not appreciated, nor has it commanded the attention or investigation necessary to determine its worth. I refer to the Lucas Ship enterprise. If found, after analyzing it thoroughly, that it will actually do for St. Louis what its promoters claim, then how easy would it be for this company to launch it and develop for St. Louis an industry surpassing what Dubuque, above us, now possesses, in turning out all classes of sea-going iron and steel steamers.

MODERN BUILDINGS.

Boston is just now deriving a great deal of attention and prominence and benefit at home through the success of the projectors of the Beaconsfield terraces. Residences built on the semi-co-operative plan, possessing all the features of handsome private detached mansions, in such places as Vandeventer place and besides being economical in cost, elegant in appearance and hygienic.

Liverpool, Manchester and other large English cities a few years ago by the aggregation of capital carried through a similar successful venture for the working classes. Even Montevideo, in Uruguay, in building 2,500 model cottages for the middle classes, achieved a success financially, as well as from a health standpoint that we could emulate. This company could improve certain quarters of the city in a way that would call attention to us abroad and benefit us immeasurably at home, and at the same time be a most profitable undertaking.

MERCHANTS' BRIDGE.

Such individual efforts for the advancement of St. Louis as the Merchants' Bridge are a strong argument in favor of a company organized by its citizens for constant and repeated efforts and similar successes. If this company had been in existence the question of assistance to the St. Louis & Chicago Electric Road might have come before it and been pushed, if thought beneficial to this city.

Very respectfully yours,
M. ADAM KING.

The report was referred to the General Committee of the Autumnal Festivities Association for its consideration. Its reading was listened to with much interest.

NEWS FROM THE MINES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM THE GREAT CARBONATE CAMP.

An Important Strike Made in the Hope Claim—Output of the Morning and Evening Star—The Crown Point Lease—The Iron Mine—Local Notes.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Feb. 13.—The best strike of the new year is that of the Hope claim, located between East Sixth and Seventh streets, where a shaft was sunk to a depth of 250 feet, from which point drifting ensued to the westward. Some 200 feet from the shaft, in that direction, an ore body was met with dipping to the east, so these folk went back in the drift out toward the shaft and ran a drift out to the north. In the drift there is now disclosed about five feet of very high grade lead carbonate ore, the assays from which give 60 per cent of lead to the ton. This is important as adding to the evidence that Leadville is entirely underlaid with ore, and will stimulate further prospecting under the city.

The Morning and Evening Star mines are now putting out larger amounts of lead carbonate than has hitherto been the case, though about 100 tons a day of argentiferous iron ore is also shipped. Quite a number of good strikes have occurred in the different workings of these properties, and everything looks encouraging for a good season.

THE CROWN POINT LEASE.

On the Crown Point a lease has been taken by Manager Blow of the Silver Cord Mining Co. and a great deal of work is projected and is now being carried forward. On the Silver Cord tunnel the quartzite has been cut through and between that stratum and the overlying limestone a contact mass possessing some silver value has been struck. No attempt will be made, however, to prospect this contact, as the management devotes its energies entirely to the completion of the tunnel, the outer heading of which has now advanced some 1,300 feet. This with the inner heading of 1,250 feet gives about 250 feet to run to make connection.

A strike has just been made in the Arty, which is the northern extension of the Griffin vein, which from the hard rock gave a return of 900 ounces of silver to the ton, while the fine stuff ran 127 ounces of silver and a trace of gold. This is a true fissure in the granite and is likely to prove valuable.

The iron mine is now working under lease, the McKuen incline shaft being used for that purpose, and some fine sulphide ore is being turned from the eleventh levels. The Mayer of the same company is putting out about 1,800 tons a month of good iron sulphide in addition to about 100 tons a day of low grade stuff, which is concentrated on the property. The mill now runs full time and doing good work. A tailings elevator has just been placed in position at the mill.

On the crest of Carbonate Hill the Modoc mine has been leased and two sheets of intrusive gray porphyry are near the bottom of the 600-foot shaft, and the other higher up, are being prospected with a view of catching the Little Nell ore body, which was originally found from the Carbonate incline eleventh level.

An immense amount of work is going on continually in the Maid of Erin mines, including the ground leased from the Adams company and the connection between the 700-foot level of the Maid shaft, and the main shaft on the Wolftone having been completed, the Wolftone shaft is now being sunk. It is to go down about 100 feet further, when drifting for the East will ensue to catch the second contact on its dip. Adams discovery shaft has a drift running out in the same direction that has passed the Standard shaft of the Wolftone about 120 feet. This will be continued through a sheet of gray porphyry until the so-called Mahala ore body is encountered. As the lower grades of sulphide from the Maid of Erin and Adams will probably be treated by the new Austin process, the furnace for which is now located in the old La Plata Smelting Co.'s ground, no attempt to run the mill for concentration will be made. In this connection it may be said that the smelters of this district did exceedingly well during the month of January, the figures having just been gotten up.

SMELTER OUTPUT.

The St. Louis Smelting & Refining Co. put through 4,800 tons of ore, making a bullion product of 550 tons, while the Arkansas Valley treated 8,100 tons of ore from which 900 tons of bullion were produced. The American Smelter treated 6,800 tons of ore with a bullion result of 920 tons, while the Elgin company, with only one stack in blast, put through 1,150 tons of ore and produced 110 tons of bullion. The total number of stacks in blast during the month were sixteen; amount of ore treated, 20,850 tons, and product of bullion, 2,480 tons.

Among the best looking ore chutes in the State may be mentioned the two new lead carbonate ore bodies disclosed in the workings of the A. Y. and Minnie mines. The first one has encountered about 180 feet north of, and parallel to the famous No. 3 chute that has been followed from the Col. Sellers line to that of the A. Y., and the second about 200 feet still further to the north. A dyke of porphyry intervenes between the two last named, which has had the effect of preventing oxidation, and No. 5 chute is exclusively sulphide in its character. Caves are being found in the limestone here that are filled with rare specimens of the different products of the decomposition of the sulphide ores, and some fine and rare fossils are also met with. There are thousands of tons of ore now blocked out in this mine, the shipments from which only amount to about twelve hundred tons a month, all of which is lead carbonate, no attempt being made to mine the sulphide. A strike of importance has been made on the main incline of the Crescent, where the resumption only took place about thirty days ago. It is on or about the fifth level, and there are now four feet of very fine lead carbonates disclosed in the face of the drift.

The Local Market.

There was little trading on the Mining Exchange, but prices were firm.

The most active stock was Little Albert. The market opened at 6½ bid and soon rose to 7. At that figure 400 shares were sold and the market receded to 6½, which was bid at the close.

Granite Mountain was inactive but firm. At the opening bids of $18 were made, with the lowest offers at $19. Subsequently the stock was offered at $18.75, but none was sold.

Silver Belle was strong, but there were no sales made. Bidding advanced from 26¼ to 30, but holders demanded 35.

Bi-metallic was strong, advancing to $19 bid, with no offers.

There was no change in Mickey Breen. A sale of 200 shares was made at 1½, and this figure was bid at the close, with offers at 2.

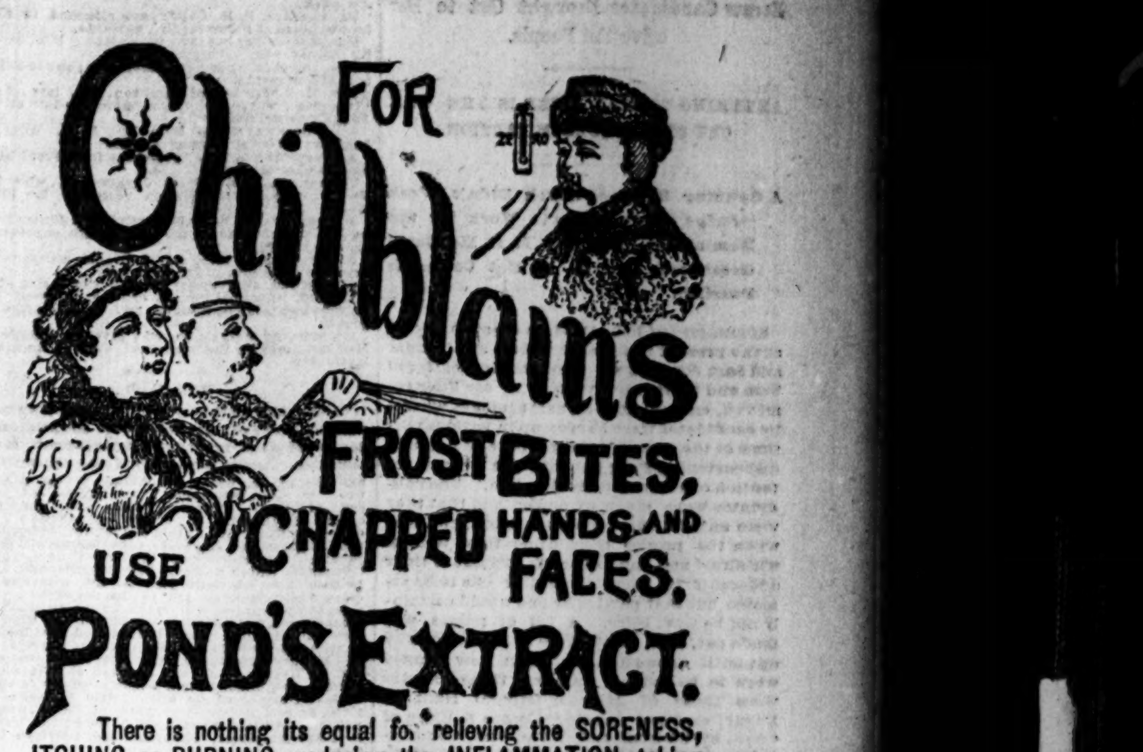
Elizabeth was somewhat weaker than at the close of Friday's trading, the best bid being at 40, but there were no offers below 46¼, and no sales.

The following quotations were made on the Mining Exchange:

	BID.	ASK.		BID.	ASK.
Adams	1 00	1 05	R. Hill	......	1 00
Arrow	97½	......	Little Al.	6	7½
Bi-Met	19 00	......	M. Breen.	1½	2
C. S.	......	16¼	P. Murphy	3	12
Elizabeth	40	46¼	Yuma	5	....

The market was active and few sales were made.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."
BEECHAM'S PILLS
PAINLESS----EFFECTUAL.
FOR A
DISORDERED LIVER
Taken as directed these famous Pills will prove marvellous restoratives to all enfeebled by the above or kindred diseases.
25 Cents a Box,
but generally recognized in England and, in fact throughout the world to be "worth a guinea a box," for the reason that they WILL CURE a wide range of complaints, and that they have saved to many sufferers not merely one but many guineas, in doctors' bills.
Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box.
New York Depot, 365 Canal St. 29



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CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH, RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND
PENNYROYAL PILLS
THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Sure, and reliable Pill for sale. Ladies, ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other kind. Refuse Substitutions and Imitations. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. At Druggists, or send us 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Sold by all Local Druggists. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Madison Square, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANHOOD RESTORED! "Nerve Seeds," the wonderful remedy is sold with a written guarantee to cure all nervous diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Manhood, Nightly Emissions, Nervousness, Lassitude, all drains and loss of power of the Generative Organs in either sex caused by over exertion, youthful errors, or excessive use of tobacco, opium or stimulants which soon lead to Infirmity, Consumption and Insanity. Put up convenient to carry in vest pocket. $1 per package by mail; 6 for $5. With every $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circular free. Address Nerve Seed Co., Chicago, Ill.
BEFORE AND AFTER USING.
For sale in St. Louis by Wolff-Wilson Drug Co., 6th and Washington av. and 12th and Olive.

We think we value health; but are all the time making sacrifices, not for it, but of it. We do to-day what we must or like; we do what is good for us—when we have to.

We could live in full health, do more work, have more pleasure, amount to more, by being a little careful.

CAREFUL LIVING is the thing to put first; let us send you a book on it; free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.
Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. $1.
43

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H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

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PLASTER
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A new and Complete Treatment, consisting of Suppositories, Ointment in Capsules, also in box and pills; a Positive Cure for External, Internal, Blind or Bleeding Itching, Chronic, Recent or Hereditary Piles. This remedy has never been known to fail. $1 per box, 6 for $5; sent by mail. Why suffer from this terrible disease when a written guarantee is positively given with 6 boxes to refund the money if not cured. Send stamp for free sample. Guarantee issued by ANTI-MONOPOLY DRUG STORE, Sole Agents, 6th and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo.

TO WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

PILES Remedy Free. INSTANT RELIEF. Final cure in 10 days. Never returns; no purge; no salve; no suppository. A victim tried in vain every remedy has discovered a simple cure, which he will mail free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, Box 3290, New York City, N. Y.

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Headache
Powders
Will
Cure all kinds
of
Headache
In 10 minutes.
Price, 10 Cents.

FOR MEN ONLY!
VIGOR AND STRENGTH
For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD, General and NERVOUS DEBILITY, Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS of BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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SAFE, CERTAIN & EFFECTUAL.
Used monthly by 10,000 American women who find them indispensable. Druggists, or by mail. Send 4c. (stamps) for "Woman's Safe-Guard."
"GOFF'S GIANT GLOBULES"
Strongest Invigorant known. Restore Lost Vigor in 5 days. Druggists, or by mail. Particulars (sealed) 10c.
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TRADE MARK
BIG G
CURE YOURSELF!
Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only non-poisonous remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor.
The Universal American Cure.
Manufactured by
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DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Fits, Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by alcohol, tobacco, Mental Depression, Softening of Brain, causing insanity, misery, decay, death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Impotency, and all Female Weakness, Involuntary Losses caused by over-exertion of brain, self-abuse, over-indulgence. A month's treatment, $1, 6 for $5, by mail. We guarantee 6 boxes to cure. Each order for 6 boxes, with $5 will send written guarantee to refund if not cured. Guarantees issued only by ANTI-MONOPOLY DRUG STORE, Sole Agents, 6th and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo.

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DOCUTA SANDALWOOD CAPSULES are the best and only capsules prescribed by regular physicians for a safe and sure cure in seven days, whether inherited or acquired. $1.50 per box. All druggists.

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MANHOOD RESTORED. REMEDY FREE. A victim of youthful imprudence, causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send (sealed) FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Ad. J. C. MASON, Box 3179, New York City.

TO BEAT FIFER.

Straw Candidates Brought Out to Deceive the People.

ANYTHING TO BEAT FIFER IS THE WAR CRY OF THE CULLOM FACTION.

A Cunning Scheme Which Didn't Work—Judge Clark Means to Work for the Nomination, and Get It if He Can—Gresham Is Not In It, But Collins Is Possible.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 13.—It is an open secret at the present time that Cullom and Tanner and Sam Jones, with some others scattered here and there who wished to see Fifer removed, entered into an arrangement whereby candidates were to crop up in various portions of the State for the purpose of not only disheartening Fifer but with the avowed intention of actually defeating him. The candidates were given to understand that they were only in the race as a blind, and that when the proper hour came they were to withdraw and hand over the support of their adherents to some particular one to be selected, but that particular one would certainly not be Gov. Fifer. A list of names was made out, and these were to be used one by one until exhausted, and then new names were to be added. Among these names were those of Attorney-General Hunt of Edgar, ex-State Senator Horace S. Clark of Coles, ex-Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner B. F. Marsh of McDonough, ex-Penitentiary Commissioner James S. Martin of Marion, Chairman State Central Committee A. M. Jones of Jo Daviess, and State's Attorney Joel M. Longenecker of Chicago, Cook County.

"Put up more candidates," was the cry, and agents and emissaries were sent hither and thither coaching new men in the all-important duties they had to perform, that of allowing their names to come before the people for the purpose of misleading them. But to the successful carrying out of this scheme there was an obstacle. It was readily conceded that Hunt and Jones were ready to withdraw at any time, but that the others were liable to stick and take their chances.

CLARK WAS IN EARNEST.

Judge Clark gave it out cold that he was in the race to stay and that he did not lend the use of his name for any kind of monkey business, but that he and his supporters would go before the convention and work like beavers for his nomination, and once the nomination was secured that such was equal to an election. He would listen to no plan. As to withdrawing for the purpose of letting some one else in it was simply absurd, and the proposition was an insult to his manhood and intelligence. When this determination reached the ears of the managers they swore some pretty new coined oaths and said they might have known better than to approach such a fool as he was with such an idea. There was no coaxing that would lead him off the track. They told him how it was only done for a purpose, but he informed them that he had a purpose of his own and that he was going to adhere to it. So there he sticks and is liable to stick, much to the annoyance of those who are pulling the wires. Marsh and Longenecker might be led away so as not to give any trouble as they were not looked upon as particularly strong anyway, but there stood Horace Clark as immovable as Gibraltar.

CALLING FOR GRESHAM.

The man that was thought to be able to combine all the elements opposed to Fifer was Judge Collins of Chicago. Of late years the Judge by virtue of his position on the bench has left politics alone, except in a quiet, unobtrusive way, and when he was approached to lead the anti-Fifer hosts to victory he said he would think about it. He was not dissatisfied with the position of Judge and thought it quite as honorable as to be Governor, but still if the nomination came to him in an earnest supplicating way he did not know but that he would accept. But hustle, he would not. That was beneath him, and that was his ultimatum. Collins is not a novice in politics by any means. He has served the State in the Legislature and was Speaker of the House just before he was elected to the bench. He would not be reckoned with those who were supposed to withdraw at the tap of the bell.

Judge Gresham of Chicago has also been spoken of, but it is not thought that he favorably considers it himself. Ex-Gov. Oglesby has also been mentioned, but "Uncle Dick" could not be induced to enter the race. The *News* of this city came out the other day strongly advocating Oglesby as the presidential candidate from this State instead of Senator Cullom, and the idea has been received with much favor. Oglesby said the other day that he could not be induced to think of the governorship, but as to the presidency—why lightning is apt to strike almost anywhere, and he thinks it might hit a less shining mark than himself.

For Lieutenant-Governor the candidates are Lyman B. Ray of Grundy, the present incumbent; ex-Representative Joseph N. Carter of Adams and ex-State Senator William F. L. Hadley of Madison.

For Auditor there are Charles W. Pavey of Jefferson, the present incumbent; Coroner H. L. Hertz of Cook and Representative Charles A. Allen of Vermilion. Pavey, while presenting a bold front, is shaking in his shoes, and, although he has made an excellent officer, Hertz is after him.

For Treasurer there are ex-State Treasurer John R. Tanner of Clay, State Senator M. M. Bassett of Peoria and ex-Auditor Charles P. Swigert of Cook. In this race Tanner is so far in the lead that the others would seem to have a very slender chance.

For Attorney-General, Representative Geo. W. Prince of Knox and ex-Representative J. M. Truitt of Montgomery.

For Secretary of State, Isaac N. Pearson of McDonough, the present incumbent, and Maj. H. C. Pugh of Marshall.

For Congressman at Large, State Senator Charles E. Fuller of Boone, Orville F. Berry of Hancock and Milton W. Mathews of Champaign, ex-State Senators John McNulta of McLean and Theodore S. Chapman of Jersey.

For Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, John I. Rinaker of Macoupin, George E. Willett of Cook and Richard Yates of Morgan. Yates is the son of Dick Yates, the "war Governor."

EAST ST. LOUIS.

A Locomotive Struck Him—A Boy Run Over—Other Items.

John Horan, a carpenter employed at the Madison Car-works, was dangerously injured on the Merchants' Bridge approach yesterday afternoon. He was knocked down by a locomotive and sustained injuries sufficient to cause the death of most any person, but still the physicians attending him say he will recover. His left arm was amputated, his left hip dislocated, his right leg broken and his head gashed. He was brought to East St. Louis and placed in St. Mary's Hospital.

John Cawley, a 5-year-old boy, was run over on St. Clair avenue by an electric car yesterday. His left leg was broken, and so badly mangled that amputation was necessary. The boy was a son of Patrick Cawley, residing on St. Clair avenue near Third street. The accident occurred at 4:30 p. m.

J. P. Slade, P. F. Parry and Albert Keechler have been appointed a special committee of the Library Board to receive propositions for quarters for the public library. Other committees are: Ways and Means, J. P. Slade, M. B. Sheriden, H. F. Parry; Books and Donations, O. C. Bates, John Benner, A. Z. Keechler; Reading Room, George Westenholm, A. Z. Keechler, Samuel Buchanan.

Local Lodge, No. 1, Knights of the Willow, installed the following officers last night: W. I. Espy, President; Herman Nahr, First Vice-President; Harry Davis, Second Vice-President; M. J. Murphy, Recording Secretary; W. A. Dill, Financial Secretary; C. Bevelat, Treasurer; John Bergman, Guide; Thomas McDermott, Guardian; G. L. Harris, Sentinel; C. W. McCullough, Chaplain.

Rev. Dr. Brookes of St. Louis will lecture at the R. R. Y. M. C. A. rooms this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Hewill talk of "The Greatest Sin in the World."

The Young Ladies' Sword Drill Corps has elected Miss Edith Haines, President; Miss Etta Lain, Vice-President, Miss Josie Van Zandt, Secretary; Miss Josie Gansert, Treasurer.

The quarterly meeting of the Free Methodist Church will be held at St. John's Hall, commencing the 26th inst. and continuing to the 28th. C. A. Fleming of Litchfield, will conduct the sessions.

Thomas Fekete, Locke Tarlton, James Griffin, Arthur Grupe, Harold Griffin and Misses Ophelia Fekete, Adele Bowman, Blanche Merritt, Lillie Hauss, Clara Meints, attended a reception given yesterday afternoon by Miss Cousins of St. Louis.

Nat Carton, formerly superintendent of the Grant farm, is now in the secretary's office at the new race course.

Mrs Benjamin Leigh and children, who have been visiting Mrs. Mitter, have returned home to Brighton, Ill.

Mrs. G. L. Westenholm entertained her sister, Miss Clara Bruno and Miss Mollie Walsh of St. Louis, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Childs have returned to their former home at Palmyra, Ill., to reside.

Daniel Sprecher has gone to Sedalia, Mo., to see his mother, who is dangerously sick.

Mrs. McSchaning and daughter have gone to Brighton, Ill., to reside.

Rev. H. R. Trickett of Hamilton, Ill., late of La Plata, Mo., will preach two sermons to-day at the First Christian Church.

A lap robe was stolen from Dr. J. L. Wiggins' buggy at the Relay Depotyesterday.

An overcoat was stolen yesterday from Frank Bliss, employed at the Relay Depot.

The remains of Miss Mary Janauschek, who died Friday, were sent to O'Fallon yesterday for interment.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Mattox will give a dinner party to-day in celebration of the seventeenth anniversary of their marriage.

A case of scarlet fever at 307 Brooklyn avenue was reported yesterday by Dr. Gundlach.

The second anniversary of the dedication of the German Evangelical Church will be observed with appropriate services to-day. Rev. L. Haberlee will preach.

A gymnastic exhibition was given at Flannigen's Hall last night for the benefit of Prof. Cathcart, an instructor.

Belleville.

The Republican County Central Committee held a meeting here yesterday to talk over the political situation and make preliminary arrangements for the campaign. Among those present was Richard Yates of Jacksonville, who is a candidate for the nomination for Representative at large. He is a son of Hon. "Dick" Yates, the war Governor of Illinois. A county convention was called for March 5. At this convention delegates to the Congressional and State conventions will be appointed, and members of the new County Central Committee will be named. Precinct primaries are to be held on or before the 4th. At the primaries precinct committeemen are to be appointed. The County Convention will make no nominations for local offices, but another convention for that purpose will be called later. It is stated that the convention was called early to please the farmers, who will be busy with their harvest later in the season.

E. K. Leavitt, who was arrested at Girard, Ill., Friday, by Deputy Sheriff Langley on the charge of betrayal, preferred by Miss Hattie Church of Marissa, gained his liberty by marrying the prosecuting witness. Justice Medart, who issued the warrant for Leavitt's arrest, performed the marriage ceremony.

Hon. James R. Miller, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, has returned from Galesburg, where he attended an institute meeting of farmers held under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture. He delivered an address at Thursday's session.

The Kronthal Liedertafel Society gave a successful masquerade last night at the Park Hall. The attendance was large and the costumes elegant. A feature was the beautifully costumed groups outfitted at the expense of the society.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Charles A. Schildroth, Jr., and Geraldine Degrey of Belleville, Elias K. Leavitt of East St. Louis and Hattie Mary Church of Marissa.

Judge A. S. Wilderman will preside in the Circuit Court this week. Thirty-eight civil cases are set for trial.

George Gleason, a hackman, was thrown from his vehicle yesterday and had his left arm broken below the elbow.

The Teachers' Association held a meeting yesterday at the Central School Building.

A regular meeting of the City Council will be held to-morrow night.

Hillsboro—Probate Court Notes.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Feb. 13.—Edward P. Moss is appointed by the Probate Court as guardian of the minor heirs of A. W. Bostic, deceased; bond, $1,000. The will of Laura Southworth is probated and letters testamentary issued to Elizur Southworth. Inventory and appraisement bills are presented and approved in estates of John Graden, E. M. Gilmore, Mary A. Henderson and Wm. Grantham. John T. Maddux files a $500 bond with Wm. Abbot as surety and is appointed administrator of the estate of C. V. Seymour. Wm. S. Case is ordered to make final settlement of estate of Merrell E. Mack. Elizur Southworth is appointed guardian of John Day, a minor, and gives bond in the sum of $1,200 with T. C. Kirkland and Eli Miller as sureties. Bond in the sum of $2,400 is given by James M. Burnt with J. H. Pitman and Henry C. Burnet as sureties, and he is appointed administrator of estate of Albert M. Burnet.

The M. E. Sunday-school at Pocahontas has selected F. Morse as superintendent for the ensuing year and he has appointed the teachers for the year as follows: Class 1, Rev. Farmer and J. McCutcheon; class 2, Mrs. Frank Mier; class 3, Miss Hattie Harlan; class 4, Miss Mabel Oliver; class 5, Mrs. S. H. Shafer; class 6, Miss Ethel Harlan; class 7, Mrs. B. Woosley; class 8, Miss Emma Stallard; class 9, Mrs. J. Dyer. The second quarterly meeting for Pocahontas circuit will be held to-morrow.

The Pana Fair Association held a meeting and fixed the dates for the holding of the exhibition of 1892 on Aug. 30 to Sept. 3, inclusive. Trotting and running races are the drawing cards.

The school teachers of Macoupin County will hold the winter Institute meeting at Carlinville, Feb. 25, 26 and 27.

The Ladies' Reading Circle will meet next Monday with Mrs. H. H. Keithley.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Harned of Pocahontas have celebrated their golden wedding anniversary.

"God's promise of forgiveness" is the theme for discussion at the meeting of the Presbyterian Christian Endeavor Society Sunday evening, with Ida Pierce as leader.

The citizens of Irving held a meeting and appointed a committee to look after ways and means to secure the putting down of a coal mine.

The season of year for changing farms and moving having arrived, from one to three public sales per day of personal property are held in various parts of the county. While there will be fewer people than usual move West, the changing from one farm to another will be greater than at this time of year for years past.

C. F. Edwards has been elected to fill a vacancy in the Board of Directors of the Coffeen Schools caused by the death of George Newsome.

Hubbard Post, No. 721, G. A. R., at Bunker Hill will hold a celebration on the evening of Washington's Birthday.

A $5,000 damage suit has been brought against the Big Four Railroad Co. by Mrs. Eliza Walker of Dorchester. The accident for which she now claims damages resulted in the death of her son, James C. Walker, last 4th of July, while he was returning to his home in Dorchester. The company, it is claimed, did not furnish sufficient cars on one of the evening trains to carry the people who desired to leave Litchfield upon it. As a result, the steps were crowded, and between Litchfield and Dorchester young Walker fell or was pushed under the cars, being run over and killed.

The Young Ladies' Society (missionary helpers) of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Irving has presented the congregation and pastor of the church with a silver communion service.

Sheriff Michel located Zach Varner, an old man wanted here on a charge of attempt to kill, at Bement, Ill., and going there captured his man and lodged him in jail here yesterday.

Yesterday a tramp printer drifted into the city with one eye almost gouged out and the other blackened and swollen almost shut, while his left arm hung useless at his side. He reported that two other tramps beat him up in trying to rob him of his overcoat while riding in a box car between Carlinville and Litchfield on the L., C. & M. R. R. After a square meal he left for Irving, where he proposed to work the remainder of the winter for his board if the foreman of the Times would give him a situation and the police would allow him to remain in the town long enough to make the agreement. He hailed from Little Rock, Ark.

Staunton—Local Notes.

STAUNTON, Ill., Feb. 13.—Miss Victoria I. Judd of Edwardsville has returned home after a visit of a fortnight to Staunton friends.

Misses Irene H. Williams and Maud H. Campbell of Bunker Hill are visiting Mrs. R. E. Dorsey in this city.

Mrs. Laura A. Spence and children of Bethalto, Ill., were visiting Mrs. Speme, mother of Mrs. M. Bayless, the past week.

Mrs. Helen Deusenburry of Monett, Mo., is visiting her friend, Miss Ella Hill in this city.

Miss Fannie Doyle, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. H. A. Fisher, has returned to her home in Taylorville.

Mrs. W. Bras, after a week's visit with her daughter, Mrs. P. H. Fisher, returned to her home in St. Louis.

Miss Lizzie Igelhof of Mt. Olive is visiting Miss Lena Gauer.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles McKinney of Irving, have for several days been guests of the latter's sister, Mrs. Charles Kight.

Mrs. Susan A. Piper of Worden paid Staunton a business visit, this week.

Messrs. Geo. B. Ripley and Bert Ahrens attended a musical entertainment at Bunker Hill Friday night.

The Opportune Time

To visit HOT SPRINGS, Ark., "the Carlsbad of America." A SOLID train leaves St. Louis daily at 8:20 p. m., arriving at the Springs 12:50, noon, next day. IN ADDITION to the above a through Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car leaves St. Louis daily at 9:20 a. m. Equipment unsurpassed. Call on or address City Ticket Office, No. 102 North Fourth street, for descriptive and illustrated pamphlet FREE.

Not the K. and L. of H.

Some days ago the dispatches from Boston announced that some of the members of the Knights and Ladies of Honor would apply for a receiver on the ground that the charter had not been complied with and the "assessments for sick benefits" had been misappropriated. Mr. Thomas W. Seymour, Grand Secretary K. and L. of H., said to-day that the organization for which a receiver was to be asked was not the K. and L. of H., which is solvent, and further that the K. and L. of H. had no "assessment for sick benefits."

Portland, Oregon, Without Change,

Via Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific Railways, in Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars, leaving St. Louis 8:20 p. m. daily. Only $3.75 for double berth, St. Louis to Portland. City ticket offices No. 102 North Fourth street and Union Depot.

AT THE THEATERS.

A NOTABLE WEEK IN THE LOCAL AMUSEMENT SEASON.

Bernhardt in a Round of Her Strongest Roles—The Second Week of the Meininger Engagement—The Pauline Opera Co.—Coulisse Chat.

Local play-goers will again come under the spell of that bundle of caprices, nerves, abilities and fascinations, Sarah Bernhardt.

Not less enthralling than her art is the personality of this wonderful woman. Her nature is kaleidoscopic. She is full of surprises. She does and says things which would be fatal to other women and yet which seen in her are merely piquant and interesting. Her life is a romance which never loses its charm for the public. She is painter, sculptor, author and actor and shows remarkable talent in all of these capacities. It is on the stage, however, that her greatest triumphs have been won, and in her line of work she is without a peer. Art and magnetism combine to give her performance a charm which makes them full of enjoyment, even to those who cannot understand a word she says.

Her engagement preceding this was a brilliant success, and the popular interest in this week's engagement indicates that it will be repeated in a large measure. She will appear in three Sardou dramas, in which the genius of the French dramatist has been exerted to fit the genius of Bernhardt. They may be regarded as the climatic efforts of career. In "La Tosca," "Cleopatra" and "Fedora" Mme. Bernhardt shows her most brilliant capabilities. The brilliancy of her work in them is familiar to St. Louisans. They will be given at the Grand Opera-house in the order named, beginning Thursday evening. On Saturday evening Mme. Bernhardt will appear in "Leah, the Forsaken." This will be her first appearance in this play here, and it will afford opportunity to compare her with the other actresses who have essayed it.

* * *

The production in which the Meininger company appear during the second week of their engagement at the Olympic is the "Hermann Stacht." This drama is founded upon a famous incident in the wars of the Germans against the Romans and its production is classed among the most magnificent of the Meininger repertoire. The play was first produced for the opening of the Royal Dresden Theater, and for this purpose neither labor nor expense was spared to reproduce accurately the arms, costumes and scenes of the period. It is a spectacular production and is therefore in the line of the Meininger's best efforts. The German subject also enables them to give perhaps a more characteristic performance than that of "Julius Cæsar." The original scenery and accessories are promised.

Although it was the intention of the management to present the "Hermannslacht" this evening, upon request of several lodges and societies "Julius Cæsar" will be given a final performance and Von Kleist's great drama will therefore be made known for the first time to-morrow night.

* * *

The Pauline Hall Opera Co. begins an engagement at the Hagan this evening in "Mme. Favart," one of the most popular of Offenbach's operas. The title role affords abundant opportunities for Miss Hall to display her charms and talents. Although not high in the ranks of singers, Miss Hall has a statuesque figure, a winning personality and cleverness enough to make a pleasing impression. She appears in this opera in seven different disguises. The story of the opera may be briefly told as follows: Mme. Favart, the wife of Charles Favart, is a very beautiful woman, whom a certain Government official has become enamored of. Through this official's scheming Mme. Favart is confined in a convent. She escapes and meets her husband at the Golden Crown Inn. That is the first scene of the opera. Her husband is also hiding from this same official. To elude the vigilance of the police and spies, who are searching for her, Mme. Favart assumes a number of disguises. She is seen at various times as a French peasant girl, a waitress, a court lady, a soubrette, an old countess, a Tyrolese peddler boy, and as Venus. Mme. Favart and her husband, Charles, are relieved from the persecution of those who have been harassing them by the King, who happens to see Mme. Favart during a performance in which she takes part. The King confounds her enemies and makes Charles Favart the manager of a theater, and Charles, of course, makes Mme. Favart, his wife, the prima donna, and all ends happily. Musical Director Eustis has Offenbach's original orchestration for the opera, and this will be adhered to as closely as possible.

Addie Cora Reed, who made many friends here during her engagement at the Cave last summer, and who is a charming singer, will be the Susanne of the cast. William Blaisdell, who is a popular comedian, will have good opportunities as Marquis de Pont Sable, and among other clever people in the company are George C. Boniface, Jr., John Brand, Arthur E. Miller, Clara Palmer and Helen Dunbar.

On Monday and Saturday evenings and for the Wednesday matinee the double bill, "Trial by Jury" and "La Belle Helene," will be given.

* * *

One of the novelties of the season which will be made known to St. Louisans for the first time at Pope's this afternoon is "Tuxedo," in which George Thatcher's Minstrels and Rich & Harris' Comedy Co. are joined. It is an effort to blend two popular forms of amusement, minstrelsy and farce, in a neat way and is credited with high success.

Its name is derived from and its scenes laid at that well known fashionable society resort, Tuxedo Park, situated among the Orange Mountains of New Jersey, about twenty miles from New York. Act first deals with the trials of a coterie of society amateurs, who are sojourning at Tuxedo Park, in their attempts to get up an entertainment. Their amateur efforts are not very successful, and they are about to fail, when they learn that George Thatcher's Minstrels are rehearsing in a neighboring town, and they conclude to seek their assistance. Thatcher is sent for, and their troubles explained to him. He agrees to assist them by bringing his minstrels to Tuxedo.

Act second shows the minstrels on the lawn in front of the Tuxedo Club-house, giving their first part. George Thatcher, Hughey Dougherty, Burt Shepard, John A. Coleman and George Lewis appear as end men. Ed Marble acts as interlocutor, and R. J. Jose, Raymon Moore, H. W. Frillman and Thos. Lewis furnish the solo and quartette selections. The amateurs occupy booths on either side and act as the audience, and to give brilliancy to the scene, ladies and children scattered over the lawn. Act third is devoted to gathering together the threads of the plot as outlined in act first. Aside from the names already mentioned there are in the company Misses Ida Fitzhugh, Mamie Gilroy, Blanche Hayden, Grace Hamilton, Louise Rice and Laura Mulick and Messrs. G. W. Dukelan, Harry Avery, the three Powers brothers and Thatcher's own orchestra.

* * *

"The Police Patrol," a melodramatic production of the realistic type, will be offered as the attraction at Havlin's Theater, beginning with a matinee to-day. The play has been given in all the principal cities with, it is said, a considerable amount of success. Prominently introduced in two acts are a team of handsome white horses. In the first they are found quietly standing in their stalls with everything in readiness for the coming alarm. When the gong sounds its call for the patrol wagon the horses dash from their stalls to the wagon pole, are hitched and make off in a space of time said to be less than five seconds. In the next act they are shown on the street during the making of an arrest, thus completing the picture and illustrating the flight of "The Patrol" from the sound of the alarm until the arrest is made. The play is founded upon incidents connected with the Anarchist riots in Chicago, and is said to abound in thrilling episodes.

* * *

The plump young women of more or less color who travel under the name of Sam T. Jack's Creoles, will return to the Standard this week. Mr. Jack has made a careful selection of specimens of the girl of the mixed and with tableaux in which they figure as types of dusky beauty he gives genuine negro minstrel entertainment in which some of the best known performers take part. The engagement opens with a matinee to-day.

* * *

Patti will not, figuratively speaking, kiss St. Louis good by to-morrow night. She will come again. Seats for the concert were taken with such avidity that the management concluded that there was another large slice of pie in the city and have arranged for a return concert. The date for it is March 2. An act of "Lucia" will constitute part of the programme. Every seat was sold for to-morrow's concert the morning after the box office opened. Two acts of "Semiramide," with a mixed programme of operatic selections will be rendered.

* * *

The firm of Matthews & Smyth, proprietors and managers of "The Burglar" and "Hoss and Hoss," has been dissolved. Mr. Wm. G. Smyth has turned "The Burglar" over to Mr. Matthews and, having purchased his interest in "Hoss and Hoss," is devoting himself entirely to its management. It is meeting with remarkable success. At a recent engagement at the Hollis in Boston it broke the record, and good reports are given of it everywhere. Mr. Smyth may be put down as another theatrical success from St. Louis.

* * *

Although Charles H. Hoyt departs from the use of the variety element in "A Texas Steer," it has proved one of the most successful and entertaining of his plays. It is repeating its winning engagements all over the country and will return to the Grand, where it has played two record-breakers, next week.

* * *

Besides the beautiful "Song of Victory" by Ferdinand Hiller, the chorus of the Choral Symphony Society are practicing on "Ave Maria," by Jacques Arcadelt, a Flemish musician who took up his residence in Rome in 1536, and is consequently reckoned with the early Italian school. The composition to be performed is not only interesting on account of its antiquity, but also exceedingly beautiful. It might be well if the public had more opportunities of hearing the compositions of the father of modern music.

Miss Anita Muldoon, the soprano soloist, is a tall and handsome brunette from Louisville. She is still quite young, but has received a thorough training from B. W. Foley of Cincinnati, whose fame as a voice developer is more than national. Miss Muldoon has already sung with great success, not only in Louisville, but also in Cincinnati. Those who have heard her are delighted with her fresh and resonant voice and her good method.

* * *

Herr Xaver Scharwenka, the famous composer and pianist, will give a concert in Entertainment Hall on Friday evening next. Scharwenka's compositions have made his name familiar to music lovers everywhere and as a pianist he stands in the highest rank of artists. Selections from the works of Chopin, Schubert, Schumann, Beethoven and Liszt with some of his best known productions will be rendered.

Coulisse Chat.

"Wang," in which DeWolf Hopper and his clever company of fun-makers will be seen, follows "A Texas Steer" at the Grand.

Cora Tanner is to have new play next season entitled "Husband and Wife," which had a long run at the Comedy Theater in London.

Salvini, the younger, who is regarded now as the coming man of the American stage, will be at the Olympic soon in a repertoire of romantic plays.

Henry Miller has been induced by Charles Frohman to give up his idea of starring. He will play the leading role in "The Junior Partner," and a one-act play to precede the piece next season.

Sir Arthur Sullivan is busy writing the music for the new opera to follow the "Vicar of Bray" at the Savoy. Grundy has written the libretto. The opera deals with English country life in the seventeenth century.

Wm. H. Crane has taken to singing again, and warbles a nautical ballad in his new play. It is more than a dozen years since Mr. Crane ceased to sing in extravaganza, but it had to be done to tickle the multitude.

Violet Vanbrugh, speaking of the coif of the Tudor period worn by the ladies at the Lyceum in "Henry VIII.," says that they are most unbecoming, and adds: "I assure you, some of us look for all the world as though our faces were hard-boiled eggs."

Arthur C. Grissom has been at work for some time upon the libretto of an opera which is now nearly complete. It will be first produced in Chicago. The music is by Corrinne Churchill, who has composed several light operas and written orchestral music. The opera will be thoroughly American.

The musical programme, which will be rendered by the Maddern orchestra at the Grand during the Bernhardt engagement, will include Auber's "La Port du Diable," selections from Gounod's "Faust," Eilenberg's "At the Fountain," selections from "Carmen," Bousquet's waltz "La Cascade de Long Champ," and Halevy's romanze "L'Eclaire" for the cello, with flute obligato.

In recent interviews Joseph Jefferson and Stuart Robson speak kindly of the so-called farce comedy. Mr. Robson says: "I am in favor of farce comedies when they embody ideas and do not depend solely on vaudeville effects. Farce comedies are the kindergarten for audiences which have not the desired taste for higher comedy. They create theatergoers who will eventually, by a system of evolution, become the patrons and lovers of the higher art."

Charles Frohman's elaborate production of Sardou's celebrated play, "Thermidor," will be seen at the Olympic Theater the week of Feb. 22. The play will be given with the original cast, scenery and stage accessories. The three principal roles are in the hands of Frederic de Belleville, Frederick Bond and Elsie de Wolfe. De Belleville and Bond are well known. Miss de Wolfe is the latest recruit from New York's Four Hundred. In spite of that fact she is pleasantly spoken of by the critics.

Sidney Rosenfeld has written the book of a new comic opera, which he calls "The Rainmaker of Syria." It is said to be satirical, and to ridicule the rain-makers of the South.

Prof. Hubert Herkomer of England is going to revolutionize the stage with a telescopic proscenium, capable of easy expansion and construction. So that, for instance, a poor man's garret can be made the size of a real garret, and not so large as a rich man's ball-room. Mr. Herkomer has a very pretty little theater attached to his house at Bushey, where he has been making scenic experiments. He is a very rich man and his improvements have an airy disregard of cost, but he is very clever, and although his suggestions are said by the old fogy managers to be Utopian, he is on the right track.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS

Issued to Southwestern Inventors During the Past Week.

Higdon & Higdon & Longan, solicitors of United States and foreign patents, offices in St. Louis, rooms 215 and 216 Odd Fellows' Building, Ninth and Olive streets, draughtsman in offices; also Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C. Circulars free, report the following patents granted for past week:

MISSOURI PATENTS.

Back-band hook for harness—Emile C. Lelle, Ste. Genevieve.

Trace protector—Wm. D. Reifsnider, Lake Ohio, assignor of one-half to C. K. Reifsnider, St. Louis.

Device for preventing shadows of electric and other forms of lamps—James B. Sheldon, assignor of one-half to H. H. Stiebel, St. Louis.

Shoe—Reuben M. Agee, E. Lane and W. E. Agee, Canton.

Pump—Charles R. Brown and W. B. Collins, said Collins assignor to S. J. Dice, Weatherby.

Car-coupling—John C. Burbank, Jonesboro, Ark., assignor of one-half to N. T. Shotwell, West Plains.

Electric alarm clock—William S. Burroughs, St. Louis.

Hand-car—Edgar Chamberlain, assignor of one-half to G. M. Lease, Centralia.

Glory hole furnace—Henry Hagerling, St. Louis.

Gear wheel—Samuel Harris, St. Louis.

Swinging-gate—Benjamin Hucky, Gorin.

Jumping stand — Frederick Medart, St. Louis.

Box-fastener—John G. Peace, Salem.

Harrow—John H. Rouse, Advance.

ARKANSAS.

Car-coupling—John C. Burbank, Jonesborough, Ark., assignor of one-half to N. T. Shotwell, West Plains.

TEXAS.

Sign—William R. Garner, Galveston.

Keel—John Grothgar and J. M. Garfield, Galveston.

Grain-binder—George Schubert, Walnut.

TRADE-MARKS.

20,708. Washing machines—Louis H. Hespos, St. Louis, Mo.; filed January, 1892; the words "The Sugar Plum."

20,688. Lager beer—Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, St. Louis, Mo.; filed Sept. 3, 1891; the words "White Label Exquisite."

20,711. Brick—Willard W. Sherwin, Kansas City, Mo.; filed Jan. 18, 1892; the figure of a diamond and the words "Diamond Brick."

OUR CLEARING SALE!

Means business for us and profit to you, this week more than ever, as the following great reductions will show:

Department A Offers—

A line of All-wool Extra Super Carpets at 55c, reduced from 85c.

A line of Agra Carpets, best made, at 75c, reduced from $1.00.

Department B Offers—

A line of best quality Linoleums at 85c, reduced from $1.10.

A line of English Linoleums at 50c, reduced from 75c.

Department C Offers—

A line of best 5-frame Body Brussels Carpets at $1, reduced from $1.50.

A line of best Tapestry Brussels Carpets at 75c, reduced from $1.00.

Department D Offers—

A line of Tapestry Brussels Carpets at 45c, reduced from 65c.

A line of Moquette and Velvet Carpets at $1, reduced from $1.40.

Department E Offers—

A line of White Fur Rugs at $1.85, reduced from $2.75.

A line of Gray Fur Rugs at $1.75, reduced from $2.50.

And many other Bargains.

K. & K.

KNAUPP & KRAMER,

615 and 617 North Broadway, Between Washington and Lucas Avs.

GRAND ARMY NEWS.

THE DEPARTMENT ENCAMPMENT AT CHILLICOTHE NEXT MONTH.

Preparations Made for Entertaining Comrades—Cape Girardeau Wants the Southeast Missouri Reunion—Camp Jackson Celebration.

The leading topic in Grand Army circles is the Department Encampment at Chillicothe March 23 and 24. The Chillicothe comrades have issued a circular giving some details of arrangements made at that end of the line for the occasion. The Chillicotheans announce that they are arranging as rapidly as possible to make the encampment creditable to the order as well as worthy of the good name of the residents of the town who are so generously aiding the committee. Among the features of the encampment will be a camp fire at the Opera-house, an "Old Vets'" ball at Odd Fellows' Hall, and a "beans bake" at Young's Block.

Besides the encampment proper there will be several "side-shows" in which soldiers will be interested. H. B. Seeley hopes to get up a meeting of prisoners of war, and W. M. Sapp wants a chaplain's convention.

Those desiring further information should address S. Umphalbaugh concerning transportation, H. B. Spence about accommodation, W. B. Leach regarding entertainment—all at Chillicothe, Mo.

The local committee embraces members of Tindall Post, Chillicothe, and of Gardner Post, Gen. Wadsworth Post, Avaton Post, Col. H. E. Gilbert Post and Servant Parker Post, in the neighborhood. Chillicothe is expected to swarm with comrades from everywhere within fifty miles of the place.

A GRAND ARMY REUNION.

There is talk of a great reunion of the G. A. R. Posts of Southeast Missouri, this year. Cape Girardeau is reaching out for the honor of having the meeting there.

HASSENDEUBEL POST.

This Post has had another funeral—David P. Harvey, who served in Company I, 7th Missouri Infantry. He was outside guard.

A meeting of Hassendeubel's delegates to the State encampment was held. A letter from Louis Grund was read, declining to run for Department Commander, an office for which his friends have been urging him. It transpires that this use of his name has been without authority from him. The delegates voted to present Quartermaster Becker for the Council of Administration and to support Past Commander Hartman as delegate to the National Encampment.

The "Camp Jackson" Committee have arranged for a two-days' celebration of the capture of that famous stronghold. On May 8 will occur the general festival, and on May 9 there will be a reunion of the surviving members of the regiments participating in the affair. This is the first time Hassendeubel Post has assigned two days to this festival. The reunion will, it is expected, be noteworthy from the presence of surviving army officers who were connected with the movement in Missouri and the Southwest, in April and May, 1861. Comrade Hartman is Chairman of the Committee; Scherer, Secretary, and Kammerer, Treasurer. Frank Sebastian is looking after the music, Fred Suessdorf, invitations; Henry Miller, entertainment, and Henry Schubert, decorations.

On Thursday night about fifty of the comrades serenaded Commander Zimmerer at his residence, South Grand avenue. He was taken by surprise, but Mrs. Zimmerer found ways and means to set up a nice lunch, and the boys emptied many a glass in honor of the Commander and his wife. There were speeches by Hartman, Becker, Scherer, Phil Schneider and others, but the best was by Zimmerer himself to the effect that he was working to make the visit to Washington a success, and he wanted to see enough money raised to send all the comrades there. A right genuine companionable feeling characterized the gathering, which lasted until a late hour.

COL. MEUMANN POST.

On Wednesday night this post mustered two recruits. The selection of Koerner's Garden to hold the Camp Jackson celebration on May 8 was approved.

Among visitors present were Col. Nelson Cole and Comrades Gandolf and Hamel of Blair Post, Chaplain Haggerty of Ransom Post and several comrades from Hussendeubel Post. By request Col. Cole installed Jerry Young as adjutant and Comrade Heinemann as sergeant-major. The Colonel complimented Commander Bieger most warmly on the remarkable record which the post had made in one short year. Chaplain Haggerty spoke at length in a similar strain and Gandolfo and Hammel joined in the praise.

THE DEPARTMENT OFFICERS.

Louis Grund, Senior Vice-Commander, who has been prominently talked for Department Commander by the German posts of St. Louis and who seemed to be naturally in the line of promotion, has informed his Hassendeubel friends that, owing to his business, he is not a candidate for the office mentioned. This seems to leave a clear field for Judge Burton of Nevada, who will go into the Encampment with practically the St. Louis vote, besides that of most of the country posts. At least at this writing, no other candidate has been so widely mentioned. Kansas City might have a show, but it is understood that that town will have two candidates.

In case Judge Burton is elected Commander, St. Louis will make a strike for Senior Vice-Commander, and the boys will put up Frank M. Sterrett (this year commander of Blair Post) with the idea of booming him into a department Commander next year.

There is a good deal of talk toward making Comrade Menaugh, the Blair Post Chaplain, Department Chaplain at the Chillicothe meeting.

BLAIR POST.

On Monday night Blair Post mustered two good recruits, and received two applications. "We gather them in!" is the commentary of Quarter-master Dreifus. Great satisfaction was expressed over favorable reports concerning the prospects of the Lincoln celebration.

Blair Post mourns the death of Comrade Eeorge A. Kramer—the first for 1892.

RANSOM POST.

The receipts from the Clara Morris night at the Olympic were very satisfactory, in fact, exceeded expectations. The Washington fund gets the benefit of it.

On Monday afternoon Ransom Post assisted in the last rites over the remains of the Rev. Dr. B. St. James Fry. The dead comrade was for three years Chaplain of the Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which, with the Twenty-seventh, Thirty-ninth and Forty-third, contituted the famous "Ohio Brigade," whose deeds of valor are a part of the imperishable records of the Army of the Mississippi.

Last night Ransom Post initiated "saluting the flag" as recommended by Gen. Palmer, Commander-in-Chief. The ceremony greatly impressed the boys, and they wondered no one had thought of it before.

There were several musters.

A paper by Commodore Hodges was announced. It proved to be a poetical account of the encounter of David and Goliath as related by an Irishman and was a side-splitting performance, and Hodges was the idol of the evening.

SONS OF VETERANS.

Commander Frauenthal has issued General Orders No. 1. It urges an appropriate celebration of Lincoln's birthday; commends the formation of a Ladies' Aid Society in connection with each camp; reminds the Sons that the annual inspection is near at hand and enjoins them to try to make a good showing for loyalty and devotion to the Order, and to lift Missouri Division from its present position as eighth, to a place nearer the front. The next Division Encampment will be held at Carthage May 17 and 18. The Committee on Transportation is F. E. Ernst, St. Joseph; W. K. West, Kansas City, and J. B. Prack, St. Louis.

New camps have been organized at Callao, uka Springs, Knox City, Hemker, Richland, St. Clair, Chamois, Kahoka and Wheatland, and an application for Camp 219 is in the hands of the mustering officer.

Camp Schaefer gives an entertainment this evening at South St. Louis Turnhall. Several elaborate army tableaux will be presented, and there will be sundry amusing and interesting specialties, the whole to conclude with a hop.

This camp has issued a circular to the Grand Army Posts, reciting the object of the order and asking the veterans to induce all sons of old soldiers to become members.

The circular closes with an invitation to all Grand Army men in good standing to visit the camp at its meetings, second and fourth Tuesdays, at South St. Louis Turnhall.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The Michigan encampment will be held at Ann Arbor, April 19 to 21. There are 419 posts in this jurisdiction—an increase of eighteen during the year.

Brown University, Providence, R. I., has voted to accept a gift of $10,000 from the G. A. R. for a fellowship for advanced study.

The Indianapolis posts are agitating the building of a G. A. R. memorial hall, partly with Grand Army money and partly with municipal aid.

Announcement is made that the Minnesota Soldiers' Home, at St. Paul, is now prepared to receive all worthy and eligible applicants for admission. The new buildings authorized by the last Legislature are approaching completion.

That new G. A. R. post in the City of Mexico sends up word that at least twenty of the comrades are coming to the Washington Encampment. The post is now nearly fifty strong.

REGULAR ARMY AND NAVY UNION.

Gen. Jas. W. Forsyth, Garrison No. 61, of the Regular Army and Navy Union, organized Jan. 13, 1892, was mustered in Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1862, at Christen's Hall, 620 Locust street, and the officers elect were installed in their respective offices by Aid-de-Camp Emile Muench. The officers of the Garrison are as follows: Edmund Schreiber, Captain; S. E. King, First Lieutenant; Frank Ghio, Second Lieutenant; Emile Muench, Adjutant; Romaine Thomas, Quartermaster; John T. Fisher, Officer of the Day; Maurice J. Collins, A. E. Beardsley, Chas. F. Smith, Gustav Opitz and Thos. J. Green, Trustees.

After the ceremonies the members assembled for a repast, which was in waiting for them, and the former "Boys in Blue" enjoyed it to the fullest extent. Many exploits were related and speeches were made in glorification of the country and the stars and stripes. The object of the order, which is of a national character, is to give aid to those who have served in the regular army, navy, or marine, and their dependents in case of sickness or death, as well as for the enhancement of social relation between its members. The regular meeting of the garrison will be held at the above named hall on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

SILVER SHIELD, pure, old-fashioned, open-kettle rendered leaf lard, finest in the world, at Butler Bros.

MISSOURI MATTERS.

Items of Interest from Interior Towns—Personal Notes, Etc.

RICHMOND, Feb. 13.—Will Sanders of Polo was in Richmond Tuesday.

Dave Glenn of Kingston was in the city the first part of the week as a witness in the Graham murder case.

M. B. Riley and F. P. Ellis, Clinton County attorneys, were here last week.

John W. Green is convalescing from a bad attack of the grip.

Will Holman of this city spent last Sunday in Cowgill.

Miss Sara Rowell of Kansas City is visiting in this city.

Hon. X. Ryland of Lexington lectured in the interests of the Presbyterian Church of this city the last three days of the week.

Uncle Billy Hudgins has sold his pet deer to parties in Excelsior Springs and it will become one of the attractions of the great resort.

Mrs. F. D. Bogie is in Chariton County at the bedside of a sick sister.

Miss Carrie Allison is dangerously ill at the home of her parents in the east part of the city.

Judge James Cowgill of Cowgill, Caldwell County, was in the city last Wednesday.

E. J. Simms has just returned from Virginia.

Miss Myrtle Creel is in Iowa visiting relatives.

James Creel of Kansas was in the city the first of the week visiting relatives.

Col. Ed Darlington, local scribe of the Louisville Courier, was in the city the first of the week.

Miss Wealthy Titus of Lawson spent a few days here the early part of the week.

James Clack of Nevada was in the city last week visiting relatives.

Clayton Jacobs is still confined to his room and is not improving. He is troubled with heart disease.

Mrs. O. N. Hamocher is just recovering from a serious spell of sickness.

Thos. D. Bogie leaves Sunday evening for Hot Springs in search of relief from the tightening grasp of rheumatism.

The 3-months old baby of Mr. and Mrs. Dug Jacobs was found dead in bed last Monday night. It had every appearance of having died of spasms.

John W. Hubbell, the enterprising manager of the Hyatt & Hubbell Coal Co., is in Kansas City on business.

Elder Martin, the famous Christian Evangelist, closed his meeting last Wednesday night, after six weeks of faithful work in behalf of God and humanity. He secured 112 additions and to the end the interest remained unabated. The community is worked up and much religious enthusiasm is displayed. The hearty good wishes of the congregation go with him to other fields of labor. He left Thursday morning for Denver.

ST. CHARLES ITEMS.

ST. CHARLES, Feb. 13.—Mr. Jim Pourie left Thursday for Roanoke, Va., to accept a position at that place.

Mr. and Mrs. George McElhiney entertained a few friends Wednesday, cards being the feature of the evening.

The ladies of the Northern Presbyterian Church gave a valentine sociable Thursday evening in the church parlors.

The Harmonie Orchestra will give a concert at the Opera-house Feb. 25.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Kees of Indianapolis, Ind., and Mrs. Miller of Alton, Ill., were in our city this week.

The next meeting of the St. Charles County Medical Society will be held at the City Hall here on Tuesday, the 16th.

The old Missouri River is booming. She has been rising for the last few days.

Mrs. Eva Halderman will return soon to Bloomington, Ill., to reside in future.

Miss Minnie Jones left Wednesday to visit her brother at Mt. Pleasant, Ill.

Mr. N. E. Jenkins is in Chicago on business.

A special train will leave here Monday evening to accommodate the many from this city who are anxious to attend the Patti concert.

The concert given under the management of Mr. Ashcroft of St. Louis last night was a delightful performance and greatly enjoyed by the St. Charles people.

The young ladies, assisted by the married ladies, of our town are arranging for a Leap Year party to be given on the 29th at Mrs. A. R. Huming's residence, 507 Clark street.

The capital stock of the cob pipe industry here has been increased to $20,000, all of which has been taken. The removal of the factory from Jefferson and Second streets to the woolen mill on South Main street, owned by Mr. Ziock of St. Louis, one of the stockholders, will increase the capacity of the plant to 30,000 pipes per day. Mr. Albert Spiers is manager and general superintendent.

Dr. and Mrs. R. Irwin and twenty of the Lindenwood young ladies, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Wright, Misses Lucy and Urilla McDearmon are among those who will attend the Patti concert Monday evening.

WELLSTON NOTES.

WELLSTON, Feb 13.—The POST-DISPATCH has established a branch office at the drug store of Dr. U. G. Iles.

Hon. Erastus Wells is expected home from Paris, France, about the latter part of April.

Rev. Dr. M. B. Chapman will conduct services to-day at the new Eden M. E. Church South.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis County Steel Railway it was decided to extend their roadbed north from the St. Charles rock road over Hunt avenue to the National Bridge road the coming summer, its eastern terminus connecting with the Franklin avenue cable and the Locust street electric railways.

A gambling house in full blast, where faro is the attraction, has been running for several weeks and is causing considerable indignation among residents of this community, and indications are that they will receive no more encouragement than they did in St. Louis, notwithstanding the assertion of their friends "that they have come to stay."

SILVER SHIELD Hams and Bacon, delicious, mild and tender, at A. Moll's.

Marquette Club.

The social event of the week in Catholic circles will be the grand ball given at the Marquette Club on next Monday evening, the 17th inst. It will be a full dress affair, and as it will probably be the last reception before Lent begins in which members may bring their lady friends the attendance will no doubt be unusually large. The entertainment committee are making effort to insure a good time for all who attend.

Another of the "stag" progressive euchre parties is announced for Thursday evening, Feb. 25. These entertainments have proved so popular and enjoyable that the entertainment committee has received numerous requests for a repetition of the affair. Admission will be by card and for members only.

HICKORY, oak and kindling wood. Delkmann Coal Co., Thirteenth and Tyler streets.

W. C. T. U. Convention.

GREENFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, fourth annual convention, to be held in this city, Feb. 18 and 19 promises to be the largest gathering of temperance women ever held in Central Illinois. Prominent speakers from all over the State will be in attendance.

DREADFUL SKIN DISEASE

Afflicts a Well-Known Merchant. Itching and Burning Terrible. Doctors and All Remedies Fail.

Tries Cuticura. Relieved by the First Application and Entirely Cured in Five Weeks.

About eighteen months ago a small speck appeared on my ankle; it resembled a fish scale; it became larger, and I consulted a physician, who called it psoriasis, or monied disease, because it resembled money. I applied an ointment, but it spread, until at last it covered my entire body. My suffering was something terrible, burning and itching sensation continually until it became almost unendurable. I suffered tortures, especially at night, and for two months I was compelled to sleep with gloves on. I became desperate. I would have given anything to be relieved of the itching sensation. I tried a number of remedies without any relief. I was requested to try CUTICURA; to my great surprise, I was relieved after the first application. I used the CUTICURA SOAP and CUTICURA RESOLVENT according to the directions for about four or five weeks, when I was entirely cured. But what a relief it was to me after the suffering I went through. I cannot speak with too much favor for the "CUTICURA REMEDIES," and I would recommend it to all those who are suffering from the same disease that I have suffered. JOHN T. MELODY, of MELODY BROTHERS, Wyandotte, Mich.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, and greatest of Humor Remedies, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities, and thus remove the cause), and CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair), cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

I CAN'T BREATHE.

Chest Pains, Soreness, Weakness, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy and Inflammation relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Nothing like it for weak lungs.

CATARRH, COLDS, DEAFNESS, CURED BY "MEAD'S CATARRH CURE." Absolutely Sure.

By all Druggists. Price, 75 cts. By Mail, One Dollar. MEAD REMEDY CO., Room 306 Temple Bld'g, St. Louis.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P.O. address. T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

THE POST-DISPATCH—PAGES 17 TO 24.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1892.

MUST END IT.

Scandal in Dramshop License Collections to Be Stopped.

Startling Showing of Czar Ziegenhein's Official Disregard of Ordinances.

CITY AND STATE SUFFER THROUGH "ONE-MAN-POWER" MISUSED.

The Council Will Have the Anderson Ordinance Introduced to Overcome the "Ziegenhein Method" and the Legislature May Act in the State's Interest—The Police Board the Best Representative of Both City and State—Anderson's Ordinance in Full.

The law of St. Louis relating to saloons was intended to establish local option in each block. The property interests of tax-payers in the same block were regarded as identical. Establishing a saloon on a block might affect the property of the block and the owners of that property and those who paid taxes on personal property and lived in the houses on the block must have the right to decide whether or not a saloon should come there. This was the fair view of the matter that caused the law governing saloon petitions to be made. That law is this:

LOCAL OPTION IN EACH BLOCK.

Applications for any license under this article shall be in writing to the Collector, and shall state specifically where the dramshop is to be kept.

And no license shall be granted unless such application be accompanied by a petition signed by a majority of the assessed tax-paying citizens in the block or square where it is proposed to locate the dramshop.

And said petition shall ask that such license be granted, and such petition shall be renewed yearly thereafter on each successive 4th day of July.

The paragraphs into which the law is divided above, are put there for the sake of clearness. The law makes two requirements of the saloon-keeper, which the Collector must oblige him to fulfill before he gives him a license to sell liquor. The saloon keeper must apply in writing to the Collector for permission to open the saloon, and must send with that application a petition asking for the opening of the saloon, signed by "a majority of the assessed tax-paying citizens on the block." Every year thereafter the saloonkeeper must bring to the Collector a new petition signed by "a majority of the assessed tax-paying citizens on the block," asking for a renewal of the license. If he can't do this the saloon must go out of business.

What an immense difference there would be in the saloon-keeping business of St. Louis if Collector Zeigenhein had not systematically violated the law since he went into office. If the taxpayers on a block could keep a saloon away when they didn't want it there, and could close one they had put there a year after by refusing to sign a petition for a renewal of license they would be in active exercise of the right the law intended they should have.

The paragraph of the law requiring the first petition is respected as little by the Collector, in reality as the other two are, although he pretends compliance with the law. All that a saloonkeeper has to do is to bring him a petition with some names on it and tell him it is "the majority of tax-paying citizens" the law requires. He makes no investigation, as the law demands he shall do. He will not allow the aggrieved real "tax-paying citizens on the block" to prove to him that the petition is bogus. He refuses them the right to see the petition and completely subverts the intention of the law.

ANDERSON'S DRAMSHOP ORDINANCE.

These are the facts about Collector Ziegenheins violation of the laws governing the collection of dramshop licenses.

It is owing to such wholesale violations of law that Councilman Anderson's report to the City Council last Tuesday night showed that there were 719 unlicensed saloons in St. Louis out of a total of 1,885.

It is owing to such wholesale violations of the law that Councilman Anderson has framed an ordinance taking the regulation of dramshop licenses away from the City Collector and placing it in the hands of the Police Board and the City Comptroller, with the City Collector empowered only to receive the money for such licenses.

That ordinance, as it will be read in the Council next Tuesday night, is as follows:

Sec. 1428. Applications for any license under this article shall be made in writing to the Board of Police Commissioners, and shall state specifically where the dramshop is to be kept, and no license shall be granted unless such application be accompanied by a petition; signed by a majority of the assessed tax-paying citizens in the block or square, where it is proposed to locate the dramshop, and said petition shall also be signed by a majority of the assessed tax-paying citizens on that side of the opposite block, fronting the place where it is proposed said dramshop shall be located; and if the proposed location of the dramshop shall be upon the corner of any block, then said petition shall also be signed by a majority of the assessed tax-paying citizens in all the immediately contiguous blocks, within 250 feet of the corner upon which it is proposed to locate said dramshop. Said petition shall ask that such license be granted, and such petition shall be renewed yearly, thereafter, on each successive 4th day of July. Whenever such application is presented to the Board of Police Commissioners, such board shall cause notice in writing to be served by a policeman upon every assessed tax-paying citizen in the block where such dramshop is proposed to be located, and upon every assessed tax-paying citizen on that side of the opposite block fronting on the proposed location of said dramshop, and if said proposed dramshop is to be located on the corner of a block, then said notice shall also be served upon all assessed tax-paying citizens in all the immediately contiguous blocks within 250 feet of the corner where it is proposed to locate said dramshop. Said written notice shall designate a day, not less than five days nor more than ten days after the service of such notice, when remonstrances in writing, if any, against the issuance of such license shall be filed with said board, when said board may in its discretion issue a dramshop license to said applicant; provided, that before any license shall be granted, the Board of Police Commissioners shall require of the person applying for it, a bond to be given to the city in a sum of $2,000, with two or more securities, to be approved by said Board of Police Commissioners; conditioned that the person granted such license shall keep, at all times, an orderly house, and that he will not sell, give away or otherwise dispose of, or suffer to be done about his premises, any intoxicating liquor, in any quantity, to any minor, without the consent of the guardian, master or parent of such minor, and conditioned that he will not violate any of the provisions of this article, or any of the provisions of Chapter 98 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Missouri; and that he will pay all fines, penalties and forfeitures which may be adjudged against him under the provisions of this article or of said chapter. Before any person shall be taken as security on such bond he shall make affidavit before the Board of Police Commissioners in the following form: "State of Missouri, City of St. Louis, ss.: —— being duly sworn on his oath says that he is a resident of the city of St. Louis, aforesaid, and that he is owner in fee-simple of real estate therein subject to execution of the value of $2,000, over and above the amount of his just debts and liabilities and exemption for homestead. Sworn to and subscribed before me this day of ——, ——, ——, Member Board of Police Commissioners." Provided that nothing herein shall be construed so as to prohibit the Board of Police Commissioners from compelling the dramshop keeper to furnish new and other bondsmen, should such securities become insolvent, non-residents, insane, or otherwise disqualified from acting as such bondsmen; provided, that the Board of Police Commissioners shall not grant a license to any person who has ever been convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this article, or who at the time of his application for such license may be shown to have sold, given away, or otherwise disposed of intoxicating liquors to any person under the age of 18 years without the permission herein required, or who has had in his employ in his business of dramshop keeping any person whose license has been revoked, or who has been convicted as above mentioned, or who has sold, given away, or otherwise disposed of any intoxicating liquors as above mentioned. All records of the Board of Police Commissioners in relation to the issuing and revocation of dramshop licenses shall be open to reasonable inspection by the public at seasonable hours.

Sec. 1433. It shall be the duty of the Board of Police Commissioners to deliver, daily, to the Comptroller all licenses granted by them, with a report containing the names of the persons to whom they are granted, the names of the streets and the number of the houses for which the licenses were granted. The Comptroller shall thereupon make a record of the same, and, forthwith thereafter, deliver said licenses and a like accompanying report to the Collector, who shall be charged with the same; whereupon the Collector shall make a record of the same and shall hold said licenses subject to the payment of the amounts prescribed by sec. 1432 hereof, and shall not deliver the same until said amounts shall have been paid by the applicants for said licenses. Provided that if said licenses are not applied for and said amounts paid within ten days after the receipt of the said licenses from the Comptroller, then said licenses shall be returned to the Comptroller and credit for them shall be given to the Collector on the books of the Comptroller. It shall be the duty of the police to see that all ordinances in regard to dramshops shall be enforced, and for this purpose it shall be the duty of the Police Commissioners to inform the members of the police of all ordinances in regard to dramshops. It shall be the duty of the patrolmen to report daily to the Chief of Police all new dramshops opened in their districts and also to report on the first Monday of each month, the number, together with the names of the persons and the number of their houses, in their respective districts in which any dramshop is kept, and also whether such dramshop is kept in an orderly manner or not, and the same shall be transmitted to the Comptroller. No dramshop shall hereafter be established, opened or located in any building or on any lot of ground within 500 feet of Lafayette, Tower Grove, O'Fallon, Carondelet and Forest Parks; provided, that this provision shall not apply to any premises within the prohibited distance on which a saloon has been conducted within the past five years.

Sec. 1434. Whenever it shall be shown to the Board of Police Commissioners, upon complaint of any person in writing, or whenever said board shall become satisfied that any dramshop keeper of the city keeps a disorderly house, or a house that is the resort of minors, lewd or disreputable women, or of evil disposed persons, said Board of Police Commissioners shall order the license of such dramshop keeper to be revoked, and from the date of such order of revocation such dramshop keeper shall be deemed to have no license and to be without authority of law to carry on a dramshop; and thereafter no license shall be granted to such person to keep a dramshop. Provided, however, that whenever such complaint in writing shall be made to the board, or whenever the board shall become satisfied that any dramshop-keeper of the city keeps a disorderly house, or a house that is the resort of minors, lewd or disreputable women, or evil disposed persons, said board shall order its Secretary to notify such dramshop keeper of the same and set a day when such dramshop keeper may be heard: and such notice may be served by a policeman, by a copy thereof, delivered to such dramshop keeper in charge of such dramshop, and no license shall be revoked by said board without notice thereof and an opportunity to be heard to said dramshop keeper; and provided further that if requested by such dram-shop keeper said board shall, forthwith, after the revocation of such license, place the papers connected therewith in the hands of the Prosecuting Attorney of the Police Court with instructions to institute proceedings against such dram-shop keeper, and if on the trial of such case the dramshop keeper shall be acquitted, the revocation of such license by the Board of Police Commissioners shall be null and void.

Sec. 1435. It shall be the special duty of the Board of Police Commissioners to see that the provisions of this article are enforced.

Sec. 1439. No immoral or obscene paintings or pictures shall be exposed to view in any dramshop It shall be unlawful for any dramshop-keeper or his agents to sell, give away or otherwise dispose of or suffer the same to be done about his premises any intoxicating liquor to any female connected in any way with any place of amusement, either in the building where said dramshop is located, or in any adjoining building, garden or place of any kind, or to allow any female connected in any way with any place of amusement, as aforesaid, to act as barmaid, or in any manner, directly or indirectly, to act as his agent for the sale of intoxicating liquor. Each and every sale to or by any such female shall constitute a separate offense.

Sec. 1441. Whoever shall violate any of the provisions of this article shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be fined not less than $50 nor more than $300.

CITY AND STATE SHOULD ACT.

Every instance of the evil workings of the "Ziegenhein method" as told to date by the POST-DISPATCH is an argument in favor of such a system of regulation of dramshop licenses as that proposed by the Anderson dramshop ordinance.

The "one-man-power" system, as existing at present, costs both the city and State a heavy loss of revenue every year in failure to properly collect dramshop licenses rightfully due the city's revenue.

It makes a gigantic political "machine" of the City Collector's office and a powerful political "boss" of the City Collector.

It works the rankest injustice to law-abiding, license-paying saloons in making them compete with wild-cat saloons which are "excused" by the City Collector from paying their licenses.

It violates the rights of citizens and taxpayers in depriving them of that voice in the regulation of dramshop licenses which they are expressly given by the provisions of the dramshop ordinance.

The City Council will have for its consideration the Anderson dramshop ordinance as a measure for the correction of those evils from which the city now suffers in the management of the dramshop license department of the City Collector's office.

The State Legislature should also take up this important matter on behalf of the State's revenue, which suffers from the same evil. A legislative investigation of the City Collector's office will show the necessity for such action.

The Police Board, into whose hands it is proposed to place the regulation of dramshop licenses in St. Louis, as is already done in Kansas City, is the only body that can fully and properly guard the interests of both city and State.

TROUBLE IN THE LODGE ROOM.

Grand President Williams Having Trouble With Unity Lodge, K. and L. of I.

All is not harmony in the ranks of the Knights and Ladies of Industry. Some of the meetings recently held were not characterized by that brotherly love which is supposed to exist in a lodge room. Unity Lodge, which meets every Thursday night at No. 3607 North Eleventh street, has a membership of about 100, and some of the members claim that Grand President Williams has been arbitrary in his rulings and management of affairs generally. Under a recent enactment of the Grand Lodge every bonded officer of a subordinate lodge is required to furnish a bond indorsed by a bondsman with property the value of which is, above all incumbrances, equal to the amount of the officer's liability to the order. Unity Lodge did not conform to the law, but otherwise offered a substantial bond, which was indorsed by the lodge. When the document was furnished to Grand President Williams he refused to accept it, and he likewise refused to install the officers. The suggestion was made that the Secretary of the lodge, Dr. Randall, and the Treasurer, Wm. Robinson, could obtain security from a security company, but it is claimed that as this company is not authorized to do business in this State, its security could not be accepted. The wrangle is growing more complicated and despite the fact that the lodge owes nothing to the Grand Lodge it is liable to suspension. The officers of Unity Lodge say that the bond clause does not appear in the governmental laws of the order and that they will test the authority of Grand President Williams to exact such a bond of their Treasurer and Secretary. In the meantime the members of the lodge are in danger of deprivation of the insurance benefits of the order.

Evergreen Lodge, too, has had a falling out with Mr. Williams. Two weeks ago last night the newly-elected officers were installed and the ceremonies have since been declared illegal by the Grand President, because the work was not done by himself or by some one specially delegated by him.

THEIR THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

Reunion and Banquet of the Union Literary Association.

The thirtieth anniversary of the organization of the Union Literary Association was celebrated with a banquet by the society at the Grand Cafe on Washington avenue last night. This association was formed, as might be supposed from its name, during the war, and for many years, or up to 1875, it was one of the leading debating societies of the city. The first Vice-President of the society was Charles F. Miller, President of the last School Board, and Judge Jacob Klein of the Circuit Court was its first Secretary and Treasurer. It was incorporated in 1867 and gradually accumulated a very fine library. Its weekly debates were kept up for about twenty years and it was only six or seven years ago that this feature of the society was discontinued. The banquet last night was attended by sons of the original members and also by several gentlemen who joined the society and took part in its debates and literary exercises during the most flourishing period of its existence. Judge Klein presided, and among the others present were Frank K. Ryan, Louis A. Steber, Dr. Otto W. Wall, Frank K. Meyer, L. J. W. Wall, Charles F. Vogel, Louis Bottischer, Wm. F. C. Quehl, Wm. E. Althaus, Max Kotany, Geo. W. Bailey, Henry Kortjahn, Louis Miller, Wm. Barg, Festus J. Wade, L. P. Anderson and Otto A. Wall, Jr. Letters of regret from several old members were read, the list including Richard Haus, of Kansas City, and Rev. J. L. J. Barth, of Burlington, Ia. Speeches were made by nearly everybody present.

NOONAN'S "NO"

It Was Emphatic in Denial of an Alleged Bribery Story.

What Mayer and Son Claim the Merz Lobbyist Told Them.

THE MAYOR'S NEPHEW SAID TO HAVE HELD STOCK FOR HIM.

The Messrs. Mayer, the North St. Louis Garbage Reduction Men, Make a Remarkable Statement About an Alleged Conference Held With Mr. Fleischmann, the Merz Representative, at the Hotel Rozier—Mr. Fleischmann Says He Made No Such Representations as They Claim.

The story that follows is about the St. Louis Sanitary Co., and some well known people concerned in the corporation. It is a pity that one cannot write it without speaking of garbage, slops and dead horses. The use of these words has a tendency to degrade even the best and most carefully prepared tale of local news, and to give it an air of coarseness, whereas everybody knows that nothing could be finer than everything connected with the work of the Sanitary company. A. B. Mayer and his son, Fred Mayer, the owners of the Mayer Manufacturing Co., think that the very essence of subtle business methods is held in those little yellow and brown bottles of Merz extract that stand on desks in the office of President James Campbell and Secretary Walter J. Blakeley. The two Mayers are the wealthiest makers of fertilizers among those who have their factories in Lowell. The father and son have been in the business all their lives, and are worth together half a million dollars. Their factory is down in the bottom, just east of the railway tracks, and they have, besides an office on Twelfth street. They buy great quantities of material of the peculiar kind against which the people of Lowell have a prejudice, and they supply a number of small rendering factories with the stuff they can't use. Some idea of the extent of their operations may be obtained from their sales of residuum alone in December. They amounted to nearly $600. This residuum is but a small part of their product, and December was a very dull month in their business. The active management of the business falls on Fred Mayer, who is one of the best known young men on 'Change. He is under 30, shrewd, energetic and industrious and very popular. His father calls himself a self-made man and speaks English very indifferently, with German idiom. He is about 60, with shaggy gray eyebrows and stiff, short gray mustache.

FLEISCHMANN, THE LOBBYIST.

When the Merz plan of disposing of the refuse of the city was first talked of two years ago, and the bill giving the company the city contract was introduced in the Assembly, Robert Fleischmann, President of the parent company in New York, sent his brother, Henry A. Fleischmann, to St. Louis, to superintend matters. Mr. Fleischmann became pretty widely known among politicians and business men very soon. He was a well-dressed, bearded man of average height and rather stout, with very black eyes and a mobile face, whose expression changed rapidly. He talked with his voice, his eyes and his hands and was most successful. To be sure, his associates afterwards complained that he talked too much and was always getting them into trouble, but at that time, his kind of talking was the thing, and he made his point. The first bill was defeated, principally through the work of the Mayers, who saw ruin in it to them. Then the second bill was put in, and that passed just before Christmas, 1890. Since that time the two Mayers have had hard work to hold their ground against pressure from the Merz Co. and the Board of Health, which has declared the factory a nuisance and is hindering its operations considerably. The two Mayers declare that there is a reason for the fight on them which is not entirely regard for public health. The senior Mayor tells the POST-DISPATCH his story about as follows. The language is not preserved, but the statements are accurately his:

"When the bill was in the Council," said he, "Mr. Fleischmann wanted me to take some stock in the new company. He said he would let me in on the ground floor with the rest of them. I asked him what the ground floor was, and he said I should have the stock for just what he paid for it. If he paid $40 a share I should have it for that, and if he paid $50 I must pay that. I thought about it, and then we went to the Hotel Rozier, my son and I, to have another talk with him. In this talk he told me what the company was going to make, how it would gradually get all the garbage and take the whole business. I said the hotels and the other places that sold their own stuff would fight the company. Fleischmann said that was all right, the company would win, they had everybody with influence in town interested in it. I said, 'Mr. Fleischmann, I want to know what I am going in before I put my money in it. I want to know all or nothing.' He then told me who was interested in it. He said there was Campbell and Devoy and Clements and John Scullin of the Wiggin's Ferry to prevent competition in East St. Louis, and Ed Butler and Francis, the inspector, and the Mayor, whose stock was held for him by his nephew. I asked him about the nephew's stock and how he knew that the Mayor was behind it. He said: 'Well, you know a boy of 18 isn't holding stock for himself.' Afterwards there was another thing I wanted explained. He cut off from the profits of the company $60,000 and said: 'That will be used for expenses.' I said: 'Mr. Fleischmann, I want to know what those expenses are.' He said that it was to be for lawyers' fees.

"That was all right, and my son and I talked about it, until one day I asked Fleischmann how I could get the stock. He told me that I must write to the New York office. When we wrote we found that they wanted us to pay for all the stock we got, and said there was no ground floor. That was all we could get out of them, and we didn't buy any stock. We left off fighting them, and the other day they began working on us to buy our factory. My son knows all about that."

CORROBORATED BY THE SON.

A talk was had with Fred Mayer on 'Change and afterwards the subject was taken up again at his office where he had his letters from the company in New York and showed them. Mr. Mayer corroborated the story of his father about the interview at the Hotel Rozier and the statements of Mr. Fleischmann as to those interested in the company, but he wanted nothing printed about the matter, believing that the publication would bring about a determined effort to crush him out of business by the company and its business and political friends. "According to the showing of Fleischmann," said he, "they have all the power and can do us great injury. So far they haven't brought me into court, and Charley Francis knows why. I would shed daylight on this whole business. I have no proof, anyway, beyond Fleischmann's statements and Francis' own effort to hamper us, that he is interested in the company. It is much more likely to me that he is to carry on this garbage war till the Merz people have all of it and he made Health Commissioner in return by Noonan."

The letters Mr. Mayer has from the company state that the company has some shares of the St. Louis company's stock which were obtained in return for the Merz patents. Mr. Mayer may have 100 shares, but only at par, and he must take them promptly or not at all. The company adds that it is making this concession only because its agent, Henry Fleischmann, made a partial promise to the Mayers.

"Now they want to buy you out?" was asked.

"Yes," said the young man. "I got a letter from Jim Campbell. It was short, saying that he wanted me to call at his office on a matter of business. He is too sharp to put his business into letters. Before I called on him I went to see our lawyers, Lubke & Muench, and they told me to be careful, reminding me of the way in which the brewery syndicates had dropped out the father and sons after they got hold. So I went to see Campbell on my guard.

" 'I want to buy your tankage,' said he.

" 'Well, our tankage is our factory,' I said, 'if you take the tankage you take the factory.'

" 'We don't need you,' said he.

" 'We don't need you, either,' I said.

" 'What will you take for your factory?' Campbell asked.

" 'You haven't the money to buy it,' I said.

"He looked amused. 'We don't intend to pay you money for it,' said he. 'We'll give you stock.'

" 'That wasn't to my liking at all, and I finally made a proposition to sell the factory to him for $150,000 cash, and $50,000 in stock. He said John Clements was in Hot Springs and they would have a meeting as soon as he got back and consider my offer."

FLEISCHMANN SEEN.

These stories were made the subject of an investigation by the POST-DISPATCH. H. A. Fleischmann was in St. Louis this week from New York. The officers of the Sanitary Co. say he has nothing whatever to do with their business now, yet he was found in the office of Secretary Blakeley, apparently very much at home. When he is in St. Louis his companions are Henry Guinsburg and C. F. Hermann, the one a broker, the other a bank director. Both are interested in the sanitary company. Mr. Hermann was with Mr. Fleischmann when the reporter called, and Secretary Blakeley was at his desk. Mr. Fleischmann was taken aside and asked to tell what his connection with the Mayers had been. He said he had been asked for stock by the Mayers and had promised it to them on the same terms he got. He had paid par for his and, of course, the Mayers were asked the same. Their conversations about the stock had taken place after the bill had passed, Mayer having told him while the bill was pending that he would like to have some. When he was reminded of the Hotel Rozier talk he did not recall it, but being pressed admitted that he had talked to the Mayers then about the business.

"Did you tell them that John Scullin was interested in the company?"

Mr. Fleischmann started to say "No," and then said "Yes."

"And the Mayor?"

"No!" said he, emphatically.

"Through his nephew, Raymond Grace?"

"I never heard the Mayor had a nephew."

"And Sanitary Inspector Francis?"

"No, sir, I did not. If he says so he's a d——d liar. That's a broad statement. Why, look here," said Mr. Fleischmann, insinuatingly, "I'm a business man. Do you suppose I would tell that sort of thing if it was true, even? Mr. Hermann," he called, and that gentleman came over. Mr. Fleischmann asked him if he remembered the first conversation the Mayers had had with him about the stock.

"Certainly," said Mr. Hermann. "It was at the door of the Council. He said he was a rich man and wanted twenty or thirty thousand dollars worth of stock."

"Now he is saying," continued Mr. Fleischmann, fixing his eyes on Mr. Hermann, "that I told him the Mayor and Francis were interested in the company."

"I heard that he was making threats to tell what he knew, and I advised the company not to sell him any stock and let him tell," said Mr. Hermann. "What does he know? Nothing."

Just at this moment who should appear, but Sanitary Officer Francis himself. "There's Francis," the reporter said. "We'll ask him."

Mr. Fleischmann looked all around the room carefully and then asked where Mr. Francis was. "I don't even know him," said he. "Never saw the man in my life."

Inspector Francis came up and was drawn into the discussion by a repetition of the story of the Mayers. "Are you interested in the company?" he was asked.

"I wish I was," said the Inspector. "All I've got to say is that I'm working for the city," said he, "and I have no personal interest in the sanitary company whatever. The Mayers make a nuisance up yonder, and I'm going to get rid of it. I commenced this fight long before the Merz company was ever heard of. When I hear of anything wrong that I think the company is responsible for I come up here and inquire about it, and make them remedy it if they are doing it."

"And the bargain to make you Health Commissioner?"

"Humph!" said the Inspector.

"The best proof that Francis is not interested in the company is that he makes us so much trouble," said Secretary Blakeley, smiling affectionately at the Inspector. "He watches things about the works, and makes us keep things right up to the standard. I keep the stock books and Raymond Grace holds none. Neither does Francis. I can tell you that much, but I can't let you look at the books of course. No business firm would."

MAYOR NOONAN'S EMPHATIC DENIAL.

"That's all right," said Mr. Fleischmann, throwing off his coat and walking behind the railing to a desk; "but he oughtn't to be coming up here so much if he doesn't want these things said."

Mr. Fleischmann then turned around and winked at the reporter.

From the Sanitary office the reporter went to the Mayor's office. "He's engaged," said Secretary Brennan. Five minutes afterwards the door opened and Inspector Francis came out. "You can go in," said the Secretary to the reporter. Mayor Noonan sat at a desk opposite his type-writer. He had a pen in his hand and a blank sheet of paper before him. The story of the Mayers was told to him, and he did not lift his head. The reporter waited, the typewriter watched and he kept his head bent.

"Is it true or not, Mr. Mayor?" was asked.

"It is not."

"Is that all you want to say on the matter?"

"That is all."

Nephew Raymond Grace has been lately promoted by the Mayor from page in His Honor's office to a clerkship in the Street Department. The reporter went to see him; as he entered, Inspector Francis did also, and the Inspector spoke to the reporter for some minutes in a low tone, within sight of Mr. Grace, who was at his desk. The Inspector became resentful when asked if the Mayor had the hold on him they said he had.

"No man has any hold on me," he said. "I'll make the Mayers sweat for this. I haven't brought them into court because they are not making so bad a nuisance as some of their neighbors, but the papers are all ready now."

Mr. Grace had been watching, and when the reporter approached him he looked up.

"Do you want to sell your Merz stock?"

"No—what stock—what do you mean?"

"Haven't you stock in the Merz company?"

"I guess not," said Mr. Grace. The reporter turned away and the nephew followed him. "Say," he exclaimed, "Who told you this? Was it Francis?" His mind was relieved of this impression, and he said: "I don't own any stock. There's nothing in that." Then he returned to his seat, laughing a little. "I'm getting to be an important fellow, ain't I?" he said.

President James Campbell was seen, and was asked if the stock stories were true.

"Why, you are telling me the news," he said, wonderingly. "I'll publish it. I'll go into the newspaper business and publish it."

He was asked then if the Mayers' statements about the company's attempt to buy their factory were correct. The question included the statements and was therefore a long one. While it was being asked President Campbell indulged in his favorite mode of concealing expression, screwing up his face so that his eyes entirely disappeared and there was nothing to look at but a nose and a bristling mustache. The question ended, President Campbell's face spread out again.

"You just go and print that interview," he said, briskly. "I have nothing to say about it."

To California Go.

The TRUE SOUTHERN ROUTE is via Little Rock, Texarkana and El Paso, passing though the States of Arkansas, Texas, Arizona and Southern California. Elegant Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars DAILY, through WITHOUT CHANGE. Tourist Sleeping Cars every Tuesday evening. City ticket offices No. 102 North Fourth street and Union Depot.

FOR FIFTY YEARS.

Rev. Montgomery Schuyler's Golden Jubilee Celebration.

HOW HONOR WILL BE PAID TO CHRIST CHURCH'S PASTOR.

Programme Arranged for Next Sunday—A Memorial Home to Be Built to Commemorate the Loved Minister's Long and Splendid Service—Sketch of the Jubilarian and of Christ Church.

On next Friday the Very Rev. Montgomery D. Schuyler, Dean of Christ Church Cathedral, will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. For fifty long trying years this venerable pastor has labored unceasingly and devotedly in the service of his divine master and now at the close of a half century of toil in the interest of humanity it is proposed to render to the venerable Jubileean that meed of praise which the occasion suggests as befitting. For the second time within the short space of a few months the people of St. Louis will have the honor of doing reverence to a citizen and a servant of God, who has been spared into the rounding out of a golden cycle of years of unalloyed devotion to the performance of priestly duties. It is expected that all classes, irrespective of creed, will show their veneration and regard for this beloved pastor, who, by his zealous attention to duty, boundless charity and love for his fellow creatures, has left an indelible impress on the spiritual and moral growth of the city.

It is a remarkable fact that in truly great men strength of will and intellect, purity and nobility of character are invariably combined with an overweening modesty and an almost childlike simplicity of manner. This is remarkably true in the present instance and is strikingly illustrated by the fact that it was only by the merest accident the friends of Dr. Schuyler came to the knowledge of the fact that the fiftieth anniversary of his ministry was near at hand. When the subject of a celebration was broached to him, he expressed the wish that no ostentatious display be made. He desired only the simplest religious observance of the event.

In accordance with Dr. Schuyler's wish, no elaborate celebration will be carried out. However, the occasion will not be let pass without something being done to mark in a befitting and lasting manner the unusualness, as well as the significance, of the event.

HOW IT WILL BE CELEBRATED.

A committee consisting of Messrs. James A. Waterworth, J. B. Gozzam, H. N. Davis, John R. Triplett and Rev. Carroll M. Davis has been appointed to attend to the details of the celebration.

In order that every one may have an opportunity of extending their congratulations to the venerable jubilarian, the committee have decided to tender Dr. Schuyler a reception in the art galleries of the St. Louis School of Fine Arts in Memorial Hall on Thursday evening, the 18th instant, to which all the pastors in the city, their congregations and the public at large are invited. The proceedings will be entirely informal.

The religious observance will occur on the following morning, Friday the 19th inst., being the fiftieth anniversary of the advancement of the Very Rev. Montgomery Schuyler, D. D., to the priesthood, the Bishop of the Diocese has appointed a special service to be held at Christ Church Cathedral on that morning at 10 o'clock and he desires that all the clergy be present in the chancel, vested, on the occasion. The service of Holy Communion will be celebrated with all the impressive solemnity of the Episcopalian service. A musical programme of especial excellence will be rendered by the surpliced choir of the cathedral. At the sermon time Rev. F. B. Sheebz of Kirkwood, one of the oldest pastors in the diocese in point of service, will deliver the address to the jubilarian. Rt. Rev. D. S. Tuttle, D. D., Bishop of Missouri, will then read the resolutions of the Cathedral Chapter decreeing the erection of the Schuyler Memorial House in honor of the golden jubilee of the cathedral's pastor. In presenting the resolutions the Bishop will eloquently express the feelings of love and veneration entertained by the congregation towards their pastor. Dr. Schuyler will then reply to the kind words of his bishop and his people. This will close the simple but all expressive observance of Dr. Schuyler's golden jubilee.

TO BUILD A MEMORIAL HOME.

As a fitting tribute to a noble clergyman, as a happy recognition of that most rare and interesting event, the golden jubilee of a pastor's priesthood and as a most appropriate memorial of the thirty-eight years of continued service, it is proposed by the parishoners of Christ Church Cathedral to signalize this occasion by connecting their pastor's name forever with the great mission work of the parish, which he inaugurated and fostered by building adjoining the church the "Schuyler Memorial House," to be used exclusively for mission purposes.

In a circular the committee has prepared, setting forth the object of the proposed building, it is stated that the work of the Cathedral Parish has now reached that point where it cannot have further development without suitable buildings. The congregation is irrevocably committed to remain in their present locality. It has been set apart for the work of down-town missions, with the hearty good will of the congregation, it has been welcomed by the people of the district and its wealthy supporting congregation is growing larger day by day in spite of distant residence. The only justification for the maintenance of such a service in its present locality, remote from the homes of the people who support it, is its missionary work. If it were only to minister to the gratification of the fine tastes of a cultured congregation that could be accomplished with much less expenditure of time and money in a more convenient neighborhood. But both pastor and people are determined to maintain this magnificent temple for the poor and those in the down town districts who have no convenient house of worship.

When the project was first broached Bishop Tuttle at once received a donation of $15,000, with which the lot immediately adjoining the Cathedral on the East was purchased as a site for the building. Down town mission work involves a great deal of practical philanthropy, and the edifice when completed will contain a refuge, reading and lecture rooms, a chapel and apartments for mission work. Thirty-five thousand dollars will be needed to build the structure, and it is proposed to collect the money at once, in order to connect this noblest undertaking Christ Church has ever put its hand to with an event unique in the history of the parish and of rare occurrence in any parish, the celebration of the golden jubilee of its pastor.

DR. SCHUYLER'S LIFE.

Rev. Montgomery Schuyler was born in New York City Jan. 9, 1814. He came of an old Dutch family, a remote ancestor, Philip Pieteise Van Schuyler, having come to this country from Holland shortly after the first settlement by the Dutch along the Hudson near the present site of Albany. "The Flats" first occupied by him is still in possession of the family and is one of the finest old homesteads in the State. When he was 5 years of age his father gave up mercantile pursuits and moved to Western New York, engaging in farming near Geneva. Dr. Schuyler went to school at Geneva (formerly Hopart) College, but graduated at Union Seminary, Schenectady. He then began the study of law with the firm of Johnson & Walbridge of Ithica. In 1835 he abandoned the law and moved to Marshall, Mich., where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. While here he became a member of Trinity Church, and held the office of church warden. In 1840 he began studying for the ministry and the year following was ordained deacon. A year later, on the 19th of February, 1842, he was consecrated priest by Bishop McCaskrey of Michigan. He received a call from his own congregation and stepped to the pulpit from the pews. Three years later he received a call to Grace Church, Lyons, N. Y., where he remained a year and a half. He then went to Buffalo, where he organized and built St. John's Church, remaining in charge for ten years. He next came to St. Louis in 1854, having received a call from Christ Church, the oldest parish in Missouri. He has remained in charge ever since. Dr. Schuyler was twice married, in 1843 and in 1854, at Buffalo just previous to his coming to St. Louis. The last union resulted in eight children. One, Rev. Louis S. Schuyler, died at Memphis in 1879 of the dread plague of yellow fever. He had gone down voluntarily to nurse the sick and dying and himself fell a victim to the disease, a martyr to the sacred cause of humanity.

During the civil war Dr. Schuyler in opposition to the wishes of his dearest friends threw himself with ardor into the work of nursing the sick and dying soldiers who crowded the Government hospitals at this point. He did so in the face of much unpopularity and loss of friends. Ministering to the sick and wounded soldiers of the North in the hospitals was regarded as antagonistic by the Southerners and jealously resented by them. However, as the war progressed, thousands of wounded and dying confederates were brought to this city. Dr. Schuyler drew no political or religious distinctions but worked only to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow creatures. It was then that the eyes of the people were opened to the sort of man they had in their midst and past resentment was atoned for by present praise. In 1862 Dr. Schuyler received from the President a commission as chaplain to the hospital, an office which came unsolicited and in the nature of a surprise as even to this day he does not know the names of the influential persons who secured the office for him.

Since the war Dr. Schuyler has spent a busy life among his people, striving earnestly to carry out the precepts of his divine master. He has always been blessed with singularly good health and is to-day remarkably active, strong and in every way capable of attending to the many exacting duties of his office.

CHRIST CHURCH.

A history of Christ Church Cathedral is a history of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Missouri. It is the mother parish of the flourishing congregations of the denomination throughout the State. It was organized on All Saints' Day, 1819, the names of forty-three signers being affixed to the articles of association. The first meeting of the vestry was held Jan. 10, 1820, when Rev. John Ward was called to the rectorship. The infant parish worshiped in a one-story frame building on the southwest corner of Second and Walnut streets, known as "the long building," which had at various times been used as a blacksmith shop, dance hall and court-room. Mr. Ward returned to Lexington in 1821 and abandoned by its pastor the congregation was forced to sell its pulpit, desk and pews. No services were held thereafter for four years, except during chance visits of clergymen from abroad. In 1825 Rev. Thomas Horrell of Virginia visited this city and collected the scattered elements of the parish. A lot was purchased on Third and Chestnut streets for $400 and a building erected thereon, costing $7,000, was completed in 1829. It is described as having been a neat little edifice in the center of the city, looking more like an academy than a church, capable of seating 200 persons. In 1836 the church was consecrated by Bishop Smith of Kentucky and the rite of confirmation first administered in Missouri. In the same year a movement was set on foot to build a larger church. Accordingly a lot was purchased on the corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets. The completed edifice was consecrated by Bishop Kemper in 1839. The building cost $7,000 and an idea of its exterior can be gained from the accompanying cut. Interiorly Dr. Schuyler describes it as "a nondescript of which nothing can be said save that it furnished uncomfortable sittings for about 600 people. In May, 1858, a few months before Dr. Schuyler was called to the pastorate, another movement looking towards the building of a larger church was set on foot. Nothing was done in the matter until four years later, when the old site was sold to Crow and McCreery for $80,000. In April, 1859, the present lot was bought of James H. Lucas for $43,950. The plans furnished by Mr. Leopold Erdlitz of New York were adopted. The estimated cost was about $125,000. The last service held in the old building was on Jan. 22, 1860. From that time the congregation worshipped in the old Mercantile Library Hall and afterwards with St. Paul's congregation, who were then without a pastor. The corner stone of the present edifice was laid April 22, 1860, by Bishop Houcks, assisted by Dr. Schuyler. The chapel was completed in May, 1862, and services held therein until Christmas Day, 1867, when the structure was thrown open. In its completed form Christ Church Cathedral is undoubtedly one of the finest pieces of church architecture in the country. The style is Gothic, of the ornate, early English type, and the arrangement is that of a nave and aisles. Internally the church is, perhaps, the most impressive in the country, a fact due to the height of the nave, which is 98 feet high, only 10 feet lower than that of Westminster Abbey. The walls, buttresses, mullions and tracings of the windows are all of massive stone. The roof of the nave and chancel is open timbered, massive in its framing and molding. The interior is dazzling white, with the exception of the furniture, which is of black walnut, with brass trimmings. A new organ has lately been added, which is considered one of the finest instruments in the West.

A Parish Statement.

Rev. Father M. S. Brennan, pastor of St. Lawrence O'Toole's Church, has issued the following statement of the finances of the parish on Jan. 1 of this year: Borrowed money, Mrs. Newcomb, $2,000; Rev. James Henry (salary), $927.52; Denis Sullivan (carpenter), $715.95; seminary collection, $201.09; sundry small depositors, $2,202.50; school bonds, $13,500; houses 1416 and 1418 O'Fallon street, $6,000; total, $25,547.06; less paid building association, $2,950.00; present indebtedness, $22,597.06.

The subject of Rev. Dr. Snyder's address at the Church of the Messiah this morning will be "In His Name."

Notice has been received from the New York custom house that twelve life-size statues for St. Mary's Church, in this city, have arrived at that port. These statues are fine specimens of French art and will add another attractive feature to an already beautiful church.

Steps have been taken to form a new German congregation in the Southwestern part of the city. The site and boundary line of the new parish have not been definitely settled upon.

St. Margaret's Guild of the Church of the Ascension will give an entertainment at Arcade Hall, February 26th, consisting of tableaux, dances, marches, under the direction of Mr. John Mahler, the well known authority on Kirmess work.

The third anniversary of the rectorship of Rev. Wm. Short in St. Peter's Episcopal Church was celebrated by the congregation last Wednesday evening in Mahler's assembly rooms.

Rev. C. E. Mandeville, the celebrated revivalist, will inaugurate a protracted meeting in Uunion M. E. Church, Garrison and Lucas avenues, this evening.

Under the direction of Mr. Paul Mori, the organist, a number of beautiful anthems and selections will be rendered after the usual evening service in St. John's Episcopal Church, this evening. A short address will be delivered by the rector on "The Music of the Church." Whitfield's anthem, "Oh Praise God in His Holiness;" Gounod's Anthems, "The Sanctus" from St. Cecilia's Mass, and "Nazareth" will be sung, and M. Jul. Storck will play two violin solos. M. Mori will also play two or more selections upon the organ. The choir of forty boys and men will be assisted by a choir of ladies.

Robbed by a Girl.

A daring robbery occurred yesterday morning about 8 o'clock. Mrs. Emma Larpenteur, residing at 1428 Wash street, while passing along Franklin avenue was robbed of $160 by an unknown negro girl. The girl pretended she wanted to see a doctor, and while Mrs. Larpenteur was directing her snatched her pocket-book and escaped.

INSIST on getting DR. ENNO SANDER'S Seltzer and Vichy, which is pure and wholesome. It improves the flavor of your liquor while the cheap stuff some dealers try to pass on you, spoils your drink.

HILL'S CONVENTION.

The Protesting Democrats Meet With Small Encouragement.

PRECEDENT FOR THE EARLY SELECTION OF DELEGATES.

Interviews With Party Leaders—Many Republicans Unwilling to Give Up Blaine—Noble Has No Malice—Northwestern Democrats Move to Head Off the Midwinter Convention.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Members of the Democratic State Committee were asked yesterday what they thought of the Cooper Union protest against a midwinter convention and whether they felt like changing the date. Some of the Committeemen frankly said that they would not vote to postpone the meeting of the convention. Others seemed inclined to think about the subject.

Richard Croker said: "I do not favor changing the date of the convention. I think the time set is as good as any other time. In fact, a little better, because the farmers have nothing to do now and they can attend. Later in the season, when the ground thaws out, they will prefer to stay at home and plow rather than attend any convention."

Commissioner Thomas F. Gilroy said that he had not considered the matter and was not prepared to speak on the question one way or another.

State Committeeman Register Frank T. Fitzgerald said: "I don't see how the State Committee could change the date of the State Convention for the reason that the call has been already issued and the various counties in the State have taken notice of the date and have prepared to elect delegates, and in some instances delegates have already been chosen to meet in convention Feb. 22, next. I think to change the date of the convention would be to inconvenience the vast body of Democrats in different parts of the State. I therefore do not see why the date should be changed."

DISGRUNTLED DEMOCRATS.

State Committeeman Excise Commissioner Edward T. Fitzpatrick said: "No, I am not in favor of changing the date. I think the people who met in Cooper Institute are a lot of dissatisfied and disgruntled Democrats who want to run the Democratic party."

"Did you read the speeches in the newspapers this morning?"

"I did not," answered the Commissioner. "They were not worth reading."

Mayor Grant asked many questions about the Cooper Institute meeting. Was it a big meeting? what was the sentiment displayed, and was there much enthusiasm? All these and other points he inquired about, but when asked in view of that demonstration if he would be willing to vote for a postponement of the convention, he refused to commit himself.

Police Commissioner James J. Martin said: "No, I am satisfied as it is. I would not vote to change the date."

Ex-Commissioner Edgar L. Ridgeway, now President of the State Board of Immigration, said: "I think every Democrat regards the Cooper Union convention of individual worship as a most ridiculous exhibition of a few men attempting to govern a great party with whom they have no sympathy. It is too recent to be forgotten by the public that the leaders in this movement are men who either were candidates on the Mongrel Republican and so-called Democratic ticket, or who supported it and openly avowed their desire to defeat the regularly nominated Democratic candidates."

WHAT IT MEANS.

One of the chief spokesmen on a former occasion at the organization of the committee meeting held at the Murray Hill Hotel, who is believed to represent the views of one who a few years since made a combination with the Republicans to defeat the Democratic candidate for Senator in the Eighth Senatorial District, proclaimed: "You [illegible] know that if this early convention had [illegible] in the interest of Grover Cleveland we [illegible] all be at our homes this evening. The [illegible] no dissent to the expression of th[illegible] ment. The ostensible purpose of t[illegible] ing was to protest against a State con[illegible] being held in February. The real pur[illegible] to force the nomination of the their [illegible] dates for the presidency."

Ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin, the Brooklyn leader and committeeman said: "The postponing has passed out of the hands of the State Committee." County Clerk John Collier did not see what the State Committee had to do with the matter. "The call was regularly issued," he added, "and even now primaries are being held in pursuance of the call in nearly every part of the State to elect delegates to the State convention. The delegates thus chosen can, if they choose, adjourn the convention for a month, two months or three months at their option. It seems to me that the professed friends of Mr. Cleveland are doing him more injury than good by raising this hue and cry."

District Attorney James W. Ridgeway of Brooklyn and State Committeeman declared that he would not dignify the anti-Hill movement, as he termed it, by discussing the question of the postponement of the convention.

A PRECEDENT.

State Committeeman Judge Delmar declined to say whether he favored postponement or not. He was not much pleased with the protesting Democrats, and his opinion on postponement can be imagined from his remarks concerning them. "I fail to see why any Democrat should protest against the action of the State Committee," he said. "The date was selected by a vote of the committee in accordance with the historical practices and traditions of the Democratic party. The criticism made that the time—four months—is too early, falls to the ground when we bear in mind that the State convention for the election of delegates to the National Convention of 1860 was held seven months and that of 1864 six months prior to the National Conventions in those years."

Chairman Edward Murphy, Jr. of the Democratic State Committee: "I know that the convention will not be postponed, and I don't think it should be. It was properly called by the unanimous vote of the State Committee, the only body that has any power. The committee was chosen by delegates representing 40,000 majority. Do you suppose it will make any difference to the men who attended that Cooper Union meeting whether the State Convention is postponed? Some few would support the candidate chosen in any event, but the majority would not support Hill if he was nominated."

The other State Committeemen about the State interviewed by wire, express the same opinion.

DINED THE PRESS CLUB.

Newspaper Men at the Capital Treated to the Best.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—The National Capitol Press Club of Washington, composed of correspondents and litterateurs gave the first banquet to-night at the new Cochran Hotel. The menu was replete, the floral decorations by Small were elaborate. The host, Mr. Paige, fairly outdid himself. Owing to a previous engagement to attend Secretary Tracy's dinner given to the Cabinet, President Harrison was unable to be present. Among the guests were Secretary Noble, Maj. Powell of the Geological Survey; W. A. Croffutt, Representatives J. C. Tarsney, Durborow, Townsend, Fellows, Cochran, Crosby, Caruth, McMillin, John M. Wilson, Jerry Simpson, J. W. Owens, Catchings, Covert, Bunting, Perkins and Meredith and Senators Stockbridge, Blackburn, Gibson and Perkins. The guests of the POST-DISPATCH representative, Mr. Richard Sylvester, were Col. W. G. Moore and Congressman John C. Tarsney of Missouri.

THE POST-DISPATCH

BRANCH OFFICES.

At the following LOCATIONS BRANCH OFFICES have been established, where WANT ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received and where the PAPER is kept for sale:

CENTRAL.

CLARK AV.—2136	Chas. P. Ochsner
FRANKLIN AV.—1600	C. Klipstein
JEFFERSON AV.—300 S.	H. A. Shulte
LUCAS AV.—1700	W. S. Fleming
OLIVE ST.—1400	R. Riley
WASHINGTON AV.—1328	Stuart's Pharmacy
WASHINGTON AV.—2338	T. S. Glenn

NORTHWEST.

BENTON ST.—1501	Koch & Kempff
BENTON ST.—2572	A. H. Vordick
BIDDLE ST.—1600	A. Friedberg & Co
BROADWAY—1751 N	B. J. Ludwig
BROADWAY—2001 N	O. D'Amour
BROADWAY and ANGELICA	W. J. Kohrumel
BROADWAY—3625 N	W. C. Waldeck
BROADWAY—4830 N.	C. W. G. E. Bachmann
BROOKLYN—1100	V. J. Mueller
CARR ST.—1328	Lion Drug Store
CARR ST.—2201	Crawley's Pharmacy
CASS AV.—1000	Cass Avenue Pharmacy
CASS AV.—Cor. 23d	H. W. Strathmann
DODIER ST.—2248	F. B. Vogt
EASTON AV.—3180	F. C. Pauley
EASTON AV. 4161	Fisher & Co
EASTON AV.—4966	G. P. Mulhall
EAST GRAND AV.—1923	T. H. Wurmb
ELEVENTH ST.—3701 N.	T. H. Wurmb
ELEVENTH ST.—4201 N.	H. W. Barkhoefer
GARRISON and CASS	Gill Bros
GAMBLE ST.—2631	A. Braun
GRAND AV.—1400 N.	F. Sohn & Co
GRAND AV.—1926 N.	W. D. Temm
GRAND AV.—3631 N.	A. J. Hoenny
GRAND AV.—4048 N.	Wm. Craemer
KOSSUTH AV.—3903	L. W. O. Renker
NINTH ST.—2625 N	O. Claus
ST. LOUIS AV., cor. GLASGOW	Carey's Drug Store
ST. LOUIS AV.—1948	Gustavus Koch
TAYLOR AV.—1827	G. H. Wagner

WEST END.

BOYLE AND OLD MANCHESTER	T. J. Tietze
CABANNE PLACE	Arcade Drug Store
CHESTNUT ST.—3201	F. H. Swift
COMPTON AV.—200 S.	J. F. Cummings
DELMAR AND TAYLOR AVS	E. M. Pirner
FINNEY AV.—3837	P. E. Fiquet
FINNEY AND SARAH STS.	Gatewood & Haagen
LACLEDE AND CABANNE AVS.	Rick's Pharmacy
LINDELL AV.—3575	D. A. Byrne
LUCAS AV.—3341	Charles C. May
MARKET ST.—2846	St. Louis Pharmacy
MORGAN ST.—2746	B. J. Otto
MORGAN ST.—3930	J. S. Procter
OLIVE ST.—2800	J. L. Royston
OLIVE ST.—3201	Louis Schurk
OLIVE ST.—3342	E. H. Newland
OLIVE ST.—3500	Adam B. Roth
OLIVE ST.—3615	W. R. Grant
OLIVE ST.—4101	E. N. Harris
PAGE AV.—3750	H. C. Brenner
WASHINGTON AV.—2800	J. Weiner
WASHINGTON AV.—3901	J. E. Hilby

SOUTHWEST.

ARSENAL ST.—1118	Albert J. Finisch
ARSENAL ST.—1961	Chas. P. Ochsner
BROADWAY and LAFAYETTE	O. F. Heitmeyer
BROADWAY—2613 S	E. S. Geisler
BROADWAY—3624 S	H. W. Clausen
BROADWAY—3907 S	F. Hemm
CHOUTEAU AV.—700	Henry Braun
CHOUTEAU AV.—1500	T. F. Hagenow
CHOUTEAU AV.—1801	H. F. A. Spilker
CHOUTEAU AV.—2200	H. F. Helwig
CHOUTEAU AV.—2738	Friedwald's Pharmacy
CHOUTEAU AV.—2837	W. E. Krueger
FOURTH ST.—1128 S	Jacob Friesz
GRAVOIS ST.—1948	Henry Fisher
GRAVOIS ST.—2711	B. C. Niemann
GRAVOIS ST.—2946	B. Jost
HICKORY ST.—800	E. A. Sennewald & Co
HICKORY ST.—1100	Lohrmann & Mynders
JEFFERSON AV. and MIAMI ST.	Fred'k J. Meyer
JEFFERSON AV.—2127 S	H. L. Blomeier
JEFFERSON AND GRAVOIS AVS.	H. Pockels
JEFFERSON AV.—3403 S	Theo. Boody
LAFAYETTE AV.—2601	Paul M. Nake
LAFAYETTE AV.—1800	Philip Kaut
LAFAYETTE AV.—2822	Compton Hill Pharmac
MENARD—1434	G. Weinsberg
MENARD AND BARTON STS	C. A. Bendel
PARK AV.—1937	G. H. Andreas
PARK AV.—2600	Theodore F. Feager
SALINA ST.—2870	A. P Kaltwasser
ST. ANGE AV.—1400	R. H. Gaertner
SIDNEY ST.—1956	C. H. Zahn

CARONDELET.

BROADWAY—7618 S.	A. Knorr
BROADWAY—7631 S	L. F. Waibel
MICHIGAN AND IVORY AV	Benno Bribach

SUBURBAN.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

LLINSVILLE AND MISSOURI AV.	O. F. Kresso
H AND MISSOURI AV	G. G. Heller

BELLEVILLE, ILL.

ND HIGH STS	Geo. H. Stolburg

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, cor. Thirteenth and Locust sts., opposite Exposition building—Sunday services, Feb. 14, 1892: 8 a. m., Holy Communion; 9:45 a. m., Bible class for men; 11 a. m., morning prayer and sermon; 3:30 p. m., litany and instruction on faith; 7:30 p. m., choral evening prayer and sermon.

PROF. W. SCHUYLER will lecture next Sunday, Feb. 14, at Temple Shaare Emeth corner 17th and Pine sts, on "Superstition." Exercises commencing at 11 o'clock a. m., sharp. Everybody is respectfully invited to attend.

SPIRITUALISM—Mr. Moses Hull will continue his lectures for the St. Louis Spiritual Association at Howard's Hall, Garrison av. and Olive st., to-day at 10:30 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 p. m. All are invited. Admission free.

TEMPLE ISRAEL, Twenty-eighth and Pine sts., Sunday services (English) at 11 o'clock a. m. Subject of Rabbi Leon Harrison's discourse: "Uriel Acosta." All interested are cordially invited to attend.

LODGE NOTICES.

BELLEFONTAINE LODGE, No. 73, I. O. O. F., 19th and Wright sts.—Regular meeting, Tuesday, Feb. 16. Initiation. Members urged to attend. Visitors invited.
CHAS. TRAMPE, N. G.

AURORA LODGE, NO. 64, K. OF P., will confer the Amplified Third Rank of Knight at their Castle Hall, 6th and Walnut sts., Tuesday evening, Feb. 16, 1892. Members requested to be present. Visiting Knights fraternally invited to attend. By order of
C. H. DETTMER, C. C.
Attest: E. H. O'HARA. 33

CASTLE HALL of Tower Grove Lodge, No. 166, K. of P., corner of Chouteau av. and Old Manchester rd.—Regular convention, Monday, Feb. 15, at 8 p. m. Work in the rank of Esquire. All Knights cordially invited to attend. By order of
J. E. KUNKLE, C. C.
Attest: SOL H. KORN, K. of R. and Seal. 33

GERMANIA LODGE, No. 6, K. of P., meets every Thursday night at Havlin's Theatre Hall, cor. 6th and Walnut sts.
GEO. M. LEE, C. C.
CHAS. F. MAYERSICK, K. R. S. 33

PARAGON LODGE, No. 58, K. of P.—Meeting, Monday, Feb. 15, at corner 4th and Locust st., at 7:30 o'clock. Work in the amplified rank of Knight. Visiting Knights cordially welcomed. JAS S. TRUE, C. C.
FRANK JOHNSON, K. of R. and S. 33

RACHEL LODGE, No. 30, K. and L. of H.—Special meeting, Sunday, Feb. 14, at 1:30 o'clock sharp, to arrange for funeral of Sister F. J. Hebern.
L. C. GLON, Protector.
L. SOMMERS, Secretary.

G. A. R., FRANK P. BLAIR POST, No. 1, will assemble at post room Sunday, Feb. 14, 1892, at 1 o'clock p. m., to attend the funeral of our late comrade, Geo. A. Kramer. By order of
F. M. STERRETT, Commander.
W. H. SCOTT, Adjt. 33

PROTECTION COUNCIL, NO. 40, A. F. C.—Special meeting will be held Monday evening, Feb. 15, 1892, at Pope's Theater Hall, 9th and Olive. Secretary will be at 621 Washington av. Feb. 17 from 6:30 to 8 p. m. E. ROHRKASSE, Chancellor.
A. J. DEEMAN, Secy.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH
is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in
Thursday's POST-DISPATCH.

Stenographers.

WANTED—A young man aged 19 desires position as stenographer and typewriter; salary small; willing to make himself generally useful. Address A 27, this office. 41

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Want advertisements under the head of For Rent, Rooms, Boarding and Rooms Wanted in the
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH
guaranteed to produce satisfactory results, or an additional insertion given without charge in the
THURSDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Book-keepers.

WANTED—By young man 21 (book-keeper) position in office, or work of any kind; best refs. 4126 Blair av. 36

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper or on office work by an experienced, reliable man. Address S 21, this office. 36

WANTED—Position by a young man thoroughly competent as book-keeper or assistant. Add. R 28, this office. 36

WANTED—A young married man wants position to assist bookkeeper or office work of any kind. Address G 26, this office. 36

WANTED—Position as book-keeper or assistant, by young man from country; best of recommendations. Add. B 24, this office. 36

WANTED—Book-keeper with good references, of good habits and several years experience, wants situation. Address M 26, this office. 36

WANTED—Situation as assistant bookkeeper or officework by reliable young man; can furnish refs. if required. Address L 26, this office. 36

WANTED—$10 reward to anyone who can secure me a position as bookkeeper, clerk or collector, real estate preferred. Address G 30, this office. 36

WANTED—Work; understand book-keeping and well acquainted with retail grocery trade; age 21; best of references. George E. Matthews, 1124 Second Carondelet av. 36

WANTED—Situation by an experienced man as assistant book-keeper or to do any kind of clerical work; is steady and reliable; moderate salary; good references. Address J 26, this office. 36

WANTED—Man of 28, thorough accountant, first-class cashier, credit man of large experience, now holding similar position in one of our large wholesale houses, desires position as cashier or credit man with some first-class house; highest recommendations from employers of last 15 years, including present ones, and bond to any amount required. Address H 25, this office. 36

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—Situation by an experienced grocery clerk, with a good outside trade. Address M 18, this office. 37

WANTED—Young man wishes position as clerk; understands bookkeeping. Address J. H. R., 2803 Gamble st. 37

WANTED—Position by experienced grocery clerk in a good house; best city references. Address S 27, this office. 37

WANTED—Registered drug clerk; must speak German and willing to work; state salary. Address J 30, this office. 37

WANTED—Position to handle farm implements or farm products, travel or local; expert; A 1 refs. Address F. B., Belleville, Ill. 37

WANTED—Relief work by registered druggist; speak German and English; best days in week still open. Add. T 23, this office. 37

WANTED—Situation by office man of experience as cashier, accountant, billing, etc.; good references. Address N 26, this office. 37

WANTED—Situation by a middle aged man as collector; can bring first-class reference and give security. Add. G. F., 1608 Wash st. 37

WANTED—Situation as collector, driver or clerk in a retail grocery store; has experience and good reference. Address S 28, this office. 37

WANTED—Position as shipping clerk, salesman or collector, by young man of experience; A1 reference or bond. Address A 30, this office. 37

WANTED—A young man from the country would like a position in wholesale dry goods firm; good references furnished. Address F 22, this office. 37

WANTED—Young man of 21, with experience in office work, wants employment; strong and not afraid of work; good refs. Add. O 22, this office. 37

WANTED—A position as shipping clerk or office work in wholesale or manufacturing establishment by a man of ten years' experience in shipping. Address L 22, this office. 37

WANTED—A position by experienced general office man; correct at figuring, a rapid writer and not afraid of work; best of down-town refs.; temperate, competent and reliable. Add. F 23, this office. 37

WANTED—A young man with experience in real estate, loan and insurance office in N. Mo. town of 7,000 inhabitants wants a position; will go anywhere; has small clientage; first-class references. Address D 22, this office. 37

WANTED—Situation—A man of 27 yrs. good morals experience in both retail and wholesale, with a "move on himself" and the best of reference from last employers, desires a place with some first-class dry goods house, no picture or book concern need address. Add. P 24, this office. 37

The Trades.

WANTED—Situation by an artistic photographer; good retoucher; city or country. Add. O 29, this office. 38

WANTED—Sober and reliable engineer wishes position; best of ref. given; country preferred. Address B 30, this office. 38

WANTED—Situation in machine shop, by a young man who has had two years ex.; city refs. given. Add. A 24, this office. 38

WANTED—A licensed engineer wants a situation, any style engine or dynamo; handy at repairing; good reference. Address M 22, this office. 38

WANTED—Young man desires to take charge of residence construction; competent to make plans, etc.; best ref. given. Add. G 27, this office.

WANTED—Situation by an experienced draughtsman; young man, with best refs.; wages no object if position is suitable. Add. J 27, this office.

WANTED—Licensed engineer wishes position, first-class hand, at general repairing and putting up machinery; first-class refs. furnished. Address H 26, this office. 38

TO SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

A thorough, competent and practical man wants position with a first-class firm as foreman of cutting room; many years in last position, cutting 1,200 pairs daily; men's and women's fine work; highest references. Address W 29, this office. 38

Coachmen.

WANTED—Situation by 1st-class coachman in private family, best city reference. Address A 22, this office. 39

WANTED—Situation by thorough coachman; also understands gardening and milking; city reference. Address K 21, this office. 39

WANTED—Sit. by middle-aged, first-class coachman, vegetable and flower gardener, taking care of cow; make myself useful; 3 years' city reference. Add. O 27, this office. 39

Boys.

WANTED—Work by boy of 18. Add. J 25, this office. 42

WANTED—Situation as office by a boy aged 16; can furnish city refs. Add. L 28, this office. 42

WANTED—Situation by 14-year-old colored boy to care for horse and buggy. 1211 Spring av. 42

WANTED—Boy, 15 years of age, wants a position in office; writes a good hand. Address R 22, this office. 42

WANTED—By a strong boy of 19 a situation to learn trade or work of any kind. Add. O 26, this office. 42

WANTED—Situation by a boy of 18 in some wholesale house; can furnish recommendation. Add. F 26, this office. 42

WANTED—Situation by boy of 18 years; understands bookkeeping and can make himself generally useful. Address H 29, this office. 42

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A young man 20 years of age wishes a situation of any kind. Add. P 29, this office. 43

WANTED—1,000,000 circulars to distribute at $1 per 1,000; good reference. Address T 26, this office. 43

WANTED—By a man of experience, position as manager on a first-class farm. Address S 24, this office. 43

WANTED—Employment by sober industrious young man; no objection to the country. Address G 22, this office. 43

WANTED—Situation as stable boss, to tend to horses and manage harness; common teams. Add. N 22, this office. 43

WANTED—Work around stable or store by a middle-aged man; is a good penman. Address R. D., 3319 Manchester rd. 43

WANTED—$10 reward to anyone who will secure me a position as private watchman or porter. Address H 30, this office. 43

WANTED—By middle aged man situation as night watchman, city ref. given from last place employed. Add. E 24, this office. 43

WANTED—Sit. by good reliable and experienced colored man as porter in saloon or store; best of city references. 1424 Linden st. 43

WANTED—Position at once as watchman by strong, energetic man; come well recommended. Add. F. P., Belleville, Ill. 43

WANTED—Young Englishman wants a sit on a farm; 2 years with large horse breeder; rough carpenter. Address E 26, this office. 43

WANTED—A young man wishes situation as porter; talks English and German, and can give best of reference. Add. N 29, this office. 43

WANTED—Situation by experienced German as janitor, thoroughly understands steam and hot-air heaters; good refs.; 905 N. High st. 43

WANTED—A young man who understands the care of horses wants a place in a private family, with good references. Address W 23, this office. 43

WANTED—A position by a young man, 24 years of age, of honor or trust; is worthy and well qualified; first-class references. Add. B 22, this office. 43

WANTED—A fully competent middle aged man desires situation as gardener; would attend horse and cow, can milk; ref. present employer. Add. K 25, this office. 43

$5 REWARD to any person who can secure me steady employment. Ad. O 26, this office. 43

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH
is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in
Thursday's POST-DISPATCH.

Book-keepers.

THE Bryant & Stratton

BUSINESS, SHORTHAND AND TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. Corner Broadway and Market st. Send for circulars. 53

JONES'

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

Between Olive and Locust sts., entrance 309 North Broadway. Shorthand, typewriting, telegraphy, etc. Day and night school. 53

HAYWARD'S SHORT-

Hand and Business College. Day and night sessions, 702, 704 and 706 Olive st.

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—Live salesmen to carry a side line of cigars in Missouri, Lower Illinois and Arkansas. Address C 26, this office. 54

WANTED—A first-class bill-lading clerk, one who is a stenographer having typewriter, for railroad office. Address W 26, this office. 54

WANTED—Salesmen connected with wholesale houses and factories to represent us; good pay. Daun Pantaloon Co., 717 Olive st. 54

WANTED—For a down-town retail grocery a first-class man to solicit and deliver in West End; must have gilt-edge references; no horses to care for; short hours and good pay. Add. W 24, this office. 54

WANTED—3 young men for new offices to engage immediately and learn telegraphing on our lines; situations guaranteed; $75, $100 to $125 monthly. Call or address Gen'l Supt., 102 N. 3d st. room 11. 54

WANTED—Salesmen on salary or commissions to handle the new patent chemical ink-erasing pencil; the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. We want one energetic general agent for each State and territory. For terms and full particulars address the Monroe Eraser Mfg Co., La Crosse, Wis.

GET a pair of home-made, hand-made $4 shoes, made in St. Louis. Harris-Bruner Shoe Co., 520 Pine st. 54

MRS. MACKLIND, priv. teacher shorthand, tel., type-writing; spec. class, $5. 2312 Eugenia st.

SALESMEN—To sell by sample our Money Order System to retail merchants. $200 a month in it for live salesmen. Experience not necessary. Address Merchants Money Order Co., Cincinnati, O. 54

Mesritz Tailoring Co.

Pants to order, $3 up; great reductions; give us a call 219 N. 8th st., near Olive, 2d floor. Country orders solicited. 54

TIME IS MONEY.

A little of each spent at
PERKINS & HERPEL'S COLLEGE
will bring good returns on short time.
N. e. cor. 4th and Washington av. Phone 1207.

Waiters.

WANTED—A dining-room boy. 1412 Washington av. 57

WANTED—Man for dining-room and housework. 2206 Olive st. 57

The Trades.

WANTED—Compositors at 1404 Lucas pl. 58

WANTED—A tinner at 4213A Natural Bridge rd. 58

WANTED—Plumber at 1216 Washington av. 58

WANTED—One wagonmaker. 3710 Manchester rd. 58

WANTED—Monday morning, 1 first-class ruler, at 322 N. 3d st. 58

WANTED—First-class barber to run shop. 3700 North Market st. 58

WANTED—Photographic printer; state experience. Add. S 30, this office. 58

WANTED—Feeder for job presses. Merry & Nicholson, Main and Locust. 58

WANTED—First-class cutter for ladies' fine shoes. B. Gannon, No. 1826 Olive st. 58

WANTED—Two first-class lasters on ladies' fine shoes; also one puller-over. Brown-Desnoyers Shoe Co., 11th and St. Charles sts. 58

WANTED—Car-wheel molders; no other but first-class men need apply. St. Louis Car Wheel Co., Cabanne and Missouri Pacific R. R. 58

WANTED—One heel burnisher; one operator on wire grip machine. Brown-Desnoyer Shoe Co., 11th st. and Washington av., 4th floor. 58

WANTED—A first-class stick candy maker; good salary, steady work; only industrious and A No. 1 man need apply; must be second to none. Add. J 28, this office. 58

WANTED—A first-class cutter in sash and door factory; one who understands drawings perfectly and has had experience on the bench. Apply 1502 Market st. 58

WANTED—Foreman—Active man to take charge of a sash, blind and door factory and who knows how to bill out and lay off work. Address W. M., Builders' Exchange, Cincinnati, O. 58

WANTED—First-class wood pattern makers of architectural iron work, stairs, etc: best wages and permanent position to good men. Apply to Winslow Bros. Co., 368 to 396 Carroll av., Chicago.

WANTED—A capable, intelligent man to take charge of Water Works in a city in the Southwest; must understand care of engines and boilers, and should have some knowledge of plumbing and pipe laying; must be of good address and have qualifications necessary for increasing the business of the company. Add. K 28, this office. 58

Boys.

WANTED—A boy to do collecting. Call at 1319 N. 9th st. 61

WANTED—An errand boy. H. A. Schmidt, 608 Olive st. 61

WANTED—Strong boys to assist at machinery. Apply 1502 Market st. 61

WANTED—Boy with some experience in carriage paint shop. 2524 N. 25th st. 61

WANTED—Boy, about 18 years old, at F. E. Little's feather factory, 701 N. Main st. 61

WANTED—2 apprentice boys, one in smithshop, one in paintshop, at Uhlenhant Bros. Carriage Factory, 1326 Merchant st. 61

WANTED—3 boys for new offices to learn telegraphing on our lines; situations given in few mos.; call to-day or to-morrow. 102 N. 3d, room 11.

WANTED—Clean, nice appearing office boy about 15 years old; wages $3; don't apply unless you bring good references and are clean and tidy. Apply only between 8 and 9 Monday morning, Page's Typewriting offices, 421 Chestnut st. 61

Laborers.

WANTED—On 4th and Olive, 50 men and teams. E. Whelan & Fanning. 59

WANTED—15 men on 5th and Wash sts. to take down building Monday morning. Jno. A. Lynch.

WANTED—20 shovelers for earth work at 'Frisco freight depot, 7th and Cerre sts., on Monday morning. Fruin-Bambrick Construction Co. 59

WANTED—All dirt-haulers to stay away from St. Louis; the city is overflowed with teams of that kind. Ordered so by the Union. President, T. Mullen; Secretary, F. Nolk. 59

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A thorough laundry man. Address N 26, this office. 62

WANTED—Experienced man dishwasher and laundress. 2621 Olive st. 62

WANTED—One good driver for mule team. Inquire at 3702½ S. Jefferson av. 62

WANTED—Experienced solicitor on "write-ups." Apply room 52, 422 Washington av. 62

WANTED—Four gentlemen of good address; genteel and lucrative business. Room 40, No. 2, N. 4th st. 62

WANTED—Young man who understands jewelry to take charge of pawnshop at once. Box 691, Aurora, Mo. 62

WANTED—A man to invest $150, with services. Call from 9 to 12, room 8 McLean Bldg., 4th and Market sts. 62

WANTED—Gentleman qualified to solicit steam boiler and casualty liability insurance. J. H. Muldoon, 319 N. 3d st. 62

WANTED—Man with $200 cash and services can secure permanent position paying $50 per week. Add. D 24, this office. 62

WANTED—A young man to deliver groceries. Call at Joseph F. Luecke & Bros., Grand av. and Olive. Call Monday with refs. 62

WANTED—A young man who desire to learn the millinery busines; only such need apply whose parents live in the city. S. Strauss & Co., 801 Washington av. 62

WANTED—Young men for railway service, limited number with references to qualify and take situations as operators and agents; passes furnished; salaries monthly. Apply at Railroad Superintendent's Office, northeast cor. 3d and Chestnut, top floor.

FOR SALE—20 2d-hand beds, very cheap, 10 2d-hand stoves, 10 2d-hand carpets at cost; special sale this week; don't miss it. 1425 Franklin av. 62

ANY person wanting a big paying business should send 10c for sample cake of crimson polish for cleaning wall paper, calcimined walls and pictures; new men make $5 per day. Cincinnati Paper-Cleaning Co., Cincinnati, O. 62

BOOTS polished for 5c at Drexler's Boot Parlors, 818 Pine st. 62

BRIGGS pays the freight to experienced trade journal solicitors. Pope's Building. 62

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH
is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in
THURSDAY'S POST-DISPATCH.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Expert stenographer and typewriter; must invest $500, which will be returned upon termination of services; salary $75; amateurs need not answer; good opening to right party. Address S 26, this office. 60

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Want advertisements under the head of For Rent, Rooms, Boarding and Rooms Wanted in the
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH
guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion given without charge in the
THURSDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Teachers, Companions, Etc.

WANTED—A young lady, out of the city, desires a position in St Louis as companion to a young or middle-aged lady; refs. exchanged. Address J 22 this office. 77

Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—Envelopes to address. Address T 27, this office. 44

WANTED—By a young lady, position as saleslady, or to do copying. Address R 25, this office. 44

WANTED—Young lady desires position as copyist or to do general office work. Address J 23, this office. 44

WANTED—As cashier or in office by young lady; competent, of good address. Address G 26, this office. 44

WANTED—Young lady wants position in an office; the office of a Mason preferred; good references. Add. J 21, this office. 44

WANTED—By a lady a position as assistant book-keeper, office work or any kind of clerical work; best of references. Address W 26, this office.

WANTED—Young lady would like a position as cashier or to do any kind of office or clerical work; best of reference given. Address C 27, this office. 44

WANTED—Young lady with two years' experience desires position as book-keeper, cashier or would like position in real estate office; best of reference. Add. L 26, this office. 44

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer, experienced, desires employment. Address P 25, this office. 45

WANTED—Situation by a stenographer with some experience; best of references. Add. B 21, this office. 45

WANTED—A position; a young lady stenographer and book keeper with references. Add. 4589 Easton av. 45

WANTED—Competent stenographer desires position; willing and able to do office work. Address 510 N. 12th st. 45

WANTED—Situation by a lady of education and refinement as stenographer; salary no object. Address O 28, this office. 45

WANTED—Young lady, having several years' experience, wants position as stenographer, reference. Address M 21, this office. 45

WANTED—Experienced stenographers want work, prompt service; free telephone 431, St. Louis Typewriter Exchange, 710 Olive st. 45

WANTED—Position by rapid and accurate stenographer and typewriter (Remington); used to general office work. Add. S 21, this office. 45

WANTED—A young lady desires a position as stenographer and book-keeper at a moderate salary; reference given. Address O. 30, this office. 45

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—Plain dressmaking and sewing at home. Marsh, 109 S. 20th st. 46

WANTED—Dressmaker will go out and do work at private houses. Call at 2700 Sheridan av. 46

WANTED—Plain sewing or children's clothes to make; terms reasonable. Address F 26, this office. 46

WANTED—A first-class dressmaker wants work at home; cutting and fitting a specialty. 2656 Lucas av. 46

WANTED—A first-class dressmaker wants engagements in families; $2 per day. Address D 27, this office. 46

WANTED—Some sewing, by dressmaker to go in families or to do at home. Apply at 1122 2d Carondelet av. 46

WANTED—A position by a young lady to leave the city to do dressmaking or millinery or saleslady. Add. P 26, this office. 46

WANTED—Sit. by a responsible person to sew and take care of children, or do light housework. Add. A 28, this office. 46

WANTED—First-class dressmaker would like to go out by the day; reasonable price. Call or address 6 S. 21st st., up-stairs. 46

WANTED—First-class dressmaker, perfect fitter and draper, wants more engagements; terms reasonable. Address 3138 Manchester rd. 46

WANTED—By first-class seamstress, infants' wardrobes and children's clothes; will go out or take work home Add. T 27, this office. 46

Housekeepers.

WANTED—Middle aged woman wants position as housekeeper for widower. Add. R 29, this office. 47

WANTED—Situation as housekeeper by a woman competent to take full charge of house and children. Address N 25, this office. 47

WANTED—Sit. by woman as housekeeper or general housework; will work reasonable as I must keep my 4 months' old baby. Address 1912 Coleman st. 47

WANTED—A competent person wishes a situation as housekeeper in a small family; has 16 years experience with one family. Call at 2725 Caroline st.; no postals answered. 47

General Housework.

WANTED—Situation by competent house and dining room girl. 3109 Easton av. 48

WANTED—Two girls wish a place at house and dining room work. Call Monday at 2101 Clark av. No postals answered. 48

WANTED—A good position by a young lady to leave the city; is dressmaker, milliner and a first-class saleslady. Address P 16, this office. 46

STOVE REPAIRS.

Castings and repairs for stoves and ranges of every description. A. G. Brauer, 219 Locust st. 48

Cooks, Etc.

WANTED—Sit. by good cook and laundress; good references. 2002 Olive st. 49

WANTED—Situation by experienced cook in private family. Call Monday 913 N. 19th st. 49

WANTED—Situation by girl 17 years old to cook and do housework. Add. L. D., 2061 E. Prairie av. 49

WANTED—Good cook wishes situation, and one to do housework, in private family. Call in rear of 2029 Wash st. 49

WANTED—Sit by colored woman to cook or do washing at home or go out Mondays and Tuesdays. 705 N. 13th st. 49

WANTED—A woman with little child wishes a place to cook, wash and iron for a small family. Address 1912 Coleman st. 49

Laundresses.

WANTED—Washing to take home or go out. 2804 Cass av., up-stairs. 51

WANTED—Washing for 1 or 2 families at home. Apply 2634 Hickory st. 51

WANTED—Laundry work, to go out by the day. Address C 22, this office. 51

WANTED—Situation by colored laundress first days in the week. 1223 N. 16th st. 51

WANTED—A woman wants plain washing to do. Inquire upstairs, 913 N. 19th st. 51

WANTED—Washing to take home by a German woman. 1903½ Franklin av., 3d floor. 51

WANTED—By good laundress work to take home; could go out two days. Apply 1503 S. 13th st. 51

WANTED—A colored woman wishes to take in washing or go out by the day; send postal. 210 N. Beaumont st. 51

WANTED—A reliable colored woman wants washing to take home or go out by the day. Mrs. Rumsey, 1521 Gay st. 51

WANTED—A first-class laundress (white) wants gents' washing and mending to take home. Call at 3d floor, 1004 N. 8th st. 51

WANTED—First-class laundress wants to go out for the first two or three days each week; gives refs. 1120 N. 10th st., up stairs. 51

WANTED—Sit. by a first-class laundress to take family washing home, or ladies' or gents.' Call for three days, 2221 Franklin av., 3d floor. Add. Mrs. W. 51

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Situation by one experienced girl as chambermaid, or for housework. Apply to Clara Wilson, 2211 Morgan st., rear. 52

WANTED—A girl of good family and 16 years of age wishes a home in a private family; a home with an old couple prefered; is willing to make herself useful. Add. S 22, this office. 52

WANTED—A lady who understands dyeing, cleaning and curling ostrich feathers desires a position in wholesale or retail house to take charge of stock and make herself generally useful; can also act in capacity of saleslady; references. Address T 24, this office. 52

WANTED—Families can get girls and girls places and lodging. Mrs. Hummert, 1023 N. 10th st.

LADIES can get girls and girls places and board. 1731 Lucas av. 52

710 N. JEFFERSON AV.—Families can be well supplied with first-class cooks. 52

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the
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is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in
Thursday's POST-DISPATCH.

Nurses.

WANTED—Situation by a reliable, experienced woman as nurse for infant; ref. 3109 Easton av.

WANTED—German girl wants situation as nurse, 17 years old; best references. 3521A N. Jefferson av. 50

WANTED—A widow would like the care of an infant or one or two small children to take home. Call at 321 S. Garrison av. 50

WANTED—A lady would like to take care of one or two children; has no other children. Call for one week, 4122 Pleasant st., up-stairs. 50

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Want Advertisements under the head of For Rent Rooms, Boarding and Rooms Wanted in the
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH
guaranteed to produce satisfactory results, or an additional insertion given without charge in the
THURSDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—Young lady to keep books; salary first six months $25 per month. Address T 30, this office. 63

WANTED—A young lady to attend a butter store. Apply 506 Lucas av., opposite Union market; references required. 63

WANTED—Young lady to attend exhibits in retail grocery store; only those with experience need apply. Address G 28, this office. 63

WANTED—A young lady to attend laundry office; must have experience and be a good and rapid writer and accurate in figures. To a party that can fill the bill a permanent situation. Answer in own handwriting. T 21, this office. 63

THREE girls for new offices to learn telegraphing on our lines; situations given immediately. Call at Superintendent's office, 102 N. 3d st., room 11. 63

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Ladies' Tailor Co. desires to inform the ladies of St. Louis that they have opened dressmaking parlors at 1100 Chouteau av. Fashionable designs and a perfect fit and cut assured. 63

Stenographers.

WANTED—A lady stenographer; one that understands book-keeping. Add. M 27, this office. 64

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A lady to act as housekeeper in the city; a hustler needed; money in it for the right party. Add. W 23, this office. 65

Laundresses.

WANTED—Good washwoman at 1319 Pine st. laundry. 67

WANTED—3 girls at Bremen Laundry, 3509 N. Broadway. 67

WANTED—A 1 colored laundress Monday morning. 2155 Market st. 67

WANTED—Girl to work in laundry. Hotel Beers, Grand av. and Olive st. 67

WANTED—A neat girl; no washing or ironing; no colored. 913 N. High st. 67

WANTED—German cook to assist with washing and ironing. 1731 Lucas av. 67

WANTED—At restaurant, white or colored woman for laundry work. 412 Morgan st. 67

WANTED—Colored girl to assist in laundry and housework; reference. 4152 Washington av.

WANTED—Good laundress for Mondays and Tuesdays; steady position. Apply at 4409 Pine st., immediately. 67

Cooks, Etc.

WANTED—A good cook at 4322, West Bell pl. 68

WANTED—Steady colored cook, 2935 Olive st. 68

WANTED—A good cook; good wages. 1925 Olive st. 68

WANTED—First-class cook, at 1224 Washington av. at once. 68

WANTED—An experienced cook. Apply at 2725 Washington av. 68

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron; good wages. 4342 Bell st. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron; family of 3. 3955 Washington av. 68

WANTED—Girl, housework and cooking; 2 in family. 4605 Easton av. 68

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron, in a small family. 3966 Morgan st. 68

WANTED—A good, reliable girl to assist in cooking. Apply 1807 Olive st. 68

WANTED—Good German girl to cook and assist with washing. 3821 Pine st. 68

WANTED—Good cook, ref. req., small family; wages $16. 3806 Delmar av. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron; references required. 3029 Glasgow pl. 68

WANTED—1st-class cook, German preferred; refs. req. 3116 Washington av. 68

WANTED—Good cook; references req.; small family; wages $16. 3806 Delmar av. 68

WANTED—Good girl to cook, wash and iron; good wages; small family. 1111 N. Grand av. 68

WANTED—A competent cook, and to do housework in general. Apply 1215 Chambers st. 68

WANTED—A No. 1 cook with good reference; $20 paid; no washing or ironing. 3142 Locust st. 68

WANTED—Two competent girls; one to cook and the other for housework. No. 3001 Lafayette av. 68

WANTED—A first-class cook; references required. Apply Sunday or Monday a. m., 3748 Washington av. 68

WANTED—A German girl to cook, wash and iron for very small family; good wages. 23 Nicholson pl. 68

WANTED—A girl to cook and to do down-stairs work; small family; good wages. Apply at 3149 Laclede av. 68

WANTED—German girl, cook, wash and iron; family of three; good wages. 3520 Lindell av.; call Monday. 68

WANTED—Two German girls, cook and house girl. 2335 Whittemore pl., half block west Lafayette Park. 68

WANTED—A good steady German girl to cook, wash and iron; small family and good wages. 4140 Bell av. 68

WANTED—A girl for cooking and one for general housework in boarding-house. Apply at 1336 Franklin av. 68

WANTED—Young or middle aged German woman for cooking; no washing; ref. required. 3733 Delmar av. 68

WANTED—A good girl for cook and kitchen work; also girl for house and dining-room work. 3100 Franklin av. 68

WANTED—At 4000 Delmar av.—2 girls to cook, wash and iron and do housework; references required; Protestant. 68

WANTED—Good cook, also girl to take care of children and assist with housework; no washing or ironing; good wages. 4021 Bell av. 68

WANTED—Cook to assist in work of small family; no objection to color; liberal wages. Apply Monday, after 8 o'clock, 2904 Morgan st. 68

WANTED—Cook and dining-room girls, chambermaid and girls for private family, for city and country. Mrs. Ampleman, 1628 Morgan st. 68

WANTED—Two girls, one for cooking, washing and ironing, the other for general housework; best of reference required. Inquire at 3544 Washington av. 68

WANTED—A white girl to cook and do plain washing in small family; a good home and liberal wages to right person. Apply No. 1103 Dolman street. 68

WANTED—First cook for country hotel; good pay for steady capable man; no others need apply. Address with references, The Litchfield Hotel, Litchfield, Ill. 68

WANTED—A competent woman to cook for a large private family; must know her business and be willing; good wages; colored or white. Apply immediately at 719 Garrison av. 68

FREE TREATMENT

FOR ALL DISEASES.

Small charge for medicine only; 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily and Sunday; consultation private. Separate waiting-room for ladies and children. Dr. Etavard's Central Dispensary. 1323 Franklin av. 68

Nurses.

WANTED—A small nurse. 3966 Morgan st. 70

WANTED—Wet nurse, at 1820 S. Jefferson av. 70

WANTED—3815 Delmar av., nurse, German preferred. 70

WANTED—Nurse girl for 1 child at 4123 Washington av. 70

WANTED—Nursegirl at once, about 15 years old. 2816 Locust st. 70

WANTED—A neat young girl to take care of children and do upstairs work. 1210 Grattan st. 70

WANTED—Wet nurse, a first-class situation. Apply at once to Dr. Griswold Comstock, 507 N. 14th st. 70

WANTED—A young German girl to assist in the care of small baby. Call Monday. 3738 Westminster pl. 70

WANTED—A good girl for nursing and to assist in light housework; good pay; take Easton av. cable. 1927A Cora pl. 70

WANTED—A German girl, 16 to 17 years old; must have experience with children; no other work. Call 3446 Pine st. 70

WANTED—Nurse of experience to care for child; reference required; no very young girl need apply. Apply 1727 Lucas pl. 70

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

General Housework.

WANTED—House girl at 2652 Olive st. 66

WANTED—Good house girl. 3031A Franklin av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework, at 3913 Page. 66

WANTED—A young girl to do housework at 4253 Cook av. 66

WANTED—Girl for light housework. 1740 Missouri av. 66

WANTED—Girl to do general housework at 921 Locust st. 66

WANTED—A House girl at 3006 Locust; colored preferred 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 2700 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—A girl for house and dining-room. 3307 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 3027 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework, 3051 Thomas st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 2735 Dickson st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for light housework. 3146 Brantner pl. 66

WANTED—Young girl in a small family. 1106 Leonard av. 66

WANTED—Girls for general housework at 710 N. Jefferson av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1012 Chouteau av. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework. 4526 Page av. 66

WANTED—Girl for light housework; no washing. 3744 Cook av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 1306 S. 10th st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 1907 LaSalle st. 66

WANTED—German girl to do general housework 1020 N. 16th st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework. 3701 Finney av. 66

WANTED—American girl for general housework. 1756 Chouteau av. 66

WANTED—Girl for housework for 2; no cooking. 3311 Franklin av. 66

WANTED—American girl for general housework. 1756 Chouteau av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply at 812 N. Cardinal av. 66

WANTED—A servant girl for general housework. 1525 S. Broadway. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; family of 2. 3819E Olive st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply at 3015 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing. 4535 Evans av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply at 3222 St. Vincent av. 66

WANTED—A Girl to do general housework. Apply 2049 Sidney st. 66

WANTED—A young German girl to do light housework at 2649 Olive st. 66

WANTED—Good girl to do house and dining-room work. 3400 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply at 4222 Washington av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family. 4319 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—At 3650 Cook av., a girl for general housework; small family. 66

WANTED—A girl for general house work in a family of 3. 2702 Gamble st. 66

WANTED—Girl to do general housework; small family. 3410 Lucas av. 63

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; no washing. 3664 Cook av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family. 1733 Dolman st. 66

WANTED—A German girl for general housework. Apply at 2717 Walnut st 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family. 4340 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; very small family. 1903 La Salle st. 66

WANTED—A girl for housework; no washing or ironing. 722 Garrison av. 66

WANTED—A good housegirl with reference. Apply Monday at 3532 Pine st. 66

WANTED—Girl to assist in housework who can sleep at home. 908 La Salle st. 66

WANTED—A girl to do housework, washing and ironing. Call 1517 Franklin av. 66

WANTED—Good girl to do general housework in small family. 1820 Kennett pl. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework in family of three adults. 1327 Dillon st. 66

WANTED—A middle-aged woman to assist with housework. 227 S. Jefferson av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; good wages. Apply 519 Franklin av. 66

WANTED—Girl to help with general housework; German preferred. 2734 Olive st. 66

WANTED—Immediately, a good girl for general housework. 2328 Washington av. 66

WANTED—A German girl to do general housework in family of two. 2909 Lucas av. 66

WANTED—Girl to do general housework in family of two. Call at 1427 Pendleton av. 66

WANTED—Small girl for general housework; no washing or ironing. 1915 Hickory st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; liberal wages; no washing. 2750 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—Steady, competent girl for general housework; good wages. 4140 Bell av. 66

WANTED—Girl of 13 to assist with housework; must sleep at home. 2802A Franklin av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; must be good cook; good wages. 1326 Hickory st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; no washing. Apply at once 3111 Laclede av. 66

WANTED—A steady girl for general housework; Call Sunday afternoon. 1314 Chouteau av. 66

WANTED—A girl 15 or 16 years old to assist in doing housework. Inquire 2629 Dickson st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family. Apply after Sunday 3846 Page av. 66

WANTED—Girl for housework; also woman to do washing at the house. 1119 Washington av. 66

WANTED—Woman for general housework. 4118 Washington av., one block from Olive cable. 66

WANTED—Young girl for general housework; small family; good wages. 3747 Laclede av.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; family of two; will pay good wages. 3933 Chouteau av.

WANTED—First-class colored woman for general housework; good cook. Call Monday, 3035 Olive st. 66

WANTED—Girl for housework in private family; no children; down-stairs. 2525 Rauschenbach av. 66

WANTED—A stout, American girl in small family for general housework. 3525 Texas av., up stairs. 66

WANTED—A German girl for general housework in a small family; good wages. 3935 Washington av. 66

WANTED—Girl to do general housework; small family. Apply at 3682 Finney av. Monday afternoon. 66

WANTED—Good girl or woman for general housework in American family; good wages; 4310 Evans av. 66

WANTED—Woman to do housework and assist with the children; apply immediately. 2718 Dayton st. 66

WANTED—Middle-aged woman or young widow for general housework; child no objection. No. 9 S. 21st st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework in small family; one that can go home at night. Call at 1226 S. 9th st. 66

WANTED—A German girl for general housework in small family; no washing or ironing. Apply at 3750 Pine st. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework. 1916 Rutger st., between 2d Carondelet and Mississippi avs. 66

WANTED—A girl to do general work and one that knows how to cook in a small restaurant. 905 Vandeventer av. 66

WANTED—A girl or young woman to do general housework; private family; best wages. 2034½ N. 3d st., room 20. 66

WANTED—Girl to do general housework in small family; good home and good wages to right party. 4207 Cook av. 66

WANTED—By a neat, respectable colored girl steady place as housemaid, nurse or plain cook. Call 2120 Wash st., 2d floor. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family; good wages. Apply 4012 Westminster pl., one block south of Olive st. 66

WANTED—Neat, active girl to do housework and help wash and iron; reference positively required. Apply 4036 Delmar av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing or ironing; small family. Inquire Sunday morning at 2913 Washington av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in family of 4 adults in a 4-room flat, to go home at night; living wages. 2744 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—Good German girl for general housework; good wages; small family. No. 3732 Blair av., opposite Hyde Park. Call Monday and Tuesday. 66

FOR SALE—2214 Chestnut st., the outfit of an elegant 6-room house newly furnished; gas, bath, laundry, etc., for cash or time payments. Farner, 1200 and 1202 Franklin av. 66

LADIES INVITED TO VISIT

McKinney's

New Bakery, 16th & Franklin Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Hel placed in the
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THURSDAY'S POST-DISPA

Dressmakers and Seamstres

WANTED—Girl to learn dressmaking 10th st. 69

WANTED—A good machine girl on Menard st.

WANTED—Experienced waist and shirt 3127 Olive st. 69

WANTED—Good overall makers at Co., 415 N. 3rd st. 69

WANTED—2 good dressmakers, one girl at 523 Ware av.

WANTED—Several girls to sew on custom pants at 815 Carr st., 3d floor. 69

WANTED—A good sewing hand at the London Tailor, 2306 Olive st. 69

WANTED—Machine girls to sew on vests and basters. 621 Lynch st. 69

WANTED—Apprentice and errand girl, 3561 Olive st. Apply at once. 69

WANTED—One sewing girl and 2 girls to learn dressmaking. 1509 Vail pl.

WANTED—Machine girls for tailoring and hand-finishers. 2901 N. Jefferson av. 69

WANTED—First-class waist and sleeve makers; also apprentice girls. 4035 Olive st. 69

WANTED—Young lady with some experience to help dressmaker; call at 2309 Walnut st. 69

WANTED—A German girl to learn dressmaking; one with little experience. 2709 Dickson st.

WANTED—A smart apprentice at Knight & Stonebraker's, modistes, 2603½ Washington av.

WANTED—Experienced machine-hand basters and learning girls on vests. 1608 N. 10th st.

WANTED—Miss McGrath wishes two dressmakers and apprentices. Call Monday at 2649 Olive st.

WANTED—First-class custom finishers on fine white shirts; steady work the year round. 809 Olive st. 69

WANTED—Experienced shirt makers on fine custom work and stock. Espenhain Furnishing Co., 800 Olive st. 69

WANTED—Two dress-makers, also two girls anxious to learn trade; good opportunity. 2632 Olive st., up-stairs. 69

WANTED—Five bushelers, 5 pressers and 5 button sewers to work on shirts at Premium Manufacturing Co., 1008-10-12 St. Charles st. 69

WANTED—Five experienced girls on pants and vests, by hand and machine. 925 O'Fallon st., 3d floor, Sunday morning and Monday evening.

WANTED—Shirt makers to work in factory; machine run by power; steady work; good pay. New Era Shirt Factory, N. E. cor. 6th and Franklin av. 69

WANTED—Experienced button-hole makers on white shirts; also girl that has worked on shirts to examine. 205 N. Broadway, 3d floor. T. B. Boyd & Co. 69

WANTED—Girls who make $1 per day sewing to know that they can make $5 selling the articles they make. Woman's Friend Manfg. Co., Room 21, Pope's Building. 69

WANTED—Thoroughly competent waist trimmers, binders and skirt makers; none but those having had experience in the best city houses need apply. 3561 Olive, bet. 9 and 10 Monday. 69

WANTED—Experienced shirt makers; have raised prices on work, and only quick hands need apply; will also teach 25 active girls to make shirts and overalls. Call northwest cor. Biddle and Collins sts. Wear-Boogher D. G. Co. 69

DRESSMAKING is easy after you have learned Fountain's System of cutting and basting. 69

DRESSMAKING—Also lessons given in cutting, fitting, basting and sewing, by Work's Garment Cutter. Instruction in German and American. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Reichert, 1332 Chouteau av., St. Louis, Mo. 69

DRESS-CUTTING is easy with Fountain's Tailor System, because it is a square and inches complete in two pieces, which contains a separate and special curve for every different curve made in a dress, so that the inexperienced can cut the entire dress, and all styles of garments that fashion produces, to fit perfectly without trying on. We invite all who are interested in dress-cutting (especially those who have been deceived and discouraged by having learned some of the inferior methods that are on the market) to call and see the wonderful progress in dress-cutting.

The system is easy to learn. We teach each pupil separate and thoroughly, and when they have learned to cut perfectly they cut a dress for themselves under our instructions. Then we teach them the art of basting and seaming, and give them a life scholarship, so as they may come in at any time and learn to cut any style of garment they may want. Patterns and linings cut to order. Dresses cut and basted. Agents wanted everywhere. J. H. Fountain & Co., 621 Locust st. 69

IT will pay those who are not using the Fountain System to call and see the progress in dress-cutting. J. H. Fountain & Co., 621 Locust st. 69

IT would be amusing, if it was not so disgusting, to read some of the advertisements of modes of dress-cutting. Getting testimonials and then advertising the parties to pay them for giving their testimonial, claiming to be from all the great cities of the world; claiming to have the oldest school when in fact they have not been teaching two months. Such trickery and questionable means are common with all who sell inferior articles, because they cannot sell them in a legitimate way. Fountain's Tailor System is known to be a grand success and sells without such questionable means. J. H. Fountain & Co, 621 Locust st. 69

SEE Fountain's Tailor System of dress-cutting, 621 Locust st. Agents wanted. 69

YOU only have to to see Fountain's System to know that it is the best. 621 Locust st. 69

1003 S. EWING AV.—Mrs. L. D. Wadsworth, teacher of Drumm's system of dress cutting. 69

DRUMM'S TAILOR DRESS CUTTER.

Having had years of experience in fine dress making, and now using and teaching Drumm's system I feel confident of pleasing the most fastidious in artistic dress making. Mrs. R. H. McCormack, 2231 Franklin av. Satisfaction guaranteed. 69

DRUMM'S TAILOR DRESS CUTTER

Taught by Mme. E. Long at 2632½ Olive st. Now forming class for instruction. Ladies wishing to learn the true system of dress cutting please call. Hours 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. 69

DRUMM'S TAILOR DRESS CUTTER.

Taught by Mme. La Franchi at 1809 Olive st. Hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Number limited. Call early. 69

DRUMM'S TAILOR DRESS CUTTER.

Taught by Mrs. Kline at 1808 Franklin av., now forming class for instructions. Ladies wishing to learn the true system of dress cutting please call. Hours, 1 to 3 p. m. 69

DRUMM'S TAILOR DRESS CUTTER.

Taught by Miss K. Rush, 3215 Olive st. Drumm's system is the latest invention in dress cutting. Apply for instructions. Every style and fashion taught; also first-class dress-making done to order; satisfaction guaranteed in every line. 69

APOLOGY.

Since the remarkable merits of the Ladies' Tailor System have become generally known and an excellent school established for teaching not only the cutting of all kinds and styles of ladies' garments, but also basting, sewing, finishing, draping, designing and all parts of artistic dressmaking, the number of pupils have so increased at the Ladies' School of Dressmaking at 2020 Olive st. that our large parlors have been uncomfortably crowded. We have sometimes thought that an apology was due our patrons for this crowded condition. This difficulty has been completely removed. We have secured in addition to our present quarters an adjoining building that is well lighted and in every way specially adapted to our use. Our patrons can now be assured of having every convenience that would promote their interests and rapid advancement.
HUGHES & STOREY,
69 2020 Olive st.

THE LADIES' TAILOR CO.

Takes special pride in making their pupils thorough dress cutters, without limit to time or number of lessons, and arrange payments to suit convenience of pupils. Our method of cutting is indorsed by the best tailors in the city. Every style of garment, including basting and draping, taught by competent lady and gentlemen instructors. The Ladies' Tailor Co. has also opened a fine dressmaking department and will make perfect cutting and fitting a specialty. 1100 Chouteau av. 69

Dress Cutting and Making Taught

By the true merchant tailor system; no chart, scale or machine. We do not pay persons to praise us, to remove shadows of doubt that the general public have of this so-called ladies' tailor system, which has been discovered by the public to be only a chart, not a genuine tailor system. We have persons come daily that have been deceived by their false representations and big inducements offered to draw you on. We do not hire persons to talk you in freely and tell you they are students; beware of such trickery. We give you every proof that we teach the genuine merchant tailor's square system; we ask no deposits to urge you to learn without well investigating and getting substantial proofs. Call or write for circulars and fashions before learning and you will not regret it, for we have many call that regret they have the wrong system. Beware of peddlers.
LONDON, PARIS & NEW YORK CO.,
69 219 N. 14th st., corner of Olive.

GIRLS WANTED.

Girls to learn dress-cutting, basting, sewing, draping, finishing and cloak-making. We teach cutting by the world-renowned system known as the "Ladies' Tailor." It is the only system in the world that discards proportion and guess-work and teaches the drafting of every part of every garment strictly by actual measurement. We guarantee to teach you to cut and make every style of garment worn by a lady or child to fit perfectly without the changing of a single seam. We allow pupils to make any number of garments for themselves or friends while learning. We receive payments as you wish to make them. We ask no money from any one until they are fully satisfied that we can and will comply with every letter of our advertisement. Come and see us and talk with the students; they will freely tell you how they are pleased. We teach a trade that is sure to bring you gold in case you ever need to earn your own living. Remember the waves of adversity are many. You may possess thousands to-day and be penniless in a short time. Come and see us at the Ladies' Tailor Parlors, 2020 Olive st.
69 HUGHES & STOREY.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH
is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in
THURSDAY'S POST-DISPATCH.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A good girl. 3403 Chestnut st. 71

WANTED—Girl with reference. 1528 Chestnut st. 71

WANTED—A girl 14 or 15 years old at 806 Morgan st. 71

WANTED—Good girl to work in kitchen. 2029 Park av. 71

WANTED—Ten girls at 419 N. Main st., Monday morning. 71

WANTED—Millinery maker and apprentices at 718 N. Broadway. 71

WANTED—3101 Olive st., flat B—A neat colored girl to assist in kitchen. 71

WANTED—15 girls to pick peanuts at 518 and 520 N. 2d st., Monday, 7:30. 71

WANTED—Girl to assist in kitchen and dining-room. Call at 1718 Olive st. 71

WANTED—Experienced young ladies for hair work at Godefroy's, 623½ Olive st. 71

WANTED—20 young ladies willing to earn $2 per day at respectable and honest work, to call at Room 40, No. 2, N. 4th st. 71

WANTED—A good kitchen girl; German or Swede preferred; must come with first-class references. 1507 Washington av. 71

WANTED—A good German girl to wait on table; one who lives at home preferred; references required. 1502 Washington av. 71

WANTED—A young lady to assist in taking care of a few furnished rooms; a good home and good pay to the right party. Address M 23, this office. 71

WANTED—3 ladies for new offices to engage and learn telegraphing on our lines; permanent situations guaranteed; $75,100 to $125 monthly. Call or ad. General Superintendent, 102 N. 3d, room 11.

WANTED—To do our new work for us at home, ladies and girls; $3 to $8 a week easily made; no painting or canvassing. Send self-addressed envelope to Echo Manufacturing Co., 4 Liberty square, Boston, Mass. 71

LADIES—I will pay ladies a salary of $10 per week to work for me in their locality at home; light work; good pay for part time; write with stamp. Mrs. H. B. Farrington, box 702, Chicago, Ill. 71

DRESSMAKING.

LADIES' and children's dresses made at reasonable rates at 1904 Market st. 72

MRS. DOUGLASS of 517 N. Leonard av. will make you a nice dress for $5 to $8; a good fit guaranteed. 72

PERFECT Fitting dresses made by the Ladies' Tailor Co., 1100 Chouteau av. 72

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—Board by a gentleman physician in the neighborhood of Cora pl. and Easton av.; best of ref. fur. Add. B 27, this office. 19

WANTED—Board for two ladies in private family in West End, where there are no gentlemen or children. A. B., Post-office box 289. 19

WANTED—Good table board in nice family in exchange for piano lessons; near Lafayette Park; can give best of reference. Address G 25, this office. 19

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

Want Advertisements under the head of For Rent Rooms, Boarding and Rooms Wanted in the
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH
guaranteed to produce satisfactory results, or an additional insertion given without charge in the
THURSDAY POST-DISPATCH.

WANTED—Room and board for quiet couple; board for lady only; west of Jefferson av. Add. B 18, this office. 20

WANTED—Room and board for couple; west of Grand preferred; state location and terms. Address T 25, this office. 20

WANTED—Unfurnished room and board by gentleman and wife without children; state terms. Address M 30, this office. 20

WANTED—Young married couple would like room and board in some private family in the West End. Address D 26, this office. 20

WANTED—By a young man a small room with private family or boarding house; state terms; ref. ex. Address D 28, this office. 20

WANTED—Furnished room for gent with or without board; home comforts, etc.; give price and location or don't answer. Add. C 28, this office. 20

WANTED—Young widower working nights wants room and board with young widow; 15 minutes walk from Union Depot. Add. J 24, this office. 20

WANTED—A nicely furnished room by a quiet couple, with board for lady, where there are no other boarders preferred. Ad. H 20, this office. 20

WANTED—Board and suite of rooms in private family for party of four; best references; no boarding-houses need answer. Add. C 24, this office. 20

WANTED—Board and room in western part of city, in refined quiet home; light and airy room desired. Answer, stating terms. Best refs. Add. S 26, this office. 20

WANTED—Room and board by gentleman in refined American family; must be homelike, with all conveniences; not too far out; dogs, birds and children no objection. Ad. N 23, this office. 20

WANTED—Unfurnished rooms by a lady without family, rent not to exceed $8 per month; not further west than Garrison av.; no objection to Washington av. or Olive st. Add. O 28, this office.

WANTED—A young lady with nice new upright piano would like permanent board in nice private family; will give use of piano on part payment; terms must be reasonable and in walking distance of 1300 S. Broadway. Address K 23, this office. 20

HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC., WANTED.

WANTED—A nicely furnished room, by gent, with a private family. Address D 30, this office. 21

WANTED—House and dining-room for small family; reference required. Apply 1727 Lucas pl. 21

WANTED—Small flat of 2 unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping in good locality reasonable. Address M 25, this office. 21

WANTED—By a quiet couple, 2 nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping; no children. Address B 25, this office. 21

WANTED—Two unfurnished rooms by young lady employed during the day; state terms; must be reasonable. Add. N 27, this office. 21

WANTED—A quiet lady employed during the day, desires pleasant room in vicinity of Morgan st. and Compton av. Add. B 28, this office. 21

WANTED—Two unfurnished rooms for father and son; good tenants; must be cheap; references exchanged. Address T 26, this office. 21

WANTED—Nicely furnished room, second-story front with fire and gas; one where there are no roomers or boarders preferred. Ad. E 30, this office. 21

WANTED—To rent 3 or 4 unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping, by responsible parties. Add. with description or call on National Reformer No. 22 N. 2d st. 21

WANTED—Pleasant furnished room in exchange for piano lessons; must be first-class; best of reference given; West End preferred. Address F 25, this office. 21

WANTED—By a young married couple, 2 unfurnished 2d or 3d-story rooms for light housekeeping; must be reasonable rent and north of Olive st. Ad. G 27, this office. 21

WANTED—Two or three pleasant rooms, second or third story, or small flat, with all conveniences; rent must be reasonable; convenient to cars to Barr's; two adults. Address P 2, this office. 21

WANTED—By couple without children, two or three unfurnished second-story rooms, in private family; no housekeeping; between Vandeventer, Taylor, Olive and Page. Address A 23, this office. 21

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

WANTED—A small size gas engine. Add. K 24, this office. 26

WANTED—To buy set of carpenter's tools at once. Add. P 30, this office. 26

WANTED—100 old feather beds; best price paid in city. M. Ehrlich, 804 N. 6th st. 26

WANTED—Furniture and household goods; send postal. A. B. Reck, 3553½ Olive st. 26

WANTED—A single folding bed in good condition; state price. Address P 22, this office. 26

WANTED—A good photographing camera; please state size and price. Add. K 29, this office. 26

WANTED—Second-hand caligraph; good condition; state price. Address A 26, this office. 26

WANTED—To buy a Merchants' Exchange membership; must be cheap. Address F 27, this office. 26

WANTED—Second-hand bicycles in exchange for new; easy payments. A. L. Jordan, 1324 Washington av. 26

WANTED—Good second-hand safety bicycle. Address, stating make, condition and price, G 23, this office. 26

WANTED—A good watch dog; price not to exceed $25; bring dog before 9 o'clock in the morning at 3664 Finney av. 26

WANTED—Any person having a physician's gynecological chair to dispose of can find a purchaser by addressing L 29, this office. 26

BEFORE moving sell me what household goods you don't want. Ashton, 1421 St. Charles st. 26

IF you have furniture or store fixtures to clean or varnish go to Roif Bros., painters and hardwood finishers, 2739 Sheridan av. 26

UPHOLSTERING, furniture repairing and chair caning. Peacock & Sholar, 620 N. 22d st. 26

PERSONAL.

Advertisements under the head of "Personal" are received subject to revision or rejection entirely. The money paid for rejected advertisements will be refunded when address is given, or by calling at this office with ticket. Advertisements in this column not of a business nature, of two lines and over, FIFTEEN cents per line.

PERSONAL—Al: To-day (Sunday), 3 p. m. Ice. 1

PERSONAL—Letters at Post-office of importance for F. H. and F. W. Gip. 1

PERSONAL—H 3, who advertised in P. D. Feb. 5, please address G 24, this office. 1

PERSONAL—P.: Always keeping time and places you appointed; ever true Monkey. 1

PERSONAL—Ladies, enlarge your bust 5 in. in 30 days. Call 1530 Washington av.; lady attendant.

PERSONAL—Sweet Child: Will you kindly name time and place where we can have little talk. Address Post-office Box. 1

PERSONAL—Will lady who got on Jefferson av. car Friday between 12 and 1 o'clock and bowed to gent in office please send her address to E 22, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Old friend: Your note received too late; will be delighted to see you next week (Wednesday), at time and place appointed by you. Yours, No. 55. 1

PERSONAL—Gentleman of domestic habits wants room and board with young widow lady where there are absolutely no other boarders and where he can have all the comforts of home. Add. L 24, this office. 1

MARRY—If you want a husband or wife in any station of life send stamp for sample copy of our matrimonial paper. Mr. and Mrs. Drake, Chicago, Ill. 1

WRINKLES—With Almond Nut Cream you can positively rub them away; sealed particulars two cents. Mary E. Murray, 1059 Washington boulevard, Chicago, Ill.; agents wanted. 1

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—Two hustling canvassers to sell nursery stock in city; $15 a week. Add. K 20, this office.

WANTED—Agents in any town in the West to work for us; good pay. Daun Pantaloon Co., 717 Olive st. 73

WANTED—City and county agents wanted to sell Rand, McNally & Co.'s Family Atlas of the World. Call or address Room 20, 904 Olive st. 73

WANTED—Party to take city agency for the Clauss patented bread, cake and paring knives; office hours, 11 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., room 227 Laclede Hotel. 73

WANTED—Agents in the portrait business who want to work for a reliable firm where they can make big money, will call on us. Central Portrait Studio, 2108 Olive st. 73

LADY AGENTS send for terms for selling Mme. McCabe Sanative Corsets. St. Louis Corset Co., 21st and Morgan sts., St. Louis, Mo. 73

BUSINESS WANTED.

DAUN PANTALOON CO., 717 Olive st., will make you better pants to order for $4, $5 and $6 than you can buy for the same money ready-made; fit and make guaranteed. 3

WANTED—A paying grocery store by A. Stadler, 2209 Menard st. 3

WANTED—To represent or manage a branch house in Denver; competent, reliable man with some capital. Address H 23, this office. 3

WANTED—By a first-class business man an interest in some good house; would invest $5,000; best of reference. Address W 25, this office. 3

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—To buy a five or six room brick house in good location; $500 cash and balance in monthly payments. Address H 28, this office. 22

WANTED—To purchase a new 8-room reception hall residence in West End, east of Taylor av; would assume incumbrance; price from $6,000 to $8,000. Address R 27, this office. 22

WANTED—To buy a new modern house of nine or ten rooms with reception hall, to cost about $9,000, on Morgan or Bell, between Sarah and Taylor. Address F 28, this office. 22

WANTED—PARTNERS.

WANTED—Partner who understands shirt manufacturing business. Ad. R 26, this office. 23

WANTED—Partner for half interest in good office business; $5,000 required. Ad. P 17, this office. 23

WANTED—Partner who understands manufacturing of infants' underwear and caps. Address P 26, this office. 23

WANTED—Partner with $2000 to start legitimate business; will put in same amount; references Add. W 21, this office. 23

WANTED—Partner with $300 or $400; no experience necessary, to embark in the circus business. Address C 31, this office. 23

WANTED—Partner with $1,000 in a business as staple as the grocery, wherein the profits are 500 per cent; something needed in every house; absolutely no risk; will bear investigation; satisfactory reference given and required. For particulars call on or address M. Black, Richelieu Hotel, St. Louis.

I HAVE $25,000 and want gentleman with like amount to join me in a real estate deal that will net $100,000 in one year. Ad. F 30, this office. 23

PARTY with $2,500 to handle cash in genteel profitable business established nearly ten years. Steady income assured; $50 to $75 guaranteed weekly. Address A 31, this office. 23

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—Equity in 6-room house to trade for good team of horses.
VROOMAN & CO.,
24 4 N. 8th st

FOR EXCHANGE—Ten new 6-room houses to trade for improved farm.
VROOMAN & CO.,
24 4 N. 8th st.

FOR EXCHANGE—$150 note secured by deed of trust for driving horse.
VROOMAN & CO.,
24 4 N. 8th st.

I WILL trade fine upright piano used but short time, cost $325 cash, for diamonds. Address O 25, this office. 24

TO EXCHANGE—Farm of 102 acres in Johnson Co., Mo.; value, $2,550; for house and lot in this city, not over $3,500. S. S. Gaylord, 820 Olive st. 24

WANTED—To exchange sewing-machines for carpenter work. 1525 S. Broadway. 24

WANTED—To exchange, good new camera with outfit for 2d-hand bicycle. Add. E 23, this office.

WANTED—To exchange a business that will stand the closest investigation for a farm. J. H. Clarkson, 506 Olive st. 24

WANTED—To exchange city home for a farm; owner must get to the country as soon as possible. J. H. Clarkson, 506 Olive st. 24

WHAT have you got to offer in exchange for $7,000 equity in good West End property paying good interest on investment. Address L 23, this office. 24

WANTED—To Exchange—Lead and zinc land, located in a flourishing Southwest Missouri mining camp, and good located rental property in Kansas City, Mo., worth $20,000, for a stock of dry goods or shoes or both; will put in $10,000 cash additional for a good stock. Address W 27, this office. 24

YOUR CHANCE.
Will Trade for Dwelling

Northwest corner 2d and Chestnut st., 3 story brick store; renting $125 per month; will exchange for residence; make offers.
R. C. GREER REAL ESTATE CO.,
Phone 886. 902 Chestnut st.

REAL ESTATE FOR TRADE.

Unimproved lots in East St. Louis, near Malleable Iron-works, dwellings, saloon buildings, etc., either encumbered or unencumbered; East St. Louis real estate for trade. Will take merchandise, farms or horses in trade. Apply, between 9 a. m. and 12 m., at office, 302 Broadway, East St. Louis. W. Ballentine. 24

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED—$25,000; long time, low interest; gilt-edge real estate. Add. F 24, this office. 25

WANTED—Will pay 4 per cent per month to private party for loan of $50. Address R 23, this office. 25

WANTED—$3,000 and $5,000, 6 per cent, on best real estate, city.
R. C. GREER REAL ESTATE CO.,
Phone 886. 902 Chestnut st.

WANT $3,000; also $5,000, 6 per cent; best full real estate security.
R. C. GREER REAL ESTATE CO.,
Phone 886. 902 Chestnut st.

FURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.

WANTED—To rent a small furnished house in West End by family of two persons; best refs. given and required. Address O 24, this office.

WANTED—To rent a furnished suburban home for the spring and summer months; willing to pay good price. Apply to my agent, J. H. Clarkson, 506 Olive st.

PROFESSIONAL.

ADA M. CHEVAILLIER, M. D.,
1316 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. Specialty: Diseases of women. Office hours, 10 a. m. to 12 m. and 2 to 4 p. m. 34

MUSICAL.

Want Advertisements under the head of For Rent Rooms, Boarding and Rooms Wanted in the
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH
guaranteed to produce satisfactory results, or an additional insertion given without charge in the
THURSDAY POST-DISPATCH.

ALL the latest music as soon as published can be had from C. I. Wynne & Co., 916 Olive st. 27

BANJO, guitar and mandolin players looking for new music will find it at C. I. Wynne & Co.'s, 916 Olive st. 27

CLOSING out our 10c sheet music; 100 copies for $1; take them as they come, at J. Ellicock's Music-house, 2415 N. Broadway. 27

DOUBLE BASS, $15; bass tuba, $12; bargain. J. Ellicock's Music-house, 2415 N. Broadway. 27

DECKER BROS.' pianos are the best made; new, stylish designs of uprights and grands just received. Estey & Camp, 916 Olive st. 27

FOR SALE—Upright piano, rosewood case, in first-class condition, cheap. 2630 Easton av. 37

FOR SALE—A piano, or exchange for a barouche or surrey. Apply to A. Smith, 2123 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—Harp, Erard double action, latest improved; also several single actions. Fred Bennett, 1017 N. 13th st. 27

FOR SALE—Fine banjo, richly engraved in pearl; Ivory keys; excellent tone; price $10. Frank Wainwright, 2726 Lucas av. 27

FOR SALE—Rosewood, spruce, pine, ebony and other fancy woods for making guitars, etc., at Schroeter Bros.', 811 N. 4th st. 27

GUITARISTS—6 nice easy pieces 15c by Prof. Edward Schoenefeld, 1319 N. 14th st. 27

HAVE you seen the new scale Kimball piano? Don't fail to if you are looking for the best all-around bargain in a piano. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive st. 27

INSTRUCTIONS given in piano or organ; taught after the New England method; terms reasonable. Miss Bertha Christopher, 2706 Chippewa st.

I HAVE a very large variety of pianos, from the cheapest good pianos to the very best piano in America; will satisfy any customer in prices and terms. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive st. 27

LADIES, wishing to learn to play the guitar without the notes can do so at 2319 Olive st. 27

THE artistic, sweet-toned Henry F. Miller pianos. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive st. 27

THE world-renowned Knabe pianos; a complete stock of these fine pianos. J. A. Kieselhorst, s. w. cor. 10th and Olive st. 27

WANTED—Second-hand mandolin and guitar cheap; state price. Add. B 26, this office. 27

WANTED—To give piano lessons in exchange for dressmaking; refs. exchanged. Address M 28, this office. 27

WANTED—A good cornet, drum and clarionet player to join amatuer orchestra. Address L 27, this office. 27

WANTED—1st-class music teacher wants a room in exchange for lessons; references. Address R 24, this office. 27

ZITHER, mandolin, banjo and guitar. Miss Frances Poole, teacher, 3600 Olive st. ref. Bollman Bros. 27

$165 WILL buy a fine 7⅓-octave upright piano. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive st. 27

SURPRISE GUITAR METHOD
Now ready by C. A. Lohman, 1315 Market st. 27

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Cigar store, with fixtures. 506 N. 12th st. 4

FOR SALE—Meat shop. Inquire at stalls 68 and 69 Union Market. 4

FOR SALE—Laundry; doing good business. Address C 30, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Private boarding-house with first-class guests. 1507 Chouteau av. 4

FOR SALE—An old established fruit and confectionery store. 2607 Olive st. 4

FOR SALE—Big Post-Dispatch route, the best in the city. No. 71, 217 S. 2d st. 4

FOR SALE—$400 cash buys a large printing establishment. Call at once 129 Market st. 4

FOR SALE OR RENT—Grocery and dwelling; terms to suit. Apply 2834 Florence av. 4

FOR SALE—A good paying boarding-house; has plenty of good boarders. 3838 Easton av. 4

FOR SALE—Meat and vegetable market; cheap; present owner leaving town. 2836 Easton av. 4

FOR SALE—Grocery and saloon; good corner; doing good business; rent reasonable. Ad. H 22, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Fine stationery and cigar store on account of death; must be sold at once; cheap. 1220 Cass av. 4

FOR SALE—Eleven-room furnished house in good location; house full of roomers; cheap. Address E 28, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Grocery, meat and vegetable store; No. 1 location; good reasons for selling out. Address A 25, this office. 4

FOR SALE—The best paying retail coal yard in the city; reasons for selling, have other business. Address M 29, this office. 4

FOR SALE—A fine paying manufacturing business; well advertised; a fortune to the right party; will sell all or a part. Add. H 27, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Cigar, tobacco, confectionery, stationery and news stand cheap for cash; great bargains offered; other business. 2738 Olive st. 4

FOR SALE—Corner dry goods store doing a good business; good reasons for selling. Inquire at 513 N. 6th st., Newark Jewelry Co., up-stairs. 4

FOR SALE—Desirable tea and coffee business and well-established route; owner can not give business attention; must be sold at once. Call or address 3141 Thomas st. 4

FURNISHED ROOM HOUSE—On Olive st.; full of first-class, good-paying gentlemen roomers; well furnished; cheap rent; fine chance for lady.
4 WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Stove, tin and queensware store, with tools, ladders, etc., complete and doing a good business; price, $1,000.
4 WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Furnished house of five rooms; all completely furnished; reason for selling, death in family; very cheap.
4 WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Cigar, news and notion store, with living rooms; good stand and paying business; price $400.
4 WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Corner saloon, old stand and good business; price $950.
4 WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 Nt. 8h st.

FOR SALE—Saloons at all prices from $350 to $8,000; some good bargains.
4 WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Coal, wood and ice yard, with five horses, wagons, harness, etc., complete, doing a good paying business; price $1,000.
4 WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Cigar store, $120; coal yard, $225; 3 restaurants, $175, $200, $800; rooming-house, $800; iron foundry, $2,500. St. Louis Business Exchange, room 20, 904 Olive st. 4

FOR SALE—Complete plant for artificial poultry-raising; brooding house capacity, 1,000 chicks at time; incubator's capacity, 1,000 eggs; top heat brooder system; magazine boiler, meat-cutter, mills, etc. Can be seen in operation, or write to Bridges & Duffy, 8320½ Minnesota av., South St. Louis, Mo. 4

GROCERY STORE—In West End; fine location and excellent business; will invoice about $1,500; stock and fixtures all fresh and new.
4 WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

GROCERY STORES—We have several stores in different parts of the city that will bear looking after if you want business of this kind.
4 WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

LIVERY STABLE—Well located and doing a good business; will bear strictest investigation; rare chance for someone; for full particulars see
4 WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

NOTICE—We are licensed agents; established our business in 1878; we protect every buyer against mortgages and debts by giving them a warranty bill of sale for every place we sell in the city.
4 WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

THE Millinery Store of Mrs Mary Wakeman at 824 Franklin av., who died on Jan. 24, will be sold at 35c on the dollar in order to close out the business. Fixtures for sale. Store open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—Exclusive right, fast selling household necessity; very cheap; active man can make $250 per month. Room 67, 904 Olive st. 2

INVESTMENT—Local manufacturing business, well established, has some treasury stock for sale; 6 per cent guaranteed for 1892; particulars will interest any investor. Address J 29, this office. 2

PARTY with $2,500 to handle cash in genteel, profitable business, established nearly 10 years; steady income assured; $50 to $75 guaranteed weekly. Address B 31, this office. 2

SANDERS' Patent Egg Tester offers fine chance for a fortune with small capital; in use at Jacoby's, 411 Lucas av., or the patentee, 1758 Chouteau av.; best ever invented; everybody that is using it says so. 2

WANTED—A man to invest $1,500 with services; investigate. Address for interview, S 29, this office. 2

WANTED—Man with a few hundred to back me in starting cabinet shop. Add. at once P 30, this office. 2

WANTED—A party to invest $25,000 in a long established and profitable business. Address L 18, this office. 2

WANTED—Young man in big paying business with $3,500; part can be paid from profits which are not less than $300 monthly; certain. Address W 30, this office. 2

$900 BY capable business man will secure half interest and good will of established paying specialty manufacturing business with salaried position. Address E 26, this office. 2

Rare Business Opportunity.
Foundry and pattern shop, doing a good city trade, and in perfect running order, is now placed on the market for a very small cash amount. For particulars add. D 31, this office. 2

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

Want advertisements under the head of For Rent Rooms, Boarding and Rooms Wanted in the
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH
guaranteed to produce satisfactory results, or an additional insertion given without charge in the
THURSDAY POST-DISPATCH.

ASHTON, 1421 St. Charles st., buys household goods in large or small lots. Send postal. 5

BICYCLES—New and second-hand sold on installment plan. A. L. Jordan & Co., 1324 Washington av. 5

CHOICE Seats for Patti concert for sale. Add. D 23, this office. 5

COAL—25 bushels, $2.50; by the large load, 9½c per bu. At T. F. Carroll, 2806 Franklin av.; send postal or telephone 2984. 5

FOR SALE—Good roller top desk. 311 Olive st. 5

FOR SALE—A milk or butcher ice box at 10 N. 3d st. 5

FOR SALE—One blooded shepherd dog at 2206 Olive st. 5

FOR SALE—Furniture of a 6-room house. 3426 Walnut st. 5

FOR SALE—Four Patti tickets. Room 40, 422 Washington av. 5

FOR SALE—An upright ¼ oak folding bed. Add. T 22, this office. 5

FOR SALE—A fine water spaniel pup 5 months old. 2923 N. Grand av. 5

FOR SALE—Pigeons; 25 cents per pair. Apply at 4811 Hammett place. 5

FOR SALE—4 genuine water spaniels, 7 months old. 1425 Biddle st. 5

FOR SALE—No. 30 Buck's Brilliant heating stove, cheap. 307 Market st. 5

FOR SALE—4 choice seats for Patti concert Thos. Dunn, 912 Franklin av. 5

FOR SALE—One Columbia safety bicycle but little used. 2710 N. 21st st. 5

FOR SALE—Two first-class sewing machines, cheap. 1236 Euclid av. 5

FOR SALE—Fine English Mastiff pup cheap; very large. 1525 S. Broadway. 5

FOR SALE—Bed-room suit, good as new, cheap. Inquire at 3305 S. 7th st. 5

FOR SALE—Genuine French poodle; pure white and curly. 803 N. 15th st. 5

FOR SALE—A splendid watch dog (setter). 106 N. Main st., East St. Louis, Ill. 5

FOR SALE—Handsome gentle Jersey cow 6 years, just now fresh. 4118 N. Fair av. 5

FOR SALE—Very fine pug bitch, 1½ years old; will sell cheap. Add. O 23, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Safety bicycle, nearly new, in fine condition. G. Watts, 1716 Olive st. 5

FOR SALE—One Newfoundland dog; weight 140 lbs; cheap. Add. 4234 N. Market st. 5

FOR SALE—50 hives of honey bees, cheap; or will trade. Garrison, 526 Manchester rd. 5

FOR SALE—Complete set of grocery fixtures; cheap; nearly new. 4101 Kossuth av. 5

FOR SALE—2d-hand brick at 318 Olive st. Apply to Chas. B. McCormack, 105 N. 8th st. 5

FOR SALE—A No. 8 Superior cook stove; Bridge & Beach make. Apply at 4223 Cook av. 5

FOR SALE—Furniture of 12-room house; centrally located; quite a bargain. 1612 Lucas pl. 5

FOR SALE—Two 6-horse power heavy pattern vertical engines; $99 each. 11 N. 7th st. 5

FOR SALE—Silk plush parlor suit, combination colors; cost $55, for $30. 1003 Market st. 5

FOR SALE—Irish setters, thoroughbreds; 1 dog, 2 bitches; 5 months old. 617 Montrose av. 5

FOR SALE—Entire contents of 10-room house, cheap for cash. Address M 24, this office 5

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Jersey cow and third calf; fine milker; $65. Add. S 23, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Brick, rock, lumber, etc. Mound City Building & Wrecking Co., 25th and Bremen. 5

FOR SALE—Rare American and foreign silver coins; prices reasonable. Add. G 21, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred pug dog (male), 6 months old; very fine; $10. Add. P 23, this office. 5

FOR SALE—1 15 horse-power electric motor; also one 2-horse power at half price. 1106 Pine st. 5

FOR SALE—Rough-coated St. Bernard bitch, 8 months old; full pedigree given. 818 Beaumont st. 5

FOR SALE—Patti concert, 2 or 4 1st-class orchestra reserved seats adjoining. Address D 26, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Finest Newfoundland dog in the city; also small black and tan dog; cheap. 900 S. 18th st. 5

FOR SALE—Cheap, fine New Home sewing machine; all attachments; in good order. 2739 Allen av. 5

FOR SALE—Beautiful pearl ring containing five pearls; cost $250; will sell for $100. Address C 25, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Fine graded cow, very gentle and kind; will be fresh April 1; price, $50. Address N 21, this office. 5

FOR SALE—K. P. Medal and Past Chancellor jewel of H. W. Chapman; also lot of Theatrical books. No. 2227 S. 2d. st. 5

FOR SALE—Patti tickets, four parquette seats; eleventh row back, first isle to right of center. Call at 2652 Olive st. 5

FOR SALE—Two Patti concert seats; sixteenth row parquette, center. Call at telegraph office, sixth floor, Equitable Building. 5

FOR SALE—Two pool and one billiard table; used but little; $100 each; will sell separate. Beckman Bros., 16 South Broadway. 5

FOR SALE—20 second-hand bed-room sets, 25 misfit carpets, 50 heating stoves at your own price. C. Farner, 14th and Clark av. 5

FOR SALE—A parlor set of silk plush furniture and a writing desk and book case combined; parties breaking up. Apply 4348 Delmar av. 5

FOR SALE—One 7½-horse-power Sprague motor; in good order at one-half price at Premium Manufacturing Co., 1008-10-12 St. Charles st. 5

FOR SALE—20 2d-hand beds, very cheap, 10 2d-hand stoves, 10 2d-hand carpets at cost; special sale this week; don't miss it. 1425 Franklin.

FOR SALE—2 books for Advance Council, No. 70, of A. F. C., American Fraternity Circle; the book has to its credit $40; will sell reasonable. Address or call 1414 Taylor av. 5

FOR SALE—Contents of an elegant 4-room flat, consisting of 3 nice chamber suits, dining-room set, carpets, kitchen utensils, etc., cheap for cash; no better oportunity ever offered to parties wishing to start housekeeping. Apply or address 3934 Evans av. or 1019 Locust st. 5

REMOVAL SALE—Cupboard, shelves, stoves, tables, bicycles and watches. Knight Cycle Co., 311 N. 14th st. 5

TYPEWRITERS of all kinds for sale or rent, descriptive list mailed free; repairing and exchanging, typowriter copying and shorthand reporting correctly and neatly executed by experts, St. Louis Typewriter Exchange, 710 Olive st. Telephone 431.

BONANZA TEA
Is pure and only 60 cents per pound; fully worth 80 cents, and get with it a nice teapot free. George Cousins Tea Co., 6th and Chestnut sts. 5

$1 A WEEK
Will buy your furniture, carpets and stoves at Boylan's, 1117 Olive st.: lowest price house in the city.

LOST AND FOUND.

Want Advertisements under the head of For Rent Rooms, Boarding and Rooms Wanted in the
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH
guaranteed to produce satisfactory results, or an additional insertion given without charge in the
THURSDAY POST-DISPATCH.

LOST—A fine dog, by neglecting to purchase a collar, and having it engraved at 713 Olive st.

LOST—One small gold watch and fob chain between Washington and Laclede avs.; liberal reward if returned. 4379 Washington av. 30

LOST—A plain gold ring; initials are: C. H. R. to L. T. B., 11m., 3d, '86. Good reward if returned to John Bolds, 3125 La Salle st. 30

LOST—Fox terrier, white, with black spot on side of face and head, collar with my name. D. L. Parrish, 702 Olive st.; please return and get reward.

LOST—A King Charles dog, who answers to the name of "Trouble;" long black hair and ears; white spot on breast. $10 reward on returning to W. A. Swasey, 3732 Olive st. 30

LOST—Tuesday evening, between the Grand Avenue Hotel entrance and Olive st., an oxidized silver watch and fob chain. Return to Grand Avenue Hotel and receive liberal reward. 30

FOUND—Dog collars, pug harness, blankets, and furnishings in great variety, at 713 Olive st. 30

FOUND—Gold bracelet, with diamond set, Oct. 17, 1891, on Olive st. car. Inquire 10 S. Compton av., office Mo. R. R. Co. 30

FOUND—Near Union Depot; a piece of jewelry with diamond sets. F. W. Folk, architect and builder, 1007 Chestnut st. 30

$5 REWARD and no questions asked for pair of opera glasses stolen from room at 3178 Easton av. Return to Pauley's drug store. 30

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED—To rent 5 to 10 acres of land near city for gardening. J. Wall, stand 101 Union Market. 80

WANTED—Have a purchaser for one large farm; also for a small farm; give full and complete description and lowest price; all cash. J. H. Clarkson, 506 Olive st. 80

STORES, STABLES, ETC., WANTED.

WANTED—To rent portion of store on Olive st., between 5th and 9th, for jewelry business. Address K 25, this office. 83

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the
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is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in
THURSDAY'S POST-DISPATCH.

Wanted.

WANTED—Two burros, little mules. Ad. K 22, this office. 11

WANTED—A 2-horse furniture car; state price. Ad. J 26, this office. 11

For Sale.

Want advertisements under the head of For Rent, Rooms, Boarding and Rooms Wanted in the
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH
guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion given without charge in the
THURSDAY POST-DISPATCH.

FOR SALE—Second-hand wagon, cheap. 2627 Olive st. 12

FOR SALE—Two horses; driving and riding ponies. 1120 N. 21st. 12

FOR SALE—Good horse; will sell at bargain. 1518 S. Jefferson av. 12

FOR SALE—Open buggy very cheap. Apply at 4811 Hammett pl. 12

FOR SALE—Pony; a nice black. 1223 N. Broadway; call Monday. 12

FOR SALE—Nice family horse, 7 years old; price $150. 1421 N. 9th st. 12

FOR RENT—A nice brick stable with yard for horses. 1803 Lucas pl. 12

FOR SALE—Good gray mare. Call 5632 Von Versen av., Clemens place. 12

FOR SALE—Fine mule for $35 for hauling sand or coal. 1209 N. Broadway. 12

FOR SALE—Nice sound pony, suitable for riding or driving, cheap. 1933 Carr st. 12

FOR SALE—An elegant family horse with carriage and harness. Inquire at 3900 Washington av. 12

FOR SALE—A large, gentle horse, storm buggy and harness. Crescent Stable, 28th and Olive.

FOR SALE—One fine surrey nearly new, one 2-seat park wagon, good order; cheap. 212 S. Broadway. 12

FOR SALE—Bargain—Small gentle horse; storm buggy and fine new harness; outfit $50. 312 Russell av. 12

FOR SALE—Very stylish cart; almost new; less than half price Moss Stable, corner 16th and Clark av. 12

FOR SALE—Small horse, buggy and harness cheap; have no use for it. Apply photo gallery, 2008 S. Broadway. 12

FOR RENT—Large two-story frame stable at 4242A, Evans av.; second story suitable for carpenter shop or storage room. 12

FOR SALE—Largest stock new and second hand buggies, wagons, carriages, harness of all kinds. Northwestern Buggy Co., 1112 N. Broadway. 12

FOR SALE—$350—A fine styled standard bred 6-year-old mare, 16 hands; thoroughly broke to drive single or double. Address L 25, this office. 12

FOR SALE—A gentle, sound horse 15 hands high, not afraid of anything, suitable for buggy, surrey or wagon. Apply at 2001 E. Grand av., op. Water Tower. 12

FOR SALE—Cheap, span black horses, 5 and 6 years old, suitable for hack or hearse team. Call Sunday morning after 9. Spellbrink's stable, between 13th and 14th st., Franklin av. 12

FOR SALE—Fast buggy horse, good under saddle; trots mile in 4 minutes; sire Gilbert's Sentinel; 16 hands high, 5 years old; bay. For particulars address Henry Wilkens, Ferguson, Mo. 12

FOR SALE—One 24x48 Corliss engine; two boilers 60 inches in diameter and 22 feet long, with 20 6-inch flues in each; steam beam doctor, coil heater, steam and exhaust pipes will be sold cheap. Apply to Johnston Beggs, 517 Chestnut st. 5

EXAMINE our fine stock of cut-under and jump-seat surreys, phaetons, buggies, park, spindle and storm wagons, Kensingtons, etc. Novelties in quartered oak. Largest manufacturers in the world of all kinds of grocer, butcher, laundry, milk and express wagons, furniture wagons, trucks, baggage wagons and wagonettes. Agents for Collins' carts. Prices lower than the lowest. Send for catalogue.
McCABE YOUNG & CO.,
12 1213 to 1223 N. Broadway.

$20 BUYS pony with saddle and bridle; $45 buys piano box, elliptic spring top buggy. 1314 N. 10th st. 12

2228 MORGAN ST.—Stable and wagon yard for rent. 12

EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND—Evening lessons by experienced teacher; Pitman system; $4 per month. Address K 27, this office. 29

WANTED—A few more pupils for French and beginners in music. Address O 14, this office. 29

The Berlitz School of Languages,
Odd Fellows' Hall.
Several classes in French, German, Spanish and Italian are just in formation now.
Also
French and German lectures every Saturday at 12 o'clock. Free to pupils. 29

DANCING.

GRAHAME'S Select School, 1522 Olive; fine waltzing and fancy dancing taught at all hours. 76

MR. M. J. KONCEN'S PRIVATE DANCING SCHOOL, 2341 Olive st., hall 4 rent. Call. 76

PROF. F. E. PARKE'S dancing class, Havlin's Hall, 6th and Walnut; special class for new beginners Wednesday evening, Feb. 17, at 8 p. m.; $5 per term; we learn you to dance in one term. 76

Grand Complimentary Party.
Prof. F. H. Woods and Daughters.

Wednesday eve., Feb. 17, Albany Dancing Academy, Albany Hall, Garrison and Cass avs.; twenty-four lessons $5. We teach everything in dancing and all of the latest dances; school Monday and Friday evening, having three teachers, finest hall and floor in the city; schools open for inspection; 24 lessons, $5. 76

ALL SORTS.

FOR SALE—2214 Chestnut st., the outfit of an elegant 6-room house newly furnished; gas, bath, laundry, etc., for cash or time payments. Farner, 1200 and 1202 Franklin av. 32

GAS burners put on gasoline stoves to burn gas, stoves exchanged. 4-Shaw, 1417 Franklin av. 32

PANDORA LAUNDRY—All hand work; nice family washing and gentlemen's work in the best style at 307 Leffingwell av. 32

WE offer special bargains in ladies' cloaks, dresses, shawls, shoes, toilet cases, albums, umbrellas, parasols, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office. 32

BOOKS.

A. J. CRAWFORD, 312 N. 7th st., between Olive and Locust. Old Books, Magazines and Seasides bought and sold. Send for catalogue. 28

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.

LOANS—$600, $800, $1,000, $2,000, $3,000, $4,000, $5,000 and upwards to loan on city real estate.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
31 107 N. 8th st.

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate at lowest rates of interest.
E. H. PONATH & CO.,
Real Estate and Financial Agents,
31 515 Chestnut st.

MONEY TO LOAN.
We would like to place $10,000 for 3 or 5 years at 6 per cent within the next few days.
31 CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st.

Money in Abundance
To loan on St. Louis real estate, in sums to suit, at lowest rates.
31 RUTLEDGE & KILPATRICK, 720 Pine st

MONEY TO LOAN.
We have $60,000 which we will loan in sums from $10,000 up. Also other sums of $400, $500, $600, $650, $700, $900, $950, $1,000, $1,200, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $3,500, $5,000. It will pay you to call on us before borrowing elsewhere.
JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO.,
31 10th and Chestnut st.

Plenty of Money to Loan.
I have money to loan in sums of $250, $300, $400, $500, $600, $700, $750, $800, $900, $1,000, $1,200, $1,250, $1,300, $1,500, $1,600, $1,800, $2,000, $2,200, $2,500, $2,800, $3,000, $3,300, $3,500, $4,000, $4,500, at 6 per cent interest on St. Louis City real estate security. Parties wanting money for building purposes in any of the above sums can also be accommodated.
8 CHAS. F. VOGEL, 716 Chestnut st.

STORAGE.

STORAGE—Regular storage house for furniture, Pianos, Vehicles, Trunks, Boxes, etc.; safe, reliable, clean rooms; get our rates; careful moving, packing, shipping, etc.; estimates free; money loaned. Consign goods to our care. Telephone 4122. R. U. Leonori, Jr., & Co., 1219-1221 Olive.

Fidelity Storage, Packing & Moving Co.
1723 and 1725 Morgan St.
Branch office—1003 Pine st. Telephone Nos. 2880 and 4101.

Get your Sunday Wants in before 10 o'clock to assure proper classification.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the
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THURSDAY'S POST-DISPATCH.

8 N. 10TH ST.—Clean and neat fur. room at a reasonable price. 13

9 S. 16TH ST.—Comfortable furnished front parlor suitable for nice parties. 13

13 S. 16TH ST.—5 large unfurnished rooms on first floor. 13

14 S. 15TH ST.—Nicely furnished front room, suitable for quiet couple or 2 gents; also hall room. 13

16 S. 2D ST.—Nicely furn. front room with fire, for two gents; $1 per week each. 13

20 N. 10TH ST.—Neat furnished front room. 13

21 S. 16TH ST.—Large front room for lady and gent in private family; will board lady. 18

105 N. BROADWAY—Comfortable rooms, reasonable prices at the "Rest." 13

114 S. 14TH ST.—Two nicely furnished parlors on the first floor. 13

123 S. 14TH ST.—Second-story front room furnished for gents or housekeeping; also, single rooms. 13

204 S. 16TH ST.—One or two rooms, furnished for housekeeping. 13

216 S. 22D ST.—Two nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 13

316 LAMI ST.—3 rooms; 1st floor; water in kitchen; $9. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

412 S. GARRISON AV.—3 rooms for a good family. 13

413 LOCUST ST.—Rooms, 25c to $1 per day; $1.50 to $3.50 per week, with fire. 13

415 N. 7TH ST.—2d floor, light manufacturing, 25x127; plenty of light and shipping facilities.

525 WARE AV.—Furnished second-story front room; private family; reference. 13

614 N. BEAUMONT ST.—Newly furnished bed-room; use of connecting parlor; 1st floor; gent and wife or two gents; $12. 13

719½ CHESTNUT ST.—Nice 2d-story front room; also two front hall rooms for gents only, in a private family. 13

720 N. 15TH ST.—Nicely furnished room, suitable for 2 gentlemen. 13

734 S. 6TH ST.—3 rooms, 1st floor; $10.
KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

815 S. 8TH ST.—2 connecting rooms, front; also, room and kitchen, furn. for housekg; no ch'n.

819 N. 23D ST.—Nicely furnished front room, first floor, all conveniences. 13

830 S. 8TH ST.—Mrs. Wells has a comfortable room for young lady; fire evenings; $3 per month. 13

1004 N. 8TH ST.—A nicely furnished room on third floor; $3 per week. 13

1005 ELLIOT AV.—Small furnished room; all conveniences; $6 per month. 13

1005 ELLIOT AV.—Furnished room, suitable for two; $10 per month; all conveniences; references exchanged. 13

1012 CHOUTEAU AV.—Three large newly papered rooms on 1st floor; also water. 13

1012½ OLIVE ST.—One furnished room for one or two gents. 13

1013 WASHINGTON AV.—Neatly fur. front rooms, with gas and fire. 13

1019 OLIVE ST.—Furnished front room for two, $2 per week, ent. on 11th st. 13

1021 CASS AV.—Nicely furnished, for 2 gents, with fire; cheap. 13

1111 GLASGOW AV.—Two pleasant furnished front connecting rooms, single or en suite; private family. 13

1116 N. JEFFERSON AV.—Furnished rooms, 2d floor. 13

1118 CHOUTEAU AV.—2 nice, newly papered front rooms; rent $9. 13

1121 LOCUST ST.—Neatly fur. back parlor, $2.50 per week; small rooms, $1 per week. 13

1127 ST. ANGE AV.—Two connecting rooms on 3d floor, single or en suite, with hall-room. 13

1200 PALM ST.—Three good rooms; water in kitchen; very cheap. 13

1202 ELLIOTT AV.—Cor. Gamble—2 beautiful unfurnished rooms, 2d floor, also furnished room for gents. 13

1210 CHOUTEAU AV.—One or two furnished rooms for light housekeeping or gents. 13

1216 HICKORY ST.—Nicely furnished rooms cheap. 13

1300 WASHINGTON AV.—Handsomely furnished front and side rooms, with every convenience; terms very reasonable. 13

1308 CHOUTEAU AV.—Furnished front room for single gentleman or with room-mate; reasonable. 13

1311 CARR ST.—One small room furnished, suitable for one gent. 13

1313 CHESTNUT ST.—Furnished hall room, with bath. 13

1315 MARKET ST.—Nicely furnished room in private family. 13

1318 BLAIR AV.—Nice furnished front room, with fire, for one or two gents; $1 per week each. 13

1402 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished hall-room; $1 25 per week. 13

1402 N. PARK PL.—Nicely furnished rooms for rent; references given and required. 13

1408 TAYLOR AV.—One fur. front room, suitable for two young ladies employed during day. 13

1409 CHESTNUT ST.—Two nicely furnished adjoining rooms for gentleman or housekeeping; water at the door; cheap to good tenant. 13

1412 BIDDLE ST.—Nice large furnished front rooms for gents, $1 per week. 13

1421 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished 2d-story front room; terms reasonable. 13

1500 CHESTNUT ST.—One unfurnished front room; $4 month. 13

1511 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished 2d-story front room; rent reasonable. 13

1512 CHESTNUT ST.—Nice 2d-story front room, also other rooms cheap. 13

1513 WALNUT ST.—Nice front room fur. for light housekeeping; also front room for gents; conv. to Union Depot. 13

1519 WASHINGTON AV.—Two nicely fur. second-story front and back rooms. 13

1524 GRATIOT ST.—2 rooms, 1st floor; $8.50. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st. 13

1530½ OLIVE ST.—Suite newly furn. rooms; 3d floor; hard coal fire; private family; call after 6 p. m. 13

1534 MORGAN ST.—4 rooms; $13; keys at 1513 Morgan st. 13

1534 LAFAYETTE AV.—A nicely furnished front and adjoining rooms with gas and bath for 2 or 3 gents; private family. 13

1535 VAIL PL.—Block east of Lafayette Park, 3 large rooms; cheap. 13

1602 MARKET ST.—5 large rooms and hall; water free; 3d floor. Apply on premises. 13

1605 OLIVE ST.—Neatly furnished suite of rooms for light housekeeping. 13

1708 CHESTNUT ST.—Two connecting unfurnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping. 13

1710 MISSISSIPPI AV.—Elegant furnished front room with alcove and adjoining room; all conveniences; private family; nearly opposite Lafayette Park; cable and electric cars. 13

1716 OLIVE ST.—Nice rooms; central and choice; low prices; nice home; small private family.

1719 OLIVE ST.—Two handsomely furnished parlors connecting; also other rooms. 13

1800 WASH ST.—Large and desirable furnished room, complete for housekeeping. 13

1806 OLIVE ST.—Front and back parlor, single or en suite, and bedroom. 13

1807 MARKET ST.—A neatly furnished room; up stairs; will rent to transients. 13

1812 OLIVE ST.—2d-story front room, fur., and others as low as $1 a week. 13

1849 MULLANPHY ST.—A handsomely furnished front room and southern exposure.

1931 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms on 1st and 2d floors; southern exposure. 13

2000 CARR ST.—Nicely furnished second-story front, opening on veranda; pleasant for gents; $2 per week. 13

2013 OLIVE ST.—Elegantly furnished parlor, also 2 other rooms suitable for gentlemen; very desirable; terms moderate. 13

2014 WALNUT ST.—Neat furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 13

2014 OLIVE ST.—Very desirable parlors, connecting, with every convenience, also other rooms. 13

2014 OLIVE ST.—Elegantly furnished parlors, connecting; also other rooms; every convenience; terms moderate. 13

2020 OLIVE ST.—Well furnished room for sleeping or light housekeeping 13

2020 N. 11TH ST.—Two well furnished rooms, one front, single or en suite; gas and bath.

2024 PINE ST.—A handsomely furn. front parlor, also other rooms. 13

2027 PINE ST.—Elegant front parlor, handsomely furnished; every convenience. 13

2029 CARR ST.—2 rooms; $8. 13

2101 OLIVE ST.—Newly furnished rooms for rent. 13

2112½ CARR ST.—First floor; hall, large yard; rent, $13. 13

2120 CLARK AV.—One nicely furnished hall room in private family. 13

2122 OLIVE ST.—Newly and handsomely furnished second-story front room; terms moderate. 13

2123 WALNUT ST.—Furnished front room with alcove; also other rooms. 13

2127 WALNUT ST.—Two desirable rooms, suitable for gentlemen; every convenience. 13

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

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2132 CLARK AV.—Elegantly furnished parlor suitable for gentleman or man and wife. 13

2203 OLIVE ST.—Two rooms nicely furnished, complete for light housekeeping; also back parlor. 13

2207 FRANKLIN AV.—1 newly furnished room, suitable for 2 or 3 gents at $3, Sunday fire. 13

2219 MARKET ST.—Suite of front rooms, elegantly furnished; gas; also room and kitchen for light housekeeping, partially furnished; all first floor. 13

2227 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; best reference. 13

2227 OLIVE ST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; also hall room; very desirable; terms reasonable. 13

2228 MORGAN ST.—3 rooms on the first floor. 13

2234 WASHINGTON AV.—Furnished room; private family; references. 13

2307 OLIVE ST.—New and elegantly furnished second floor front; also back parlor; only desirable parties with references need apply. 13

2321 OLIVE ST.—Furn. or unfurn. rooms. 13

2322 PINE ST.—Handsomely furnished front parlor and other rooms; all conveniences; terms reasonable. 13

2328 PINE ST.—Large pleasant 2d-story rooms; with every convenience. 13

2331 HICKORY ST.—Nice, comfortably furnished room, 2d floor; all conveniences. 13

2338½ WALNUT ST.—Two nicely furnished connecting rooms, suitable for gents or ladies. 13

2610 MORGAN ST.—3 beautiful rooms with hall, $15 13

2612 LOCUST ST.—Elegantly fur. front rooms, $12 per month, fire and gas included. 13

2615 PINE ST.—Two rooms in basement; laundry work taken in payment for rent. 13

2616 THOMAS ST.—Furnished front room on 2d floor; private family. 13

2618 LOCUST ST.—A nicely fur. 2d-story front room; all conveniences. 13

2622 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms; reference exchanged. 13

2627 S. 10TH ST.—Large fur. 1st floor front room, $6 per mo. 13

2631 MORGAN ST.—One nicely furnished room suitable for one lady or gent; private family. 13

2634 OLIVE ST.—Furnished parlor, also rooms for light housekeeping, hall room. 13

2635 PARK AV.—3 rooms furnished for light housekeeping. 13

2637A OLIVE ST.—Nice furnished room for gentlemen. 13

2647 OLIVE ST.—Newly furnished room for gentlemen; every convenience; private family. 13

2648 CAROLINE ST.—Five good rooms, first story; water and all complete to a careful tenant for $13. 13

2652 PINE ST.—Two very desirable rooms suitable for gentlemen, with every convenience. 13

2656 LUCAS AV.—3 nice unfurnished rooms, water and bath, $15 per month. 13

2657 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished back parlor for gentlemen; also room for light housekeeping. 13

2661 OLIVE ST.—2d-story front and handsome parlors; suitable for physician; room-mate for gentleman wanted. 13

2700 HOWARD ST.—Three fine rooms $10. Inquire upstairs. 13

2715 MILLS ST.—5 rooms 1st floor, 6 rooms and bath 2d floor. 13

2717 WASHINGTON AV.—2d-story front; well furnished. 13

2717A LUCAS AV.—Nicely furnished room suitable for 1 or 2 gents; rent moderate. 13

2718 THOMAS ST.—Three elegant rooms; second floor. 13

2730 SHERIDAN AV.—2 or 3 nicely furnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; gas, bath and heated by furnace; southern expo. 13

2816 LOCUST ST.—3d-story front room, handsomely furn., for gentleman; terms reas. 13

2837 DICKSON ST.—Nice 3d-story front and room back; separate entrance; unfurnished. 13

2840 MORGAN ST.—1 or 2 small rooms fur.; suit. for 1 or 2 gents 13

2842 MORGAN ST.—A very desirable second and third-story front at reasonable rates. 13

2847 MONTGOMERY ST.—Two rooms and kitchen with attic and water, $11. 13

2907 PINE ST.—A 2d-floor of three large rooms for light housekeeping. 13

2909 CHESTNUT ST.—2d-story front and back rooms, well furnished, all conveniences. 13

2921 SHERIDAN AV.—3 unfur. rooms for light housekeeping; gas and bath. 13

2924 OLIVE ST.—Elegantly furnished front room, heated; gas, bath, $7 per month. 13

2939 OLIVE ST.—2 large rooms in newly furnished house; moderate terms. 13

2950 DICKSON ST.—On March 1 to first-class parties, 4 elegant rooms furnished or unfurnished for light housekeeping; gas, range and heat; reference exchanged. 13

3032 EASTON AV.—Nicely furnished rooms; private family; terms reasonable. 13

3042 LACLEDE AV.—A beautiful 2d-story room with breakfast and eve. dinner; terms reasonable. 13

3053 SHERIDAN AV.—One large, nicely furnished room for 1 or 2 gentlemen; one block from cable. 13

3103 LACLEDE AV.—One nicely furnished front room for gentlemen; southern exposure. 13

3124 MORGAN ST.—Handsomely fur. rooms; private family; ref. ex. 13

3316 HICKORY ST.—3 rooms, 1st floor; water in kitchen, $9. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

3330 PINE ST.—Elegantly furnished rooms connecting; desirable for gentlemen or man and wife. 13

3330 PINE ST.—Elegantly furnished parlor suitable for gentlemen; every con.; terms reasonable. 13

3332 LOCUST ST.—4 rooms, first floor. 13

3439 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished parlor bedroom for one or two gents. 13

3531 PAGE AV.—Nice 2d-story front room for gentlemen or a couple. 13

3537 PAGE AV.—Second-story front room in a family where there is no children. 13

3723 VISTA AV.—3 nice rooms, 2d floor; yard, shed; $8 per month. 13

3828 FINNEY AV.—Finely furnished room, hot-bath, furnace heat; small private family; home comforts. Will give board if desired. 13

3905 WASHINGTON AV.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only; refs. required. 13

4204 COTE BRILLIANTE AV.—3 rooms and long porch; front and back entrance; 2 blocks from cable cars. 13

5066 WELLS AV.—One fine large room in private family, in good neighborhood; no other roomers. 13

FOR RENT—Fur. room; private family. N. W. cor. Leffingwell and Cass avs. 13

FOR RENT—Large front room in private family for two gentlemen cheap. 21 S. 16th st. 13

FOR RENT—Pleasant room to quiet transient; quiet neighborhood. Add. P 29, this office. 13

FOR RENT—One nicely furnished front room for one or two gents. Add. G 18, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Widow lady has handsomely furnished room for 1 or 2 gentlemen. Ad. K 26, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Nice furnished rooms; gas and bath; two lines of cars within two blocks. 803 N. 15th st.

FOR RENT—Elegantly furnished rooms to transients; to first-class parties only. Address [illegible] 30, this office.

FOR RENT—5 rooms on Bayard av., bet. D[illegible] av. and Narrow-gauge Ry. electric cars; $17. Address N 28, this office.

FOR RENT—Widow in West End has nicely furnished front room to rent; home comforts; convenient to cars. Address K 26, this office.

FOR RENT—Four beautifully furnished rooms, [illegible] floor, complete for housekeeping; at [illegible] Station, with owners; fare 4 cents. Add. C 2[illegible] office.

FOR RENT—One or two nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping, in business center two blocks from Post-office; southern exposure; all conveniences; folding bed, water in room, electric light; reasonable to quiet party. Inquire room 11, 918 Olive st.

WANTED—A gentleman roomer n. e. Finney and Grand; private family. Add. D 25, this office.

WANTED—Nice working woman as roomer. Apply 16th and Franklin av., Kushne's flat, 2d floor. 13

THE ERICSSON, 2608 Locust st. Rooms for gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished. Offices for Physicians.
13 W. C. McCREERY, 715 Chestnut st.

ELEGANT DOUBLE PARLORS.
Handsomely furnished; suitable for physician or dentist. 2329 Olive st. 13

A Want Advertisement
IN THE
POST-DISPATCH
Will be sure to accomplish its purpose.

BOARDING.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the

SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH

is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in

Thursday's POST-DISPATCH.

33 S. 16TH ST.—Handsomely furnished front room with alcove; hot water, gas and bath; board for man and wife; also bath-room. 18

209 S. 15TH ST.—Furnished hall room and 2d story front room, with board; convenient to Union Depot and two lines of cars. 18

212 S. 12TH ST.—Two nice front rooms furnished; 1st and 2d floor; with or without board. 18

729 CABANNE ST. (near Morgan)—Comfortable room, with board in private family; furniture new; terms reasonable. 18

801 S. 18TH ST.—Nicely fur. front room, with or without board, at reasonable price. 18

821 S. 6TH ST.—Can accommodate a few more boarders at a reasonable price. 18

908 N. 20TH ST.—One front furnished room with board in private family. 18

913 N. JEFFERSON AV.—Fur. room, with or without board; gas and bath included; gent only. 18

921 PINE ST.—Rooms and board $5; day boarders $3.50 per week; transients $1 per day. 18

932 GARRISON AV.—Very large, nicely furnished second-story front room; best of table board; hot and cold bath. 18

1014 LEONARD AV.—Handsomely furnished room and board; excellent locality. 18

1021 CARR ST.—Would like to take couple of children to board; best of references. 18

1021 S. 12TH ST.—Fur. front or back room cheap, suitable for gentleman, with or without board. 18

1108 AUTUMN ST.—A pleasant front room; fire, gas and hot water; to 2 gentlemen or ladies employed during the day, with board. 18

1109 ST. ANGE AV.—Large 2d story front room; newly fur.; hot and cold bath; good board; private family. 18

1119 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely fur. front and back rooms, with good board; reasonable terms. 18

1129 N. 18TH ST.—Three young ladies can find good rooms and board in a German family at $12 per month. 18

1146 S. 7TH ST.—Comfortable fur. front and back room, with or without board. 18

1212 HICKORY ST.—Furnished rooms, with board, in private family. 18

1214 ST. ANGE AV.—2d-story front room, furnished or unfurnished, with board; family private. 18

1301 ELLIOT AV.—Nicely furnished room, with or without board. 18

1303 GARRISON AV.—Cor. Dickson—A nice furnished front room with board in private family; all modern conv.; terms reasonable to party with reference. 18

1318 CHOUTEAU AV.—On car line, elegantly furnished front rooms with a No. 1 German table; also a few day boarders accommodated. 18

1413 OLIVE ST.—Furnished front room with board, also day board. 18

1441 S. 10TH ST.—A neatly furnished room with or without board. 18

1502 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished front and back rooms; table excellent. 18

1604 OLIVE ST.—2d-story front room and board for two; $45. 18

1623 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely fur. room; also single room; all con.; first-class board. 18

1701 WASHINGTON AV.—A few more day boarders; table excellent; terms moderate. 18

1706 LUCAS PLACE—Nicely furnished rooms, first-class board. 18

1724 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely furn. room suitable for 3 parties, with or without board, at $4.50 per week. 18

1834 LUCAS PL.—Nicely furnished rooms, with first-class board. 18

2000 MORGAN ST.—Nicely furn. rooms with bath; room, $4.50 per week; table board, $3 per week; 6 meal tickets, $1. 18

2012 S. JEFFERSON AV.—Good board cheap by the week or month; convenient to 4 car lines. 18

2109 WALNUT ST.—Nicely furnished rooms with board; also day board. 18

2110 LUCAS PLACE—Elegantly furnished rooms, first-class board. 18

2113 PINE ST.—Fur. rooms with board; refs exchanged. 18

2119 WALNUT ST.—Nicely furnished front rooms, southern exposure, with or without board. 18

2121 SHERIDAN AV.—A pleasant furnished front room with board for married couple. 18

2138 EUGENIA ST.—Second floor front room and 3d floor room with board. 18

2206 OLIVE ST.—Elegantly furnished rooms with board, also day board. 18

2225 WASHINGTON AV.—Elegantly furnished room, with board, bath, gas and every convenience. 18

2303 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished 2d-story front room, with board; terms reasonable. 18

2305 N. 14TH ST.—Nicely furn. room for gent or lady with or without board. 18

2314 SALISBURY ST.—Nicely furnished 2d-story front room, for two gentlemen; gas and bath, with board. 18

3216 LOCUST ST.—Nicely furnished rooms for 2 gentlemen or couple; good board. 18

2328 WASHINGTON AV.—Elegantly furnished rooms with board and every convenience; table excellent. 18

2530½ GARRISON AV.—Private family will board lady or gent; very reasonable terms; beautiful room. Call to-day. 18

2601 PINE ST.—First-class accommodation for transient, regular and day boarders. 18

2604 MORGAN ST.—Comfortable room with board, $3.50 a week; day board, $2.50 per week. 18

2625 PINE ST.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with or without board. 18

2629 WASHINGTON AV.—A large front room for two or more gentlemen; first-class board. 18

2633 WASHINGTON AV.—Nice newly furnished room and first-class board. 18

2633 WASHINGTON AV.—First, second and third floors front, all nicely furnished, with first-class board. 18

2636 LOCUST ST.—Nicely furnished room without board. 18

2700 MORGAN ST.—Second-story front room with board if desired; lower bell. 18

2705 GAMBLE ST.—Board and rooms with bath; terms reasonable. 18

2716 LOCUST ST.—Second-story front and hall room with good board, also back parlor. 18

2719 LOCUST ST.—2 rooms en suite, with board; references. 18

2722 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms on 2d floor, single or en suite. 18

2732 OLIVE ST.—Very desirable front and back parlor, also hall-room; first-class board. 18

2800 LAFAYETTE AV.—Large, pleasant, elegantly furnished or unfurnished rooms, in corner house, east and south exposure, pleasant for summer, with or without first-class board. 18

2804 LOCUST ST.—Front parlor and 3d floor back room, with good board, at reasonable rates. 18

2806 LOCUST ST.—One elegantly furnished, bay window room, with bath attached, suitable for one or two refined gentlemen; home comforts and good board; references. 18

2808 LOCUST ST.—Furnished second story room with board. 18

2811 WASH ST.—Nicely furnished room, with or without board; private family. 18

2908 PINE ST.—One large, nicely furnished front room; good board; terms reasonable. 18

2917A THOMAS ST.—Neatly furnished room with private family to a lady or gentleman; board if desired. 18

[illegible]921 SHERIDAN AV.—Room unfurnished or furnished; with board. 18

[illegible]26 PINE ST.—To a couple or 2 gents a newly furnished front room with board. 18

[illegible]02 LOCUST ST.—Desirable 2d-story front and back rooms; single or en suite, with first-class board; reference required. 18

[illegible]08 LOCUST ST.—Second-story front and other rooms, with board. 18

[illegible]08 LUCAS AV.—First-class board with nicely furnished front room; all conveniences. 18

3121 WASHINGTON AV.—3d-story suite, southern exposure, good table; references. 18

3138 CHESTNUT ST.—Suite of rooms or separate for ladies employed during the day; suitable for light housekeeping or will board. 18

3142 LOCUST ST.—Second-story front room; also one smaller room; strictly first-class, best of table board and attention; refs. exchanged. 18

3225 LOCUST ST.—Suite of nice rooms, southern exposure; nicely furnished; board if desired. 18

3305 MORGAN ST.—Finely furnished 2d-story front room, board if desired. 18

3309 MORGAN ST.—Large front and back room, nicely furnished; all conv.; 1st-class board. 18

3335 PINE ST.—Elegantly furnished rooms with board, also day board; terms reasonable; references required. 18

3400 MORGAN ST.—One or two elegantly fur. front rooms, with board to few select guests. 18

3418 WASHINGTON AV.—A suite of rooms with first-class board and accommodations; references exchanged. 18

3454A LINDELL AV.—2d-story room furnished complete, with or without board. 18

3539 PAGE AV.—2d-story front room, with board; southern exposure. 18

3539 LINDELL AV.—Handsomely furnished room with board; private family. 18

BOARDING.

Want Advertisements under the head of For Rent Rooms, Boarding and Rooms Wanted in the

SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH

guaranteed to produce satisfactory results, or an additional insertion given without charge in the

THURSDAY POST-DISPATCH.

3837 DELMAR AV.—Front rooms en suite of 2 or 3 rooms with board; ref. exchanged. 18

3911 WASHINGTON AV.—Second, third and single rooms, with board. 18

FOR RENT—With board, a neatly furnished front room; refs. req. 3200 Locust st. 18

FOR RENT—Room and board in private Jewish family; West End. Add. K 30, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Front room with board suitable for 3 ladies at $3 per week. Address D 20, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Large handsomely furnished 2d-story front room, with or without board. 4104 Delmar av. 18

3546 LINDELL AV.—Elegant front room for gents; first-class board and accommodations; references. 18

3691 LACLEDE AV.—Second-story front and connecting room; single or en suite; southern exposure, newly furnished; gas; furnace heat; bath, hot and cold water; board if desired. 18

FOR RENT—Two newly furnished rooms with board in very desirable flat; gas, bath and every convenience. 3102 Olive st., right hand bell. 18

FOR RENT—I have a nice suite of rooms on the first floor which I would rent to gentleman with wife, with board; location 29th and Pine sts. Address N 24, this office. 18

FOR RENT—A widow just taking a small house in first-class neighborhood would like 2 or 3 good roomers who wish first-class rooms with or without board. Ad. L 30, this office. 18

HOTEL YORKSHIRE—Fine rooms and first-class board. 2635-7-9 Washington av. 18

ST. JAMES HOTEL has been improved, refurnished and decorated; it has a limited number of rooms for winter boarders at moderate prices. 18

THE BEAUMONT family hotel, Olive st. and Jefferson av.; very desirable rooms with bath; reasonable rates; special rates to day boarders. 18

WANTED—Day boarders. 2517 Bacon st. 18

WANTED—To board, 2 ladies employed during the day. 4224 Finney av. 18

WANTED—A lady wishes 2 small children to board. Add. O 21, this office. 18

WANTED—Room mate by a young man; large room, with s. e. exposure; excellent board; good location; ref. ex. Add. H 26, this office. 18

WE have quite a number of first-class rooms, with or without board, with the best families. St. Louis Room & Board Agency, Room 20, 904 Olive st.

WANTED—To rent to refined and agreeable gentleman and wife or two gentlemen furnished room, with board; private family and nice surroundings; situated in North St. Louis. Address R 30, this office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON PERSONAL PROP'TY

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the

SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH

is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in

THURSDAY'S POST-DISPATCH.

MONEY TO LOAN from $1 to $10,000 on watches, diamonds, jewelry, guns, pistols, clothing, trunks, musical instruments, etc. Low rates of interest. S. VAN RAALTE, 12 and 14 S. 4th st.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to invest some surplus funds will loan $25 and upwards on household furniture and other security; parties wishing advances will be treated fairly and can secure loans on satisfactory terms. Call at 1017 Morgan st. 31

MONEY loaned on furniture without removal; any amount; lowest rate John C. King, 814 Morgan.

IF in need of a loan on easy terms call on George, 4415 Easton av. 31

LOANS on furniture in residence, city real estate and all good securities; fair and reasonable terms. Porter & Williams, Room 2, 904 Olive st. 31

MONEY loaned on clothing, diamonds, watches, chains, guns, revolvers, trunks, musical instruments, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office, 912 Franklin av.

MONEY loaned on furniture and pianos without removal; also on indorsed paper or any personal securities; our terms the best in the city. M. E. Dougan & Co., 113 N. 8th st.; no commiss'n charged.

Want Advertisements under the head of For Rent Rooms, Boarding and Rooms Wanted in the

SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH

guarantee to produce satisfactory results, or an additional insertion given without charge in the

THURSDAY POST-DISPATCH.

FURNITURE LOANS—Money loaned on furniture, real estate, building association books, other good securities; lowest rates. C. J. Voorhis, 111 N. 8th st.

FURNITURE LOANS.

Money to loan on furniture at residence without removal; lowest rates; business strictly confidential. Union Loan Co., 1003 Pine st.

St. Louis Mortgage Co., 720 1-2 Pine St.,

Loan money on furniture; you can keep possession of your property and pay off the loan in installments at your convenience; no commission charged; all business confidential; we guarantee the lowest terms on these loans, and parties wishing temporary accommodations will find it to their advantage to apply to us. If you have a loan elsewhere and wish it carried at a reasonable rate give us a call. 31

MUTUAL LOAN CO., 216 N. 8TH ST. Near Olive.

Money loaned at reduced rates on furniture and other personal property. No removal necessary. Business confidential. No commission or charge for papers. Borrowers will receive the best terms and be treated right. Loans can be paid off part at a time and save interest. Do not fail to see us before making a loan.

THE FIDELITY LOAN GUARANTY CO.

Money cheap. FURNITURE LOANS. Money quick.

We loan money on furniture, pianos, etc., under a system that enables you to pay interest and commission only on the actual amount due, and it is your privilege to make it smaller at any time you see fit. We do not require specified payments, and make a specialty of small loans at much less cost than can be had elsewhere. We make loans on all kinds of chattels, allowing you to keep the security in your possession.

619 Pine Street.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

Walker's LOAN OFFICE,

322 Locust St.

Liberal loans at lowest rates made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, Clothing, etc. Old gold and silver bought.

DO YOU WANT MONEY

Advanced on Your Furniture or Piano?

If so, then call on us for low rates and easy terms; we make loans in any sum you desire, from $15 upwards in strict confidence, without removing your property from your residence; if you have bought furniture or a piano on time and cannot meet payments, we will pay it for you. You can make payments at any time you desire.

If you are in need of money you will find it to your advantage to call on us before borrowing.

Eagle Loan Co., 714 Pine St.,

O. C. Voelker, Mgr., Room 14, 2d Foor.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, Clothing, Trunks, Valises and Musical Instruments.

Unredeemed pledges for sale.

BARNETT'S LOAN OFFICE,

9 S. Broadway, between Market and Walnut. Highest price paid for old gold and silver. 31

IF YOU NEED MONEY

And wish to borrow on your furniture, piano or building association books it will pay you to get my terms and rates. J. W. STALEY, 108½ N. 8th st. 31

IF YOU WANT MONEY

Loaned on Furniture, Pianos, Horses, Wagons,

Etc., without removal or publicity, then call and get our rates, which are the lowest on any sum from $10 to $10,000. We will carry your loan as long as desired. Part payment taken and costs reduced in proportion. If you bought furniture or a piano on time and can't meet payments we will pay it for you; no charges taken out in advance; borrowers get full amount of loan.

GERMAN-AMERICAN LOAN CO.

515 Pine st., 2d Floor.

F. W. PETERS, Manager.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Two very desirable little cottages, cheap; one was never occupied. J. H. Clarkson, 506 Olive st. 16

FOR RENT—8-room stone house, furnace, barn, cow stable, 3 acres of land set in fruit, grapes, berries, etc., at Arloe Depot, 'Frisco Ry.; only 4 cts fare to Union Depot; cheap to a good tenant. App. to O. C. McClure, on premises. 16

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

MIND-READER and FORECASTER

Mrs. Dr. Van True, the renowned Mind-reader and Forecaster, has arrived from California, and will receive callers to-day from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. and every day during the week. This lady is a forecaster of the highest order. She tells the past, present and future with absolute truth. Through her wonderful gift of second sight she is enabled to search your most secret thoughts, astonishing you from the very outset with her remarkable influence over your mind.

She lays no claim to a supernatural power, nor does she practice the artifice so common to others in her profession, but merely employs the power nature has endowed her with, in shaping your destiny, pointing out the right course in the sea of life that your frail bark may reach the haven of joy and contentment, which alone is the secret of a successful career. Even while in her presence you can feel her magical influence over you. She will lull you into repose, unlock your very bosom and tell you what lies hidden there. The doctor wishes to state to the citizens of St. Louis that her method is entirely different from the ordinary "trance-mediums," being entirely "materialistic" rather than "spiritualistic," gaining her impressions direct from the individual with whom she is brought in contact.

By the use of an electrical instrument she is enabled to read your mind like an open book. If you call and see her she will give you more substantial proof of her phenomenal gift than mere assertions in print will bear. The doctor wishes also to announce that she is not the **SEVENTH DAUGHTER** of the **SEVENTH GENERATION**, neither was she born with a **DOUBLE VEIL**, but she possesses the gifts she claims, notwithstanding. Letters containing $1, giving age, color of hair and eyes, will receive prompt attention. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., Sunday included. Consultation free. Parlors so arranged you will meet no strangers. Hotel de Lillian, 1226 Washington av.; private entrance 1226; don't ring; walk in; maid in attendance. 74

MRS. J. SONNEN, graduate midwife, receives ladies during confinement; first-class accommodations at reasonable prices; strictly confidential. Call or write 1031 Park av.; take U. D. cars south. 74

MRS. DR. M. DOSSEN, the world renowned female specialist; 25 years practical experience; skilfully treats and cures all female complaints with great success; call or write. 1006 Chouteau av., St. Louis, Mo. 74

MRS. DR. WHITNEY, 1805 Washington av., medium, clairvoyant and phrenologist; tells past, present and future; unites the separated; causes speedy marriages; removes evil influences, etc. Hours, 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily. Ladies, 50c; gents, $1.

PROF. LAROGE—Developing of mediums; diseases treated by vital magnetism. 807 N. 15th st.

PERSONAL—Persons intending getting married soon can learn something to their benefit by addressing E 4, this office. 74

PERSONAL—Your destiny foretold, with pen picture of future husband or wife, according to astrology. Send date of birth and 20c to L. Box 117, Kansas City, Mo. 74

PERSONAL—Stop coughing. $1,000 reward for a case of throat or lung trouble, last stages excepted, which cannot be relieved by a proper use of Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers. 25c a box at druggists. For sample send 10c to Stone Med. Co., Chicago, Ill. 74

UPHOLSTERING, furniture repairing and chair caning. Peacock & Sholar, 820 N. 22d st. 74

3 CENTS PER YARD—Steam carpet cleaning. Eagle Works, 1915 Locust st.; awnings to order cheap. 74

1,000 BUSINESS CARDS for $1. H. B. Crole & Co., 815 Locust, printers; send for estimates

PENSIONS! PATENTS!

Advice free. H. D. O'Brien, 421 Chestnut st., St. Louis, Mo.

Condon's Premium Bread

Ask your grocer for it. 74

MRS. NEY,

1725 S. 3d st., fortune told by three different kinds of cards and out of the hand; price 50c. 74

BOSTON STEAM DENTAL CO.,

No. 615 Olive st., next to Barr's. Established 1871.

Largest and most complete dental rooms in the city. Only place where the very best sets of teeth are made for $7 and no charge for extracting. Gold fillings, $1.50 to $2; silver, platina and other fillings, 75 cents. Extracting teeth with gas or vitalized air, 25 cents. All work guaranteed first-class.

74 DR. J. H. CASE, Manager.

MRS. WILCUS,

The great New Orleans fortune-teller. Call on her when in trouble of any kind; tells past, present and future. Charges $1. No. 307 N. 14th st., in Dr. R. Janes' building, between Olive and Lucas pl. 74

MRS. G. LUBY,

Fortune-Teller, removed to 2209 Market st. Business adviser and spiritual healer, promotes speedy marriages; cures diseases and gives luck in business and love affairs; tells you lucky and unlucky days; manufactures the genuine magic belt, which gives you luck in business and all your undertakings. Hours from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m. Letters with stamp answered. 74

BRIDGE WORK

ALBANY DENTISTS.

421 N. Broadway.

Teeth extracted, 25c. Vitalized air free. Any one can take it; young or old, nervous or delicate. Teeth filled with gold, $1.00 and up. Silver and other filling 75c. Teeth cleaned, 75c. Best set of teeth, $8.00.

Office always open. Lady in attendance.

74 J. A. SHOBER, D. D. S., Mgr.

COSTUMES and WIGS

For masquerade balls and theater, for rent and made to order; gold and silver trimmings; tights and masks.

A. FUEGER, 521 Walnut st. Half block west of Southern Hotel. 74

ST. LOUIS Dental Rooms 618 OLIVE ST.

The only office where you can get Gold Crowns

for	$5 00
Best teeth (extracting free)	7 00
Gold fillings	1 50
Platina fillings	75c
Teeth extracted with gas or vitalized air	25c

Teeth Without Plates. Office open until 9 p. m.; Sunday, 10 to 4 p. m. German spoken. DRS. WRIGHT & MUTH.

PRIVATE LYING-IN INSTITUTE

AND COLLEGE OF MIDWIFERY. Incorporated.

The only regular institute of the kind in the West.

Ladies who expect their confinement can be accommodated and find perfect seclusion. Female diseases a specialty.

DR. H. NEWLAND, 1205 Chouteau avenue.

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

ALL kinds of stoves, ranges and furnaces repaired. Condon Bros., 11th and Market sts. 74

"A" FITS and St. Vitus Dance positively cured; no cure, no pay. 1202 Chambers st. 74

A. E. BELT, 919 Olive st.; cures nervous debility, pain and weakness of either sex; write for book.

ANDRUS' Electric Body Belt, 919 Olive st., cures pain and weakness of either sex; write for book.

BATHS—Mrs. S. Shaw, 1124 Pine st., massage treatment, bay rum and alcohol rubbings; professional attendants; lady operators. 74

BATHS of all kinds; sea salt baths; medicated alcohol, bay rum, rubbing, massage and magnetic treatment. Miss Wright, 902 Pine st. 74

BATHS—1417 Pine st., Mrs. Brooks, genuine massage and magnetic treatment; alcohol, bay rum oil rubbings; plain and sea salt medicated baths. 74

CARPETS cleaned to look like new. J. N. Verdier, corner 19th and Pine sts.; telephone 1187.

CALL for the doctor at Pope's Pharmacy, 9th and Olive; treats all dis. Charges only for medicines.

DR. ANNA NEWLAND, 29 S. 14th st. Ladies' physician and midwife; skillfully treats and cures female diseases; board during confinement; ladies in trouble call or write.

DR. LOTTA REINER, regular graduate of two colleges; female complaints treated successfully; ladies received during confinement; business confidential; charges reasonable. 120 S. 14th st. 74

FOR SALE—20 second-hand bed-room sets, 25 misfit carpets, 50 heating stoves at your own price. C. Farner, 14th and Clark av. 74

GENUINE Massage treatment given by Mrs. C. Ames of Omaha; please call 26 S. 16th st. 74

GO SEE PROF. TAYLOR, 1503 Washington av., medium and clairvoyant. Reads your full life, tells you all your past, present and future, unites the separated, causes speedy marriage, nothing in life too obscure for Prof. Taylor to reveal. Fee, ladies 50c, gents $1. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. All business strictly confidential and private. Established 21 years. Call or write. 74

HIGHEST prices paid for cast-off clothing. Call or address N. Jacobs, 318 Locust st. 74

HIGHEST cash price paid for household goods and feathers by M. Durnin, 107 N. 12th st. 74

HIGHEST cash price paid for old gold and silver. Call or send to Hy. Loewenstein, 1609 S. Broadway. 74

HAIRDRESSING in first-class style at Harriet Newell's Marquise Parlors, 203 Mermod & Jaccard Building. 74

HAVE your clothing cleaned, dyed and repaired at the Chicago Dye House; ladies' dress dyeing a specialty. 111 S. 6th st. 74

IF you want a genuine misfit suit call and see the bargains at Dunn's Loan Office. 74

LADIES' TAILORING—Ladies' Tailor Co., 1100 Chouteau av. 74

MRS. HALE, test medium and clairvoyant, 909 N. High st. 74

MRS. MABEL EDWARDS gives massage, magnetic and electric treatment. 2217 Market st. 74

MME. ANNA, the fortune teller of the West; 326 Market st., near 4th. Established 1851. 74

MRS. L. HOTSON, midwife; recs. ladies during con., reas. rates; ladies in trouble call. 2305 Market.

MME. E., the great European, tells past, present and future. Chgs. ladies, 50c; gents, $1. 1129 N. 7th.

MRS. M. E. LAWSON—Bismoline Cream Face Powder. 1413 S. Broadway, 2d floor, St. Louis, Mo. 74

MRS. DR. ARTHUR, doctor of midwifery, receives ladies in con.; 1st-class accom. at reas. terms; ladies in trouble call at 2603 Wash st.; strictly con.

MRS. HOELKE, midwife—Regular graduate of two colleges; receives ladies in the house during confinement; business confidential; charges reasonable. 328 S. 14th st. 74

FOR RENT—FLATS.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the

SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH

is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in

THURSDAY'S POST-DISPATCH.

613 N. 23D ST.—Flat of 3 rooms, hall, bath, laundry; water in kitchen. 83

1407—1407A E. GRAND AV.—Elegant new flats, 4 rooms each. Apply 1409 Obear av. 83

1439½ N. 16TH ST.—Nice 4-room flat, 2d floor; $15.50. Keys at house. 83

1517 CORA PL.—For rent flats, 4 rooms; gas, bath and electric lights. 83

1909 PENN ST.—Flat of four rooms, first floor, one block from Union Depot cars. 83

2123 CALIFORNIA AV.—Elegant new 6-room flat; bathroom, gas, laundry; cheap. 83

2339 CLARK AV.—4-room flat; separate entrance; rent $17; keys 902 Chestnut st. 83

2656 KEOKUK ST.—Cheapest, lightest and most convenient new 4-room flat in the city, open. 83

2814 EASTON AV.—6 room flat, water, gas, bath; modern; $25. SAM T. RATHELL, 810 Olive st. 83

2830 FRANKLIN AV.—Elegant flat, $16. R. B. Meriwether, Laclede Bldg. 83

4223 COOK AV.—A modern 5-room flat; 1st or 2d floor. 83

4342 EASTON AV.—A newly furnished flat of 5 rooms and bath. 83

FOR RENT—New flat, 4 rooms and reception hall. 1429 Wright st. 83

FOR RENT—Flat—Elegant new 4 rooms with hall room, second floor. 3433 California av. 83

FOR RENT—An elegant flat, rooms, and finished basement; situated on Bell av. east of Grand. 83 CHAS. H. PECK, JR., 1002 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT—The cosiest 3-room flats in the city, 3305-7 St. Vincent av., between Compton and Louisiana avs. See B. F. Gray, Jr., 1019 Chestnut.

FOR RENT—Flat, 6 rooms, hall, bath; separate yard; laundry; front and back entrance; also, one 8-room flat; 6th st. electric cars in front and Broadway cable one block. Inquire at 3702½ S. Jefferson av. 83

FOR RENT.

FLATS.

2717 S. 13th st., 5 rooms, 1st floor, in good order; $18.

THOS. F. FARRELLY, Real Estate and Financial Agent, No. 812 Chestnut st.

83

FOR RENT---FLATS.

2222A Hickory st.—First floor, 4 rooms, every convenience, in good order, dry cellar; front yard.

2220A Hickory st.—Second floor, 4 rooms, every convenience, in good order, basement, dry cellar, etc.; front yard; electric cars two blocks.

83 JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 107 N. 8th st.

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!

FLATS FOR RENT.

4165A Fairfax av., 4 rooms, 1st floor.

4165B Fairfax av., 4 rooms, 2d floor.

THOS. F. FARRELLY, Real Estate and Financial Agent, 812 Chestnut st.

83

FLATS FOR RENT.

909 Ware av, 6-room flat, gas and electric fixtures and gas stove, hot and cold water, laundry; rooms large, halls wide; examine.

83 McCORMICK-KILGEN-RULE, 112 N. 8th st.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

4123 WASHINGTON AV.—Seven-room house, furnished or unfurnished. 15

FOR RENT—Fine, large, furnished house on Chouteau av. B. F. Gray, Jr., 1019 Chestnut st. 15

FOR RENT—Desirable furnished residence of 7 rooms in West End for the summer or longer; low rent to responsible party. Add. F 21, this office.

FOR LEASE.

99 YEARS LEASE.

We have several pieces of property east of 12th on Chestnut, Pine, Olive and Locust sts., that we can make straight 99 year leases on at very favorable terms.

10 CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st.

FOR RENT NEAR CABANNE PLACE.

1 12-room 2-story double, high roof brick and shingle house; finely finished; all modern conveniences; large lot; city water; one block from electric railway. Will lease for one year to responsible tenant. Possession March 15, 1892.

10 CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st.

FOR LEASE.

An elegant business block on s. e. corner of 4th and Christy av., 6-story brick building (finished basement) for a term of years. Call on us for particulars, etc.

CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 720 Chestnut st.

WHOLESALE BUILDING

On Washington av. For Lease.

Nos. 1100, 1102 and 1104 Washington av., corner of 11th st.

Building has an area of 69x150 feet and fronts on three streets. Four stories. Keys at our office.

M. A. WOLFF & CO.,

105 N. 8th st.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

Want Advertisements under the head of For Rent Rooms, Boarding and Rooms Wanted in the

SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH

guaranteed to produce satisfactory results, or an additional insertion given without charge in the

THURSDAY POST-DISPATCH.

217 BENTON ST.—Near Broadway—6-room house in good order; rent $13; key next door.

1312 HICKORY ST.—Nice 2-story stone front, 6 rooms, finished laundry, hall, gas, bath; convenient to two lines of cars. Apply within, or 1316 Hickory st. 14

2229 CLARK AV.—Nice 8-room house in good order. $30. THOS. F. FARRELLY, Real Estate and Financial Agent, 812 Chestnut st. 14

2608 PARK AV.—8 rooms and laundry, all conveniences; rent $35. Apply to GREER REAL ESTATE CO., 9th and Chestnut sts. 14

2642 WASHINGTON AV.—10 rooms, all conveniences; $75.

2650 Washington av., 13 rooms, 85 ft. of ground; stable, etc.

20 Cabanne st., 8 rooms; bath, hall, furnace, etc.; $40.

16 18 Olive st., 15 rooms; all conveniences.

1635 Washington av., 11 rooms, all conveniences; $75.

1341 Garrison av., 9 rooms, bath, gas, hot and cold water, etc.; $35.

2905 Dayton st., 7 rooms, bath, gas, etc.; $35.

FLATS.

2941 Gamble st., 6-room flat, 2d floor, bath, gas, etc.; $25.

1410 Garrison av., 3-room flat; bath, gas, etc.; $15.

HAYNES REALTY & FINANCIAL CO., 14 211 N. 8th st.

2732 WASHINGTON AV.—Nice 10-room house; hall, gas, bath, furnace, etc.; only $55. THOS. F. FARRELLY, Real Estate and Financial Agent, 14 812 Chestnut st.

2744 WALNUT ST.—A nice 5-room house in good order. THOS. F. FARRELLY, Real Estate and Financial Agent, 14 812 Chestnut st.

4338 DELMAR AV.—Elegant 9-room residence stable and all modern improvements, $75. THOS. F. FARRELLY, Real Estate and Financial Agent, 14 812 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Restaurant doing good business. 1430 Franklin av. 14

FOR RENT—A desirable house on Locust st., near Compton av.; 10 rooms, furnace, etc.; will be placed in good condition for responsible tenant. Apply to E. S. WARNER REAL ESTATE CO. 14 Room 6, Turner Building

Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!

HOUSE FOR RENT.

3823 Bell st., 6-room brick, just completed only; $20.

THOS. F. FARRELLY, Real Estate and Financial Agent, 14 812 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

1623 Texas av., 7 rooms, all conveniences.

2630 Lafayette av., 10 rooms, furnace.

1009 Chouteau av., stone-front, 17 rooms, every convenience, large yard, stable.

513 S. Broadway, 8 rooms, $40.

204 S. 21st, 7 rooms, hall, $20.

2915 Sheridan av., 6 rooms, conveniences. $25.

3107 Adams st., 6 rooms, stone-front, every convenience, $25.

Also other dwellings, flats, etc.

17 JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 107 N. 8th st.

FOR RENT.

DWELLINGS.

2015 Olive st., 6 rooms, $35.

1406 Pine st., 16 rooms, $60.

929 N. 16th st., 5 rooms, $15.

2930 Olive st., 8 rooms, $50.

1113 Locust st., 10 rooms, $45.

FLATS AND ROOMS.

2624 Stoddard st., 1st floor, 4 rooms, $14.

235 S. Jefferson av., 2d floor, 3 rooms, $15.

2722 Elliot av., 2d floor, 4 rooms, $10.

MEAGHER & NAGLE, 14 S. E. cor. 9th and Chestnut st.

FOR RENT.

4358 Finney av., new 4-room modern flat, on first floor; bath, hot and cold water; $25.

3118 Hickory st., 6-room house; $20.

2845 Arsenal st., good 6-room house; $12.

1117 Joab st., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $9.

D. B. BRENNAN,

14 816 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT.

4639 Cottage av., 2-story brick, 8 rooms	$36
4641 Cottage av., 2-story brick, 8 rooms	36
2228 Oregon av., 2-story brick, 8 rooms	30
1403 Tower Grove av., 5-room flat; new	20
4153 Cottage av., 2-story frame, 6 rooms	25

McLARAN REAL ESTATE CO.

14 722 Pine st.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

If You Are Moving

Get the New York Storage Co.'s vans. Cost same as ordinary wagons; contract or load; responsibility for breakage assumed by us; 400 private rooms for storage of household goods. Packing and shipping a specialty. Office, 310 N. 7th st. 14

DWELLINGS AND FLATS FOR RENT

—BY—

PONATH & CO.,

Telephone 4228. 515 Chestnut St.

DWELLINGS.

2315 N. 10th st., 5 rooms; $12.

Clifton Heights, new, 12 rooms, reception hall, furnace, stable; $35.

1120 Leonard av., near Easton, 7 rooms, laundry, bath, hall, hot and cold water; perfect repair; $32.50.

2720 Dickson st., 6 rooms, bath, gas; $25.

FLATS.

New 4-room flat, northern part of the city, 1st floor, $16; New York plan.

4247 Evans av.; separate entrance; 4 rooms; stable; $14.

3208 Minnesota av., 3 rooms; $8.

120 Lombard st., 2 rooms, $6.

STORES.

2608 Cass av., large store-room; $20. 14

FOR RENT—

ADAM BOECK & CO.,

207 North Eighth Street.

DWELLINGS.	
2804 WASHINGTON AV.—8 rooms, hall, gas, bath	52 50
2835 WASHINGTON AV.—8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, furnace, etc	57 50
1424 MORGAN ST., 14 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc	50 00
3015 BELL AV.—10 rooms, hall, gas, bath, furnace, stable, etc	......
2901 GAMBLE ST., 10 rooms, hall, gas, bath, stable	40 00
FLATS.	
3204½ S. JEFFERSON AV.—4 rooms, hall, gas and bath, 2d floor	20 00
2631 FRANKLIN AV.—4 rooms on 2d floor	15 00

NOONAN'S,

800 Chestnut Street.

3126 Morgan st., 10-room detached stone front, in good shape	$50 00
1017 Pendleton av., 6-room frame cottage	25 00
1326 Glasgow av., cor. of Thomas st., 9-room dwelling; corner house; only	25 00
4017 Cook av., 6-room frame in nice order	22 50
3102 Lucas av., 8-room dwelling, every possible con	45 00
1808 Biddle st., 3-room cottage, large yard	8 00
Opposite Tower Grove Park, on Grand av., 6-room residence, large grounds and pleasant surroundings	60 00
3521 Lindell av., 8-room residence with all modern improvements, etc	45 00
2806 Thomas st., stone front of 8 rooms, large halls, in splendid repair, bath, etc.; only	32 50
2839 Morgan st., elegant 9-room dwelling, in complete repair, all conveniences	40 00
1825 Kennett pl., 10-room stone front residence; new furnace and every modern improvement	65 00
2129 Walnut st., 10-room stone front; in excellent order	40 00
16 N. Ewing av., 8-room dwelling in complete order; only	32 50
FLATS	
2333 Olive st., 6 rooms, hall, gas and bath	
3430 Manchester rd., 3 nice rooms, brand new, 2d floor	18 50
1402 N. 12th st.; 2 rooms, 1st floor	7 00
1516 Singleton st., 2 nice rooms, 2d floor	8 00
2340A Eugenia st., 4-room flat, in perfect order	20 00
3213 Olive st., 3 large rooms, 1st floor	12 00
1525 N. 7th st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	10 00
3526 Indiana av., 3 rooms, 1st floor, new, in excellent order	9 00
3149 Olive st., n. w. corner Compton av., elegant 6-room flat; every modern improvement, etc	
S. e. corner 17th st. and Lucas av., 2 large corner rooms, 2d floor; well-lighted, etc	12 00
N. e. cor. Jefferson and Cass avs., 9 rooms; corner; all in hardwood finish; gas, bath, etc	40 00

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE,

218 N. 8th St.

We Solicit Rent Collections.

No Charge for Advertising.

1007-1009 Collins st., 8 rooms, in good repair	20 00
3852 Chippewa st., 7 rooms, in good repair	20 00
4015 Dunnica av., 3 rooms, in good repair	8 00
4244A Evans av., new 6-room stone front, water, gas and newly papered	22 50
FLATS.	
4340A Evans av., 4 rooms, 2d floor, gas, bath, etc	22 00
2201 Market st., 5 rooms on 3d floor, water, gas, etc	20 00
Baldwin st., n. e. cor. Montgomery st., two 4-room flats, 2d floor, water, etc.; each	16 00
Easton and Hamilton avs., 3 new 5-room flats, with bath	
5726 Easton av., 4 rooms, 1st floor	10 00
5726 Easton av., 4 rooms, 2d floor	8 00
4359 Evans av., 1st floor, 5 rooms, gas, bath, hot and cold water	25 00
4359A Evans av., 2d floor, 5 rooms, bath, hot and cold water	23 00
4340 Evans av., 4 rooms, 1st floor, all conveniences	23 00
ROOMS.	
1011 Collins st., 6 rooms, 1st floor	11 00
905 Gratiot st., 3 rooms and bath, 2d floor	13 00
925 Collins st., 2 rooms, 2d floor	7 00
923 Collins st., 2 rooms, 1st floor, rear	4 00
STORES.	
Baldwin st., n. e. cor. Montgomery st., new store and 3 rooms, 1st floor	25 00
Easton and Hamilton avs., 3 new stores with flats above, first-class location for Dry Goods, Grocery or Drug Store	......
302 S. 4th st., large 4-story building, formerly occupied by Richardson-Taylor Drug Co	200 00
2817 and 2819 Chouteau av., large store with rooms on 2d floor and large hall on 3d floor, newly furnished for lodge purposes	......
612 St. Charles st., one-half or all of 2d floor, 34x140, well heated, good light, use of elevator; suitable for sample room or office	
1434 N. Broadway, store, 1st floor and 8 large rooms above, suitable for boarding-house	30 00
705 S. Main st., large 3-story building	30 00
2923 Olive st., large store, in good repair	25 00
516 and 518 Franklin av., 3-story building; suitable for wholesale or retail business; first-class location; possession March 1, 1892	......
706 S. 2d st., large store, rooms above	20 00
708 S. 2d st., large store, rooms above	20 00
1234 N. 3d st., large store, good repair	30 00
1250 N. 3d st., large store, good repair	30 00
2000 Walnut st., large store, good location	45 00
OFFICES.	
Two handsome offices in the Mermod-Jaccard Building	
213 N. 8th st., large office, 3d floor	30 00
Fine offices in Frank building, s. w. corner 5th and Washington av	......
HOTELS.	
1448 N. Broadway, large store, with rooms above, suitable for boarding-house or hotel	......
SUBURBAN HOME.	
Sutter Homestead, situated 7 miles on Olive St. road, ¼-mile west of Wabash R. R., 9 acres, together with large 10-room house in elegant repair; will lease for 5 or 10 years; per month	50
WAGON YARD.	
S. e. cor. 12th and Locust, good location	50 00

PERCY & VALLAT,

115 N. 8th St.

DWELLINGS.

25 S. Compton av., 8 rooms, all modern conveniences; cheap.

109 S. 15th st., ten rooms; $40.

510 S. Broadway, 7 rooms; $35.

619 Spruce st., 6 rooms; $25.

920 Ware av., 6 rooms; $30.

1317 Grattan st., 8 rooms, all improvements; cheap.

1336 Linn st., 8 rooms, all improvements; $30.

1604 Park av., 6 rooms; $20.

3308 School st., 5 rooms; $23.

3627 N. 9th st., 6 rooms, all improvements; $25.

217 S. Jefferson av., 8 rooms, stone front, all conveniences; $35.

FLATS

3148 Chouteau av., 2d floor flat, 5 rooms; $15.

811 S. 9th st., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $13.

507 S. 23 st., 3 rooms, 1st floor; $14.50.

821 Franklin av., 3 rooms, 3d floor; $12.50.

824 N. Channing av., 7 rooms, all conveniences; $30.

1323 Grattan st., 6 rooms; $22.50.

1429 Wright st., 4 rooms, 1st floor, separate entrance; $16.

1705 Gratiot st., 4 rooms, 2d floor; $15.

2605 Gamble st., 4 rooms, 2d floor, all conveniences; $16.

3702 Evans av., 5 rooms, 2d floor; $20.

STORES AND OFFICES.

3148 Chouteau av., large store and cellar; $25.

606 S. 4th st., large building in rear for manufacturing or storage purposes; cheap.

22 S. 17th st., 3-story building, large basement; cellars for warehouse or manufacturing purposes; $75.

3150 Chouteau av., large warehouse; for feed store, etc.; $30.

10 S. Commercial alley, 3 large floors.

615 Olive st., 3d floor; $25.

Small hotel, 901 and 903 S. 4th st., and 900 and 902 S. Broadway, with saloon attached; $125.

115 N. 8th st., 2d floor, large office-rooms.

113 Market st., building, 4 large floors and cellar.

Elegant office rooms in Hagan Opera-house, steam heat, elevator, gas and electric light. 14

FOR RENT.

Rutledge & Horton

1005 CHESTNUT ST.

TELEPHONE NO. 3943.

DWELLINGS.	
1217 Pine st., 10 rooms; will be vacant Feb. 15	$......
3825 Finney av. 8 rooms; every convenience	45 00
4254 Page av., 8 rooms	35 00
2632 Rutger st., 8 rooms, hall, gas and bath	25 00
5117 Natural Bridge rd., cottage, 4 rooms	10 00
5111 Natural Bridge rd., 4 rooms	10 00
5109 Natural Bridge rd., 4 rooms	10 00
4251 North Market st., 6 rooms	20 00
3222 Franklin av., 6 rooms; only	25 00
ROOMS.	
1323 N. 6th st., 2 rooms, 2d floor	6 00
1321 N. 6th st., rear, 2 rooms (colored), 2d floor	5 50
STORES.	
611 N. Levee, 3-story store	35 00
4946 Easton av., nice store	25 00

FOR RENT.

3407 Chestnut st., handsome new 7-room brick, with all latest and improved conveniences and in a first-class residence locality; $40.

3221 Locust st., 8-room stone-front; all modern conveniences; in good order; $37.50.

3223-29 Morgan st., handsome new 4-room flats, with all latest conveniences and janitor to attend to buildings, etc.; see them; be quick; rent only $25 per set.

Southwest cor. Academy and Easton avs., opposite Christian Brothers' College, handsome new flats, with all latest conveniences, at very low rents; keys in store at corner; look at them.

916½ N. Compton av., beautiful new 4-room flat; all latest improved conveniences; $25.

3217 Morgan st., first-class 3-room flat; water and gas; in No. 1 condition; rent low.

2806 Market st., 3 rooms, 2d floor; water, etc.; in good order; $8.50.

2091½ Valentine st., 3 large rooms, in good order; low rent.

3326 Washington av., rear, 3 large rooms, first floor, in good order, for colored, $10.

STORES.

4973 Easton av., large store; water and gas; first-class location; cable cars pass the door; rent very low; see it; don't delay.

2806 Market st., large store; water, etc.; in good order; $15.

KEANE & GRACE,

923 CHESTNUT ST.

PAPIN & TONTRUP,

626 CHESTNUT STREET.

DWELLINGS FOR RENT	
4312 Laclede av., 10 rooms, modern	$50 00
3148 Olive st., 8 rooms, 2d floor	50 00
3512 Laclede av., 12 rooms	75 00
1515 Chestnut st., 12 rooms	50 00
2016 Olive st., 12 rooms	60 00
103 S. 14th st., 6 rooms	25 00
ROOMS AND FLATS	
702½ N. 12th st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	13 50
[illegible] Plum st., 2 rooms, 1st floor	8 50
2601 Cass av., 4 rooms 3d floor	9 00
STORES AND OFFICES.	
1109 N. 7th st., store	16 00
208 S. Main st., 5-story building	75 00
120 Pine st., 4-story building	75 00
2540 Olive st.	40 00
516 N. Commercial st., warehouse	40 00
S. e. cor. 9th and Howard	
703 N. 12th st., store and room	25 00
703 and 705 Locust st., upper floors	[illegible]
309 N. Grand av., store	50 00
1304 Olive st., store, etc	

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

J. T. DONOVAN & CO.,

Real Estate and Financial Agents

513 N. SIXTH ST.

Have For Rent the following:

DWELLINGS.	
1023 N. 9TH ST., 10-room brick; in good order	$27 50
2829 MORGAN ST., 8 rooms, hall, gas and bath	40 00
4505-7-9-11-13 RICHMOND PL., 5 new 7-room bricks, all latest improvements; each	35 00
520 WARE AV., 8-room stone front, with all conveniences	41 65
409 ANNA ST., 6-room house in good repair	......
2221 CHESTNUT ST., 8-room stone-front, hall, gas and bath	37 50
2230 CARR ST., 8 rooms, gas and bath, large yard and stable	35 00
4248 EVANS AV., modern 8-room house, all conveniences	35 00
1014 S. 8TH ST., 8 large rooms, gas and bath	32 50
4446 ST. FERDINAND ST., new 4-room brick, front and back yard	16 00
4570 KENNERLY AV., 4-room brick; city water	13 00
4574 KENNERLY AV., 5-room frame cottage, city water	12 00
2508 CLARA AV., 3-room frame cottage	10 00
FLATS AND ROOMS.	
1522A TAYLOR AV., 3 rooms and 2 furnished basement rooms	16 00
2722 HOWARD ST., 3 rooms on 1st floor	10 00
3932 FINNEY AV., 4 rooms on 2d floor; gas, bath, etc	20 00
4239 EVANS AV., 4 rooms, 1st floor, gas, etc	15 00
4226A EASTON AV., 4 rooms on 1st floor, all conveniences	20 00
4503 RICHMOND PL., new flat of 4 rooms, all conveniences	30 00
3115 CASS AV., 4 rooms, all conveniences	22 50
4342 EASTON AV., 4 rooms on 1st floor, gas, bath, etc	20 00
2330 CLARK AV., 4 rooms on 2d floor, gas, bath, etc	18 00
523 S. 22D ST., 3 rooms on 2d floor	13 00
3633 SULLIVAN AV., 3 rooms on 2d floor, water, etc	10 00
STORES AND OFFICES.	
1120 N. 3D ST., a 2-story building; store on 1st floor	50 00
3503 S. BROADWAY, a small store, cheap	......
513 N. 6TH ST., a large office on 2d floor	......
2502 N. BROADWAY, a small store	10 00
RICHMOND PL. AND TAYLOR AV., large store, with room in rear	50 00
OFFICES IN NUGENT BUILDING, for rent on very easy terms	

FOR RENT.

Green & LaMotte.

Southeast Cor. 8th and Chestnut Sts.

DWELLINGS.

3434 Laclede av., 2-story stone front and mansard; 9 rooms; saloon parlor; hall, gas, bath and laundry.

3526 Laclede av., 2-story stone front and mansard; 10 rooms and laundry, hall, gas, bath, etc., rent reasonable.

2919 Pine st., 2-story brick and mansard; 10 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc., and stable.

514 West End pl., 2-story brick and mansard; 9 rooms; furnace, hot and cold water, etc.

517 Ware av., 2-story stone front and mansard; 9 rooms; hall, gas and bath; in good repair.

225 S. Jefferson av., 2-story stone front and mansard, 8 rooms and laundry, hall, gas, bath, hot and cold water.

1740 Dolman st., 2-story stone front, 7 rooms, hall, gas and bath.

838 S. 7th st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms, hall, gas and bath.

830 S. 9th st., 2-story brick, 8 rooms, hall, gas and bath.

1002 Pine st., 3-story brick, 13 rooms.

612 Carr st., 2-story brick; 2 rooms and stable.

2324 Chestnut st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms and laundry, hall, gas and bath.

941 Utah st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms and laundry, hall, gas and bath.

1410 O'Fallon st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms.

200 Center st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms

ROOMS.

2008 Walnut st., 4 rooms, 1st floor, and stable.

749 S. 2d st., 2 rooms.

1010 Lynch st., 5 rooms, 1st floor.

STORES AND BUSINESS PLACES.

115 N. 10th st., store.

526-28 N. Main st., corner Washington av., 4-story brick building.

N. w. cor. 2d Carondelet and Park av., 2 large rooms, 2d and 3d floors; light and heat included.

OFFICES.

720 Chestnut st., office, vault and furnished basement; suitable for real estate, banking or insurance.

S. e. cor. 8th and Chestnut st., offices 2d and 3d floors. 14

2 LET

—BY—

LINGENFELDER & BOKERN.

Telephone 859. 814 Chestnut st.

DWELLINGS IN GOOD ORDER.

4223 Garfield av., 4-room brick cottage.

1410 S. 10th st., 5-room brick; $21.

1023 Glasgow av., 6-room brick; $21.

1213 North Market st., 8-rooms, bath, etc.; $30.

4062 St. Ferdinand st., 6-room frame; $16.

3038 Ashland pl., 4-room frame; $9.

2438 N. Grand av., 8 rooms, all con.; $40.

4043 North Market st., 3 rooms and attic; $15.

4040 Finney av., 8 rooms, bath, etc.; $30.

1419 N. Grand av., 8 rooms, bath, etc.; $35.

FLATS.

720 N. Compton av., 4 rooms, 1st or 2d floor, h. and c. water, bath, w. c., gas fixtures, etc; $22.50.

4259 Gano av., new 3-room flat, 2d-floor; $12.

2013 E. Grand av., 4 rooms, 3d-floor; $10.

2159 Salisbury st., 5 rooms, 2d-floor; $16.50.

1438 S. 10th st., 4 rooms, 2d floor, bath; $15.

1421 N. Grand av., 4 rooms, 1st floor, bath, w. c., corner; $21.

2623 Adams st., 4 rooms, 2d floor; $16.

2645 and 2647 Lucas av., new flats, 4 rooms, hall, bath, etc., 1st or 2d floor; keys at 2650 Lucas av.; $17.50.

3808 Guy st., 3 rooms, 1st floor and basement; $11.

1435 N. 24th st., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $11.

1527 S. 11th st., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $15.

1819 Mississippi av., 6-room flat, 2d floor; 1st floor flat, 4 rooms.

2433 Second Carondelet av., 5 rooms, 2d floor.

2330 Eugenia st., 4 rooms, 2d floor, separate entrance; $20.

STORES AND OFFICES.

2735 Spring av., corner store and 4 rooms on 2d floor; $35.

716½ S. 4th st., store; $10.

2839 Manchester rd., store and cellar; cheap.

315 S. 14th st., shop; $5.

2800 Franklin av., corner store and 8 rooms above; a most desirable location; $100.

19 S. 14th st., store and cellar; $16. 14

JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO.,

TENTH AND CHESTNUT ST.

DWELLINGS.

108 S. 9th st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms.

1816 Rutger st., 2-story, stone front, 9 rooms.

1808 Hickory st., 2-story stone-front, 10 rooms.

605 Cerre st., 2-story brick, 4 rooms.

1614 Hickory st., 2-story stone-front, 10 rooms.

3822 Delmar av., stone front, 11 rooms.

1011 Monroe st., 8 rooms.

3032 Franklin av., 8-room brick.

1521 Gratiot st., 6 rooms.

909 S. 11th st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms.

FLATS.

413 S. Jefferson av., 4-room flat, 2d floor

2830 S. Jefferson av., 3 rooms, 1st floor.

1021 Armstrong av., 3 rooms flat, 2d floor.

1801 Rutger st., 5-room flat, 1st floor.

1803 Rutger st., 5-room flat, 1st floor.

ROOMS.

1533 Gratiot st., 2 rooms, 2d floor.

206 Chestnut st., 3 rooms, 3d floor.

204 Chestnut st., 1 front room, 2d floor.

Marcus and St. Louis avs., 3 rooms, 2d floor.

1521 Gratiot st., 3 rooms, 1st floor.

1521 Gratiot st., 3 rooms, 2d floor.

1214 N. 8th st., rear, 3 rooms, 1st floor.

1216 N. 8th st., rear, 3 rooms, 2d floor.

109 and 111 Vine st., 4 rooms, 2d floor

1209 N. 17th st., 2 rooms, 1st floor.

1807 S. Broadway, 2 back rooms, 1st floor.

931 N. 7th st., 3 rooms, 2d floor.

1705 Biddle st., 2 rooms, 1st floor.

2113 O'Fallon st., 2 rooms.

STORES, ETC

311 N. Main, 3-story building, with elevator; possession March 1.

931 N. 7th st., small store.

810 S. 7th st., store and 2 rooms.

1812 S. Broadway, 3-story brick warehouse, in rear.

1701 Biddle st., saloon or grocery.

204 Chestnut st., small store.

206 N. 10th st., offices.

204 Chestnut st., office, 2d floor.

Telephone 3925.

WHAT BUILDS A CITY?

Profitable Employment for People.

This requires factories and commerce. Manufacturers and wholesalers seek a location offering the lowest freights to the territory of their business, the cheapest raw materials, cheapest sites, switching facilities, etc.

EAST ST. LOUIS now EMPLOYS 10,000 men, with a population of only about 25,000. These men are seeking homes near their work. They must soon be supplied, which will double the population. The past year has nearly doubled the number of her residences, some of which cost $20,000 each.

The character of the soil, grade, etc., has little effect in the permanent success of a city. Some few cities have been started in beautiful spots, which has attracted the visitor, but their success is the exception, while we find Chicago raised out of the mud, San Francisco built into the bay. Cincinnati's best business streets regularly overflow every few years, New Orleans pumping herself dry, and even Washington City frequently overflowed.

East St. Louis is not, as many suppose, all so low as to require filling. There is not 10 per cent of the city below grade, and this lies in the business portion, where only the street is filled, the lot then being ready to build on without excavation, as the ground makes a splendid foundation with one foot of excavation, the extra expense of filling the street being from $2 to $4 per front foot. The only thing required was concentrated action to fill the streets, the expense being nominal.

Besides East St. Louis' peerless switching facilities, her twenty-seven railroads, her river transportation, coal at 75 cents per ton, she is noted for the great liberality, both of her Municipal Government, in granting immunity from taxes for ten years, and her real estate owners in donating sites by the acre to manufacturing plants. The saving of coal alone of the malleable iron-works, now about ready to start, will be more than $50,000 per year over St. Louis prices.

EAST ST. LOUIS PROPERTY

Is Talked of on Every Hand.

That a city which had just been reorganized and started forward should go through a year of panics and failures such as last and show so many new buildings, mammoth new factories requiring a force of 3000 men, a mile of paved streets, eight miles of electric road, new schools, churches, business blocks, a fine opera-house, a magnificent race course and in many other improvements, is surely wonderful. Her promoters are surprised, her friends amazed and her old fogies and enemies paralyzed.

THIS IS HER GOLDEN YEAR.

With money plenty and confidence in her stability assured her progress can't be overestimated.

Two large pork-packing plants are establishing at the stock yards to work 5,000 men. The yards proper will double the capacity under new ownership. A large tin plate works is already building and another talked of to work several hundred men. Numerous other manufactories from all parts of the country investigating.

Real Estate is still little above farm prices. It can even be bought a mile and a half from the business center cheap enough for gardening purposes.

WE HAVE SOME ELEGANT ACREAGE ONE MILE FROM BUSINESS CENTER

That will net purchaser a magnificent profit when platted; surrounding property now selling for double the price and being improved with the finest residences in the city.

C. O. M'CASLAND

REAL ESTATE.

McCASLAND OPERA-HOUSE BUILDING, East St. Louis, Ill.

Forest Park Place.

Adjoining Westmoreland and Portland Places on the North and West of King's Highway.

CHOICEST RESIDENCE PROPERTY in the CITY

150 Beautiful Lots, Fronting on

McPherson Avenue,
Westminster Place,
Washington Avenue,
Delmar Avenue Boulevard.

Improvements Guaranteed (except Delmar Avenue Boulevard). Sewers, City Water, Telford Pavement, Granitoid Walks, Curb and Gutters.

We are authorized to sell at prices that will insure you a good profit in the near future.

If you want to buy a home lot, if you want to buy on speculation, see at once

RUTLEDGE & HORTON

1005 CHESTNUT STREET.

7% INTEREST!

DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS AND IDLE MONEY WITH THE

Lincoln, Exchange, Edison or Forest Building & Loan Associations

AND RECEIVE 7 PER CENT INTEREST THEREFOR.

Interest allowed on any sum, from $50 upwards, on deposits for three, six, nine or twelve months. Building Association Security Absolutely the Best. If you have never done so look into this, it will pay you for your trouble and costs nothing to investigate. COME AND SEE US.

Office, 1027 Chestnut St. BERGFELD-PARKER REAL ESTATE CO.

FEBRUARY REAL ESTATE PRICE CURRENT.

FISHER & CO., 714 Chestnut.

---

7 PER CENT Interest.

Best Security in the World.

PAID FOR DEPOSITS

On Sums of $50 and Upwards in the

Washington Irving, Workingmen's, Oak, New Plan and Red Cross Building Ass'ns,

FOR 3, 6, 9 OR 12 MONTHS.

BRING IN YOUR IDLE MONEY.

NAUGHTON & BERGFELD

17 North Eighth Street.

WEBSTER GROVES.

Shady Side Subdivision.

This beautiful suburb is surrounded by handsome residences owned by prominent people of St. Louis which assures you social society, also churches and schools. You can buy a lot for $500 on easy terms, and build a home through a Building Association on monthly payments.

M'LARAN REAL ESTATE CO., 722 Pine St.

FOR SALE

—AT—

NORMANDY—40 ACRES,

Corner Lucas and Hunt road and Natural bridge road. Two stations on the St. Louis & Suburban Electric Railway and one on Wabash. This is the best suburb of St. Louis. Apply on premises to CHARLES OEHLER, or to

E. S. GUIGNON & BRO., Agents,
304 N. Eighth St., St. Louis.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

D. J. HAYDEN & CO

807 Pine Street,

Have for Rent:

DWELLINGS.

3110 Clifton pl., 5 rooms	$18 00
2021 Wash st., 6 rooms	25 00
2764 Bacon st., 6 rooms	25 00
3613 St. Louis av., detached, 8-room, stone-front house; in first-class order; hot and cold water, gas, bath and every convenience	35 00
1019 Lucas av. 6 rooms	25 00
4018 N. Grand av., 6 rooms	25 00
3220 St. Louis av., new 6-room stone-front.	27 50
2825 Stoddard, detached 6-room house	33 00
1842 O'Fallon st., 6-room house; first-class order	

FLATS.

3525 St. Louis av., a choice 3-room flat, 2d floor	12 00
3106 Clifton pl., 4-room flat; bath, etc	17 00
4546 Cote Brilliante, 2d floor; all conveniences; 5 rooms	20 00

ROOMS.

2527 Bacon st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	12 00
2825 Missouri av., 1st floor, 3 rooms	13 00
1804 N. Jefferson av., 1st floor, 3 rooms	12 00
2828 N. Grand av., 1st floor, 3 rooms	10 00

STORES.

3456 Lindell av., large corner store; rent low; suitable for any business. 14

M. R. COLLINS, JR., & CO.

109 N. 8th St.

Telephone, 477.

DWELLINGS.

3320 Pine st., 2-story brick of 6 rooms, 50-foot lot; all the modern improvements and conveniences	$45 00
3336 Pine st., 2-story stone-front of 8 rooms, with stable; all improvements	60 00
4429 Bell av., 2-story brick, 10 rooms; all improvements	60 00
1231 S. Jefferson av., 2-story brick, 6 rooms and bath	22 50
2812 Caroline st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms and bath; large yard	30 00
1210 Washington av., 3-story stone-front of 15 rooms, suitable for a boarding-house or hotel	65 00
1551 Elliot av., 2-story brick, 5 rooms	15 00
2835 Florence av., 1-story brick, 4 rooms, large yard	15 00

FLATS.

3718 Morgan st., 1st floor, 4 rooms and bath	20 00
1321 Hickory st., 2d floor, 4 rooms and bath; stone front	26 00
2721 Lucas av., 1st floor, 4 rooms and bath	20 00
2721 Lucas av., 2d floor, 4 rooms and bath	20 00
2723 Lucas av., 1st floor, 4 rooms and bath	20 00
2723 Lucas av., 2d floor, 4 rooms and bath	20 00
2725 Lucas av., 1st floor, 4 rooms and bath	20 00

ROOMS.

3221 Cass av., 2d floor, 4 rooms; good repair; hall entrance	13 00
2600 Howard st., 2d floor, 3 rooms	10 00

STORES.

2600 Howard st., large store	20 00
Bell pl. and Sarah st., large store	40 00

JENNINGS STATION.

McLaren and Switzer avs., 7-room house; large tract of ground with fruit and shade trees and shrubbery	25 00

TO LET.

DWELLINGS.

3115 Chestnut st., 7 rooms; $42.

1819 N. Grand av., 5 rooms; halls, water, etc.; $20.

2811 Chariton st., 3-room cottages (California cars); cheap.

Greer av., west of Marcus, new modern, large porch and yard. Keys at 4723 Labadie av.; $25.

Greer av., east of Marcus, 5 rooms; $12.

3917 Lincoln av., 5 rooms; $22 50.

2608 Park av., modern, 8 rooms, bath, hall, etc.; $35.

STORES AND OFFICES.

101 N. Second, large, light, 2d floor; $35.

112 N. Second, bet. Pine and Chestnut, office store on ground floor. To right party low rent; $35.

2844 Easton av., store for small business; cheap rent; $18.

2850 Easton av., small store; $18.

900½ Chestnut st., small office, central location; $20.

FLATS AND ROOMS.

1409 Franklin av., 2 rooms in rear, fronting on alley; will rent cheap.

1405 Tower Grove av., 4 rooms, bath, etc.; $17.

GREER R. E. CO.,
Phone 886. 902 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT.

L. H. LOHMEYER,

114 N. Eighth St.

TELEPHONE 891.

DWELLINGS.

1827 Lafayette av., 2d-story brick dwelling, 8 rooms, gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, etc	$45 00
803 Clarkson place, 2-story stone front, 7 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, Baltimore heaters, etc	40 00
1906 La Salle st., 3-story brick, 8 rooms, gas, bath, steam heating, etc	

FLATS AND ROOMS.

1817 Papin st., 2d and 3d floors, 6 rooms, bath	25 00
1605 S. Jefferson av., 2d floor, 5 rooms	25 00
1603A S. Jefferson av., 2d floor, 5 rooms and bath	24 00
1220 N. 7th st., 2d-floor, 3 rooms	9 00
1448 Collins st., 2d-floor, 3 rooms	8 00
2514 N. 22d st., 2d-floor, 3 rooms	7 00
2640 Franklin av., 3d floor, 2 rooms	5 00
218 Valentine st., 2d floor, 1 room	5 00
1124 Walton av., 3 rooms, frame	7 50

STORES, ETC.

121 Valentine st., 2-story warehouse	25 00
715 O'Fallon st., store and 2 rooms	

Jas. M. Carpenter & Co.,

108 N. 8th St.,

HAVE FOR RENT THE FOLLOWING

DWELLINGS:

726 Vandeventer av., 6 rooms, 2d floor.
3728 Morgan st., 5 rooms, 1st floor.
2903 Sheridan av., 6 rooms.
2241 Lucas av., 3-room flat, 1st floor; $16.
3738A Morgan st., 5-room flat, 2d floor.
3207 Washington av., 8 rooms; $60.
3420 Pine st., 8 rooms.
2704 Locust st., 6 rooms, 1st floor.
2706 Locust st., 6 rooms, 1st floor.
3229 Lucas av., 11 rooms.
3204 Pine st., 11 rooms; $60.
802 Clarkson pl., 8 rooms; $45.

STORES AND OFFICES.

1036 N. 3d st., store.
309 Locust st., 2d and 3d floors.
Cotton Exchange, s. w. cor. Main and Walnut sts.; fine office rooms; all conveniences.
619 Chestnut st., offices, 3d floor.
312 N. 11th st., 2d and 3d floors.
726 Vandeventer av., store.
720 Cabanne av., store.
Mitchell Building, 210 and 212 N. 3d st., fine offices. 14

FOR RENT.

DWELLINGS.

JOHN McMENAMY.

3643 Evans av., 6-room brick, hall, gas, bath; rent, $20.

3756 Cook av., magnificent new stone-front, 10-room house, with every modern convenience, furnace, etc.; $65.

2930 Chestnut st., 8 rooms, stone-front, hall, gas and bath, furnace, newly papered; rent low.

4243 N. Market st., 6-room brick house, hall, gas, bath; $20.

3750 Evans av., good 6-room brick house, water, gas and bath; $25.

1710 Grand av., 9-room brick house, hall, gas, 75 ft. ground; $45.

1532 Warren st., 6-room brick, hall, gas and bath; $20.

3736 Finney av., 8 rooms, stone-front, hall, gas, bath, water; large yards, etc.; $50.

FLATS.

4056 Cook av., new flat, 5 rooms, hot and cold water; $30.

812 N. Compton av., desirable 7-room flat, bath, gas; new; $35.

4229 Easton av., 6-room flat, hall, gas, bath; new; water paid; rent, $25.

3503 Easton av., 5-room flat, water, gas and bath; $19.

Long list of houses and rooms. Call at office.

JOHN McMENAMY,
3139 Easton av.

14

WANT ADS must be in before 10 o'clock Saturday night for the Sunday Post-Dispatch to be properly classified.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

CORNET & ZEIBIG,

110 N. Eighth St.

PHONE 753.

DWELLINGS.

4360 Delmar av., elegant 10-room brick, fine stable, large lawn, all modern conveniences	$85 00
3921 Delmar av., 10-room, 2-story and mansard, stone front, all conveniences	75 00
3323 Washington av., fine 9-room stone front, all conv.; will rent cheap to good party	
4338 Delmar av.; this elegant 9-room house, with all improvements, can be had for	65 00
3117 Franklin av., 2-story, 8-room and finished attic, stone front	45 00
117 S. 2d st., 4-room house, rear	10 00
3807 Clarence av., 3-room frame	9 00

FLATS.

2305½ Chestnut st., 6-room flat, 2d floor; bath, etc	22 50
1008 N. 20th st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	12 00
3004 North Market st., 4-room flat, 1st or 2d floor, in good order	15 00
1634 Helen st., 3-room flat, 1st floor	13 00
4033 Lucky st., 3-room flat, 2d floor	10 00
3002 N. Market st., 3 room-flat, 2d floor	10 00

ROOMS.

3012 Rutger st., 3 rooms and basement	15 00
2317 Blair av., 3 rooms, 1st floor	10 00
1901 Blair av., 3 rooms, 2d floor	9 50
1905 Blair av., 3 rooms, 1st floor, rear	9 00
3106 Nebraska av., 3 rooms, 2d floor	9 00
2419 N. 10th st., 3-room flat, 1st floor	11 00
1434 N. 12th st., rooms in rear building at cheap rents.	
3031 Magazine st., 2 rooms, 2d floor	6 00

OFFICES.

712 Olive st., office on 3d floor	$8 00
100 N. 4th st., fine corner office, 4th floor; only	25 00
213 Chestnut st., 2 rooms, 2d floor	12 00

STORES.

3002 Chouteau av., large 3-story building, containing store and 11 rooms, fine location for boarding-house	60 00
3400 La Salle st., elegant 2-story store and 6-room house; only	40 00
S. w. corner Garrison av. and North Market st.; this elegant corner store only	35 00
714 Clark av., store	15 00
4902 Easton av., new store	13 00
623 O'Fallon st., store and room	10 00
1907 Locust st., store and part of yard	15 00
109 Chestnut st., large 4-story business house	45 00

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

620 ST. CHARLES ST.—Space on 2d floor for office or sample rooms. Apply on premises.

1013 PINE ST.—Half of office, suitable for real estate, coal or building association; possession March 1. J. F. Brady & Co., 605 Pine st. 17

1229 VICTOR ST., cor. 13th st.—New 2-story brick house, with large store on first floor and five large rooms on second floor, with hall, bath, electric lights, etc; suitable for a saloon, grocery or drug store; will rent or lease.
17 KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

1417 FRANKLIN AV.—Established doctor's office with attention. 17

2208 LUCAS PL.—Barn and carriage house; water; good place. 17

2814 EASTON AV.—Water, gas, elevator and cellar; cheap; $30. SAM T. RATHELL,
17 810 Olive st.

2917 FRANKLIN AV.—Large store with gas, scales, etc; $20. SAM T. RATHELL,
17 810 Olive st.

FOR RENT—Large factory, with or without power. Apply to Eagle Iron-works, 610 N. Levee. 17

FOR RENT—15th and Chambers sts.; new corner store; suitable for any business; rent cheap. 17

FOR RENT—2 or 3 rooms, 612 N. 3rd st., 2d floor, suitable for offices or light manufacturing; can furnish power; cheap. 17

FOR RENT—Large front parlor, centrally located off Washington av.; suitable for doctor's or dentist's office. Address R.26, this office. 17

FOR RENT—Three offices in Telephone Building, 10th and Olive st., 2d floor. Apply to Richard Walsh, Secretary, Mechanics' Exchange, 9 N. 7th. 17

FOR RENT OR LEASE.

No. 2012 E. Grand av., near Water Tower, large store, plate glass front, 6 rooms; also large stable; good opening for dry goods, millinery, furniture store; rent low to good tenant.
LEWIS ROSENBAUM, Real Estate Agent,
17 2407 N. Broadway.

AN ELEGANT RETAIL BUILDING,

409 N. BROADWAY.

Five-story building, both freight and passenger elevators; Rent $10,000 per annum; keys at our office.

M. A. WOLFF & CO.,
105 N. 8th St.

OFFICES FOR RENT.

Very desirable offices in Temple Building, corner Broadway and Walnut st., for rent, single or in suits, and ask parties desiring first-class offices to examine them. JOSEPH H. TIERNAN, 202 N. 8th st.

R. R. PROPERTY FOR RENT.

One-story factory building, with dwelling, stable, etc., on s. w. cor. Ewing and Papin. Apply to
F. C. SHARP,
17 14 N. 8th st.

STORES FOR RENT.

2800 Papin st., a good business stand, with living rooms.

901 Cardinal av. or Thirty-first st. and Franklin av.

Any of the above stores and rooms will be rented at very reasonable rates. THOS. F. FARRELLY,
17 Real Estate Agent, 812 Chestnut st.

Fine Storehouse,

Nos. 703 and 705 Locust st., 4-story double building, lately occupied by St. Louis Paper Co.

PAPIN & TONTRUP,
17 626 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT OR LEASE.

COMMISSION OR PRODUCE.

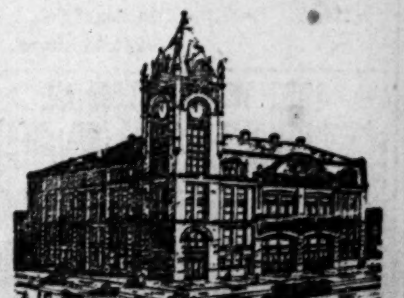
Large 3-story building, 204 Market st., running back to 25-foot paved alley; cold air storage connection; rent $65.
LEWIS ROSENBAUM, Real Estate Agent,
17 2407 N. Broadway.

THE

Hagan Opera House

BUILDING

OFFICES FOR RENT.



APPLY TO

PERCY & VALLAT,

115 N. 8TH ST.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE

FOR RENT.

720 Chestnut st., finished basement and fire proof vault.

GREEN & LAMOTTE,
724 Chestnut st.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

NEW STORES.

Manchester rd. and Theresa av.; well lighted and in fine shape; good location; low rent.
NOONAN & BRO.,
17 800 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT.

STORE, FLAT AND HALL,

S. e. cor. Mississippi and Chouteau. Apply to
F. C. SHARP,
17 14 N. 8th st.

FOR RENT—STORES.

617 N. 4th st., ground floor of new 3-story building; lighted by electricity; good dry and well ventilated cellar; plate glass front.
707 Chouteau av., ground floor.
207 N. 2d st., 4-story building; elevator.
1700 Austin st., cor. 17th st.; $8.
103 N. 2d st., 3-story building.
111 S. Main st., 4-story building with elevator; first building south of Cotton Exchange.
Also other stores, etc.

JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
17 107 N. 8th st.

FARMS FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Two farms, small or large, with fruit and brick and frame houses; close to city.
84 G. D. FISHER & CO., 209 N. 8th st.

FARM FOR RENT.

For rent from March 1 next 50 acres of land situated on the Natural Bridge road about two and a half miles west from Normandy in St. Louis County. Call on or address L. S. Brotherton, 417 Pine st. 84

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

1025 LEONARD AV.—Stone-front. 6 large rooms. CHAS. H. PECK, JR.,
7 1002 Chestnut st.

3117 HICKORY ST.—6 rooms, all conveniences; at a bargain. CHAS. H. PECK, JR.,
7 1002 Chestnut st.

3432 FRANKLIN AV.—A neat 2-story 6-room dwelling; well finished; containing all conveniences; lot 25x135. This can be had on easy terms. CORNET & ZIEBIG,
7 110 N. 8th st.

4211 A PAGE AV.—New, 8 rooms, reception hall; lot 30x153. C. H. PECK, JR.,
7 1002 Chestnut st.

5027 BELL AV.—Near King's highway; new 9-room house; lot 33x170 ft.; a bargain; take St. Louis & Suburban electric car.
7 D. B. BRENNAN, 816 Chestnut st.

ALSACE ST.—South side, bet. Marcus ave. and King's highway, new 3-room cottage on south side Alsace st. (which is the first street south of Natural Bridge rd.), bet. Marcus av. and King's highway, for $1,100; $100 cash, balance $10 per month.
CORNET & ZEIBIG,
7 110 N. 8th st.

BARTMER AV., 6140—New 2½-story, 4-room brick house. This is a very nice home, about 300 feet west of St. Louis & Suburban Electric Railway track. Lot 50x150. Price, $3,500 on easy terms. CORNET & ZEIBIG,
7 110 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—House of 7 rooms, bath, cemented cellar and attic at 1716 Cora pl.; lot 39x145. 7

FOR SALE—Clemens Place—6-room frame house; city water, furnace, etc.; lot 60x185. Add. H 24, this office. 7

FOR SALE—A splendid building lot at Gambleton Station on the St. L. & Suburban R. R.; 100x220 ft.; see this. Ad. E 27, this office. 8

FOR SALE—3515 N. 11th st.; frame house of 3 rooms; lot 25x125 feet to alley.
7 KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—1605 Howard st., 4-room brick and lot 60x106; awful bargain. J. E. GREFFET,
7 810 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—2948 Montgomery st., a nice 6-room brick, good as new; granitoid walk and all improvements made; price $2,500. 7

FOR SALE—Lea Place—North of Fair Grounds; that fancy cottage at easy terms on monthly payments; see it, then see me.
7 J. E. GREFFET, 810 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Carondelet Center—7719 Vulcan st., new 4-room frame house; large lot; own terms; easy monthly payments; see it, then see me.
7 J. E. GREFFET, 810 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Cote Brilliante—4559 Cottage av., nice 4-room frame, "new;" lot 22x140; easy terms; see it, then see me.
7 J. E. GREFFET, 810 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Elegant stone-front house; seven rooms and attic, gas, bath, hot and cold water; in central part of the city; must be sold at once. Add. T 18, this office. 7

FOR SALE—Garrison av., west side, north of North Market st., elegant flats, with bath, etc.; offered at a price to pay handsome interest.
7 J. E. GREFFET, 810 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Cor. Clark av. and Argyle av., 5 dwellings on 60x150 ft.; renting for $1,500 and offered for $16,000; usual terms.
7 J. E. GREFFET, 810 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Two story 6-room brick; Baltimore heater; bath; hot and cold water; cemented laundry; lot 20x118; owner anxious to sell on account of leaving city. Apply 2608 Gamble st. 7

FOR SALE—A beautiful home on Missouri av., opposite Lafayette Park, at a bargain.
McLARAN REAL ESTATE CO.,
722 Pine st.
Call for our February list. 7

FOR SALE—At a bargain; new 6-room residence in Carondelet; also 6-room brick on Arsenal st. These are very cheap and will sell on easy payments.
VROOMAN & CO.,
7 4 N. 8th st.

OUR February Price List just out: call or write for it; sent free to any address.
NELSON & MERSMAN,
7 8th and Chestnut sts.

PAPIN ST., 1707-13—Four 2-story bricks, containing 8 rooms and arranged into flats of 4 rooms, renting for $1,440. Price, $13,000.
CORNET & ZEIBIG,
7 110 N. 8th st.

WASH AND 19TH STS.—N. W. cor. containing four 2-story, well built, 6-room houses; bath, etc. This can be had for $9,500 on easy terms. CORNET & ZEIBIG,
7 110 N. 8th st.

$1,000 CASH down, balance on time to suit, will buy this elegant 1½-story stone-front 6-room house and lot, 1532 Bacon st., for $2,550. Call at the house. 7

FOR SALE.

3206 Harper st., an elegant, new, 8-room house, reception hall; lot 30 feet front.
7 CHAS. H. PECK, JR., 1002 Chestnut st.

For Sale—Lindell av. Residence.

Near Grand av. and Jesuits' Church, 6 room stone front detached dwelling front and side yard; a bargain; $5,500. JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
7 107 N. 8th st.

CHEAP NEW HOUSES.

5888 Von Versen av., 6-room frame; lot 50x185; $3,500.

Mount Vernon av., near Manchester road, 3-room frame; lot 20x110; $1,100.

Marcus av., near Cote Brilliante av., 6-room brick; lot 28x150; $4,500.

Vista av., near Taylor av., 3-room frame; lot 20x132; $1,250; easy terms.
PAPIN & TONTRUP,
7 626 Chestnut st.

4118 DELMAR AV.—Just completed, 10-room house; all modern arrangements. THOS. F. FARRELLY,
Real Estate and Financial Agent,
812 Chestnut St.

15 PER CENT.

Two 2-story bricks; lot, 25x140; rent, $540; price, $3,600; owner must sell.
7 PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st.

8 ROOMS, $6,500.

Pendleton av., east side, just south of Washington av., a modern, well-built house; hard wood, gas, hot and cold water, electricity. Easy terms. See it.
McCORMICK-KILGEN-RULE,
7 112 N. 8th st.

$500 CASH DOWN,

Balance $25 per month, will buy house and lot No. 2906 Park av., near Ewing av., brand new 2-story pressed-brick front house of 6 rooms, hall, bath, inside w. c.; lot 25x125 feet, to alley; sewered; Park av. is 80 feet wide and street and sidewalk are made. Apply to Chas. A. Miller, 2834 Park av., or
7 KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut.

FOR SALE.

No. 5861 Cates Av.

New Queen Anne dwelling; 7 rooms; both hot and cold water; furnace.

FISHER & CO.,
714 Chestnut st.

INVESTMENTS.

Jefferson av., near Clark av., six new 4-room flats, with bath; rent $1,356; lot 50x125.

Jefferson av., n. e. cor. Madison st., twelve 3 and 4-room flats; rent $1,800; lot 107x75.

Armstrong av., near Lafayette Park, six new 3-room flats; rent $975; lot 50x110.

Virginia av., near Arsenal st., six new 6-room dwellings, detached, 150x125; rent $1,800. Twenty-five minutes to Broadway and Pine via Tower Grove electric cars. JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO.,
10th and Chestnut sts.

IDLE MONEY!

WE WILL PAY

7 Per Cent

For all money deposited with us for six, nine or twelve months in any sum of $50 or over.

Phœnix Building & Loan Association, No. 1.
Phœnix Building & Loan Association, No. 2.
Home Seeker Building & Loan Association.

A. K. SCHOLLMEYER, Sec'y,
Phone 3911. 927 Chestnut St.

RAMONA HEIGHTS

On the St. Louis Suburban Electric Road. Car every half hour from Sixth and Locust.

Lots on Easy Terms of $5 a Month

Which includes all interest. Also, New Frame House, eight rooms and reception hall, ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS OF $30, including lot, 50x200.

McLARAN REAL ESTATE CO.,
722 Pine Street.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

MODERN RESIDENCES.

New, modern, 10-room houses; Nos. 3816 and 3818 Westminster pl., with reception halls and all modern conveniences; see us about price, etc. Open Sunday.

PAPIN & TONTRUP,
7 626 Chestnut st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

2229 Park av., 8-room house, splendidly built. For information call on

F. C. SHARP,
7 14 N. 8th st.

MAKE OFFER.

Stores—Bargain.

Southeast corner Easton and Ewing avs., seven attractive stores with 3-room flats above; pay 15 per cent in rents; 128-ft. lot. Non-resident says make quick offer. Don't miss.

R. C. GREER REAL ESTATE CO.,
'Phone 886. 902 Chestnut st.

GOOD BUSINESS CORNER.

For sale—Northeast corner 13th and Victor sts., being a new 2-story brick house, with large store on first floor and fine large rooms on 2d floor; lot 28½x68 feet; this is a good corner for business. Apply to German Neukum, carpenter and builder, 2113 Oregon av., or

7 KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

J. F. BAERVELDT,

Builder, 5737 Garfield av., has for sale: No. 5705, 5707 and 5711 Cote Brilliante av., near Goodfellow av., elegant new 4-room and hall frame cottages, price $1,500. Five-room frame cottage on Wagner av., on Locust st. electric car, 2 blocks west of Prendergrast Station, price, $1,250; easy payments. 7

For $3,900---Easy Terms.

We can sell you a new 9-room brick house with slate roof, hot and cold water and all conveniences; lot 25x155; No. 5084 Ridge av.

PAPIN & TONTRUP,
7 626 Chestnut st.

For Sale—Corner Property.

Five 2-story brick buildings; 2 being corner stores; also one store adjoining, and 27 rooms; Cass av., s. w. cor. Jefferson; good investment; $20,000.

JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
107 N. 8th st.

11 ACRES IN CITY.

Reduced—Quick Bargain.

Easton and Clara avs., northwest corner, passed by Easton av. cable cars, 7-room brick house; all No. 1 high ground for subdividing; in center of thousands of new buildings. Must sell. Give offer.

R. C. GREER REAL ESTATE CO.,
'Phone 886, 902 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.

1818 Wagoner pl.

A new red stone residence, 7-rooms and reception hall; modern in every respect.

FISHER & CO.,
7 714 Chestnut st.

WASHINGTON AV.,

Southeast Cor. Newstead.

Three new houses; 12 rooms; hard wood; hot and cold water; $2,000; cheaper than any similar house in the city. Special bargains.

McCORMICK-KILGEN-RULE,
7 112 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE.

4639 Cottage av., lot 30x135; 2-story brick house; 8 rooms	$ 4,500
2702 Dayton st., lot 40x118; 2-story brick house, 8 rooms	6,000
5751 Easton av., lot 25x120; 2-story new brick store, with 5 rooms; a grand place for a saloon	4,500
4294 Finney av., lot 25x133; 2-story brick house, 6 rooms, with bath and laundry	4,500
4440 Garfield av., lot 22x130; 2-story brick house, 7 rooms	2,500
3907A Kossuth av., lot 25x178; 4-room brick house	2,500
1435 Missouri av., lot 53x140; 3-story stone-front house, 10 rooms; a beautiful home and a bargain	16,000
2124 S. Compton av., lot 50x125; 2-story brick house, 8 rooms; 13 inch walls all round	8,000
3861 St. Ferdinand st., lot 25x150; 6-room frame house	1,100

McLARAN REAL ESTATE CO.,
7 722 Pine st.

FOR SALE.

No. 4354 Cook Av. Lot 81x143.

A new Queen Anne residence; 9 rooms, reception hall; modern in every respect.

FISHER & CO.,
7 714 Chestnut st.

HOUSES

By Tucker & Tesson,

316 Odd Fellows' Building, 816 Olive st., St. Louis.

FOR SALE.

12 rooms, Washington av.; $12,000.

8 rooms, lot 83x145, Finney av.; must be sold; buyer can almost name price.

8 rooms, 40 feet front, Cook av., near Vandeventer; $3,100.

8 rooms, 30 feet front, Evans av., near Whittier; $3,500.

8 rooms, lot 27x131; Louisiana av., near Compton Hill Reservoir; $7,000.

8 rooms, lot 50x121, Louisiana av., near Compton Hill Reservoir; cheap.

8 rooms, lot 29x147, Windsor pl.; $6,500.

Grand av. flats (16). $23,000.

8 rooms, brick, all conveniences, Ridge av.; $300 cash and $20 per month.

Detached double flat; $8,000; now paying 12 per cent.

10 rooms, stone front, lot 25x135; $5,500.

6 rooms, lot 50x155, Pope av.; $2,000.

6 rooms, pressed brick dwelling in choice part of Bacon st.; cheap.

Other houses and numerous lots all over the city. 7

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

OUR PRICE LIST

FOR MARCH IS NOW

IN PREPARATION.

Owners of real estate, improved and unimproved, will do well to list their property with us, if they want quick sales at small cost. No charge for advertising in either Price List or daily papers.

John Byrne, Jr., & Co.
Tenth and Chestnut.

WE MAKE LOANS

For Building Purposes at Current Rates.

GIRALDIN BROS. & CATES,
Financial Agents, 1111 Chestnut st.

For Sale.

909 N. Thirteenth st. It is an investment. THOS. F. FARRELLY,
Real Estate Agent, 812 Chestnut St.

4 ROOMS, $1,850.

Maiden-Lane, west of 19th st., the neatest little houses in the world for that money.

McCORMICK-KILGEN-RULE,
7 112 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE FOR $6,000.

2841 Shenandoah av., 2-story brick Queen Anne house, 6 rooms, bath, laundry, front and side entrance; will take vacant property in part payment, balance in monthly payments.

McLARAN REAL ESTATE CO.,
Call for our February list. 722 Pine st.

CHOICE NEW FLATS.

For Sale—2831 Caroline st., near Ewing, brand-new 2-story pressed-brick front house of 8 rooms, with halls, bath, w. c., oak cabinet mantels; lot 25x125 feet to alley; sewered.

7 KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

Grand Av. Corner.

MUST SELL.

Grand and Garfield avs., s. w. corner, seven 5-room houses; lot 128x120 ft.; always rented at $120 per month. Owned by large institution. They say sell, sell. Make us offer quick.

R. C. GREER REAL ESTATE CO.,
'Phone 886. 902 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.

$4,500 will buy a new house of 8 rooms, well-finished; lot 30x180 feet, near Washington av. electric road; part cash, balance on easy payments, about what the house will rent for.

D. B. BRENNAN, 816 Chestnut st.

For Sale For $5,000.

1112 2d Carondelet av., 2-story stone front house, 8 rooms; new sanitary plumbing, bath, laundry, furnace, range, gas fixtures, carpets, awnings and window and door screens; all in perfect order; a grand chance for one just beginning housekeeping.

McLARAN REAL ESTATE CO.,
722 Pine st.
Call for our February list. 7

FOR SALE.

At a Bargain. No. 1415 S. 12th St.

Lot 42x100; a good two story and mansard brick; 12 rooms and stable.

FISHER & CO.,
714 Chestnut st.

FLATS FOR SALE.

Finest flats in West End, netting 8 per cent on $16,000.

F. C. SHARP,
7 14 N. 8th st.

3004 CHESTNUT ST.

The best 10-room house in town for the money.

Haynes Realty & Financial Co.,
211 N. 8th St.

4362 WASHINGTON AV.

A desirable new 11-room, modern house, lot 40x243 feet; a beautiful, high location. This house is heated by the hot water system, electric lights and gas; porcelain bath and very tastefully decorated, large brick stable; price, $16,000.

Maple av., between Union and Belt avs.—Two 10-room brick houses; lots 60x140; Queen Ann reception halls; improvements all made; this is modern and first-class property; price each, $8,500.

Vernon av., between Union and Belt, north side—Three elegant 10-room bricks; reception halls; slate roofs; late architecture throughout; lots 60x140; one block from 6th and Locust st. electric cars; these houses are well located; price each, $9,000.

For sale or exchange—Vernon av., north side, first house west of Union av., 12-room double house; lot 135x140; all improvements made and nice shade trees; this is a bargain; $12,000.

Bailey and Grove avs., northeast corner—New brick cottage; 4 rooms, hall, sewer and water; lot 26x120; $2,400.

LOTS FOR SALE.

Washington av., southeast corner Newstead av.—90x243.

McPherson and Lake, northeast corner—186 feet front by 150 feet deep; all improvements made on both streets, adjoining Portland pl.; first-class residence district; $70 per foot.

JOHN DWYER,
7 717 Chestnut st.

Houses Built on Monthly Payments.

Established 1883.

Lots furnished and houses built to suit in any portion of the city on a very small cash payment (private offices). Call and consult me before going elsewhere. Hours, 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. T. F. MARLEY,
7 202½ N. 8th st., 2d floor.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE!

A Block of Ground,
375 feet on Washington av., 375 feet on Lucas av., and between 20th and 21st sts.

50 Feet
On the south side of Washington av., by 150 to St. Charles st., and between 19th and 20th sts.

220 Feet Front
On the south side of Washington av., with the same front on the north line of St. Charles st., and between 20th and 21st sts.

120 Feet Front
On the southeast corner of 10th and Morgan sts., with improvements.

The 4-Story Brick Building
On the southeast corner Main and Washington av., 44 feet front on Main, with the same front on Commercial alley.

2637 Lafayette Av.,
75x104, with a double two-story brick building.

Fourth St.,
Northeast corner Poplar, 42x80.

Seventh St.,
West side, between Barton and Victor, 150x120.

GREEN & LAMOTTE,

EIGHTH AND CHESTNUT STS.

IMMEDIATE SALE OF TWO ESTATES.

1—Desirable estate on Lafayette av., St. Louis, consisting of 2 brick buildings, well rented and fine lot land; price, $12,000; terms to suit; the buildings alone would cost over that sum to put there.

2—Fronting on Spruce st., St. Louis, first-class investment property; price, $22,000; terms to suit buyer. Those meaning business can have further particulars and all information wanted by addressing Chas. Letts, 28 School st., Boston, Mass. 7

MAKE OFFER.

OWNER'S SACRIFICE.

2107 Walnut st. (new depot neighborhood), large 3-story stone front, 10-room house; always rented; lot 29x135; owner says sell quick.

R. C. GREER REAL ESTATE CO.,
Phone 886. 902 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.

Fronting the Park 1438 Mississippi av.,

Three story stone front, 11 rooms and bath; easy terms.

FISHER & CO.,
7 714 Chestnut st.

PETER COOPER.

The Peter Cooper Building & Loan Associations are now issuing a new series of book stock. Six per cent will be allowed those having idle money if placed with these associations. Office 718 Chestnut st.

J. B. FOLLETT, Sec. 7

Noonan Bargains.

800 Chestnut st.

2825 Olive st., 8-room house, 25-foot lot; rent, $30; $6,000.

1020 N. Pendleton av., 8 rooms, 30-foot lot; rent, $50; $5,000.

2214 Chestnut st., 7-room stone front; rent, $30; $4,000.

1216 St. Ange av., 9-room stone front; rent, $30; $4,000.

1018 N. Pendleton av., new 9 room flat; rent, $50; $5,000.

LOTS.

Olive and Cabanne, 50 feet; $85.
Delmar and King's highway, 100 feet; $75.
Westminster and King's highway, 100 feet; $75.
Jefferson av. and Shenandoah, 50 feet; $50.
California and Armand st., 100 feet at $45.
Shenandoah and Ohio, 35 feet, corner; $50.
Armand st.; new street, sewer, water, sidewalks; in lots to suit at prices and terms to please.

No Charge for Advertising.

FOR SALE.

3734 Cook av., 2-story and attic; 8 rooms, hot and cold water. Lot 22x145. Big bargain.

4245 Prince av., new 2-story flats, 8 rooms, 2 baths, 2 w. closets. Lot 25x155.

4296 Page av., 2-story new brick house, 7 rooms; a furnace. Lot 30x165. Cheap.

4007 Page av., 2-story new brick house; 7 rooms and bath. Lot 30x155. Must be sold.

4018 Morgan st., 2-story brick and attic, 8 rooms, hot and cold water, furnace, cemented cellar, gas, large stable. Lot 30x155. I can give a bargain.

I have a new 2-story frame at Shrewsbury Park; large reception hall, 7 rooms; a corner. Lot 50x140. At a big bargain.

1443 Webster av., 2-story and attic, 10 rooms; hot and cold water, furnace, finished laundry. Lot 50x150. This is a big bargain.

JOS. HACKMANN,
7 821 Chestnut st.

OUR FEBRUARY

PRICE LIST JUST OUT.

John Byrne, Jr. & Co.,
Tenth and Chestnut.

8 o/o

The Continental
BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION

(Authorized Combined Capital, $12,000,000)

Incorporated under the laws of Missouri and Kansas. Will allow you 8 per cent interest on all sums of $25 to $5,000 or more, secured by first mortgage real estate at 50 per cent cash valuation, or will sell you prepaid stock in class C for $55 per share bearing 6 per cent annual interest payable every 6 months and maturing in 78 months; maturity value of all shares $100 each. Send for financial statement to Jan. 1, 1892, and for further information, by-laws, etc., call or address the general office, 1021 Chestnut st., St. Louis.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

CHAS. H. BAILEY,

304 N. Seventh St.,

Real Estate.

Will Buy for Cash

From $100,000 to $250,000, a central business improved property paying fair investment and well located; prefer 5th to 12th sts.

100 Acres

On Forest Park; price $200,000; should be worth $1,000,000 within five years.

A Residence on Lindell.

A very finely finished modern house, hard wood, lot of 68 feet, roomy stable; owner leaving; a great opportunity is offered; $30,000.

Block on Pine St.

From Taylor to Euclid; offer the entire block in lots to suit; very easy terms to improvers.

3969 Westminster.

A modern house, finished in hard wood, every convenience, splendidly arranged, very substantially built; invite inspection; open to-day.

Cates Av. Lots Cheap.

100 feet east of Hamilton, north side; 200 feet corner of Hamilton; non-resident owner wants to sell at once and offers bargain for the outfit.

Residence in Vandeventer.

Double house, north side, large stable; lot 70 feet; corner Vandeventer av.; good location for dentist or physician.

1412 Olive St.

Four-story building, lot 18x109; terms to suit.

Money on Real Estate

CHAS. H. BAILEY,

304 N. 7th St.

Florida, Hammett & Crosswhite Real Estate Co.,

821 PINE ST.,

Have These Special Bargains.

No. 4538 St. Ferdinand st., 5-room frame cottage, frame 2-story stable in rear; lot 25x136.6; $1,200.

No. 2011 Franklin av., frame house; lot 25x155; $5,000.

Broadway.

Between Chestnut and Pine, 5-story stock brick double building, 42 feet front; this is a bargain. no better locality can be had; for particulars call and see us.

No. 1013 Market st., lot 45x87, on line of new Union Depot; make an offer.

Unimproved Property.

Lot 125x150, s. s. Westminster place, between Sarah and Whittier, 125 feet east of Whittier; $65 per foot.

Lot 100x231, s. s. Easton av., between Clara and Florence; $20.

Lot 250x121, n. s. Theodosia av., between Hamilton and Goodfellow; $15.

Lot 100x180, w. s. Semple av., between Hamilton and Goodfellow; $12.

Lot 50x121, s. s. Cote Brilliante av., between Hamilton and Goodfellow; $15.

Lot 78x125, n. e. cor. Clara and Wells avs.; $22.50.

Dwellings for Rent.

3328 Washington av., 11 rooms, stone front; $60.

3648 Cook av., 8 rooms, stone front; $42.50.

1362 and 62A Bayard av., flats; finished basement, etc.; $17.

1309 Chambers st.; 10 rooms; all conveniences; $25.

Stores for Rent.

106 N. Broadway, 5-story building; will rent floors separately.

Rooms for Rent.

2132 O'Fallon st., 3 rooms, 1st floor; $7. 7

OUR NEW HOUSES.

3938 and 3940 Lincoln av.
Two new brick houses of five large rooms; water, sewer, gas, electric lights and bells; lots 25x120. Price, $2,400 each

1008 Aubert av.
A fine 7-room press brick and stone house; small front porch, large well-lighted rooms; every convenience of city; water, sewer, electric lights and bells; lot 65x60. Price, $3,800

4821 Cote Brilliante av.
A large 7-room brick and slate-roof house; reception hall, attic, cellar, laundry, water, sewer, gas, electric bells and lights; lot 33x205. Price, $5,600

These houses are open for inspection on Sundays.

J. T. DONOVAN & CO.,
513 N. 6th St.

DWELLINGS.

2755 Osage st., 6-room brick, 60x125.
3830 California av., 6-room brick, 75x125.
3202 Newstead av., 9-room brick, 27x105.
4329 Gravois av., 10-room frame, 57x150.
2831 Madison st., 6-room brick, 25x120.
2525 Madison st., 4-room brick, 50x107.
1801 La Salle st., 9-room stone front, 31x120.
3218 Osceola st., 6-room brick, 50x204.
4224 Virginia av., 7-room brick, 50x125.
3323 Meramec st., 6-room brick, 50x125.

JOHN BYRNE, JR. & CO.,
7 10th and Chestnut st.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

320 ACRES on the line of the Burlington R. R., situated on the Bluffs, above Baden; for price and terms call up 'phone 438.
E. S. WARNER REAL ESTATE CO.,
8 304 N. 8th st.

CLEMENS PL.—Fine lots, $25 and $30.
F. S. PARKER, 816 Olive st., Room 418.

CHAMBERLAIN PARK—$19 to $55 per foot; streets made, sewered, etc. F. S. PARKER,
8 816 Olive st., Room 418.

DON'T BUILD until you have your building plans made. Call at Room 604, Oriel Building, 6th and Locust sts. Satisfaction guaranteed. 8

FOR SALE—Small cor. lot, 8 feet 3 inches by 75 feet, on s. e. cor. 12th and Morgan sts.
8 KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—100 ft. of ground 300 ft. west of Newstead, on West Bell pl., s. s.; must be sold. Apply to owner, Jos. H. Barr, 520 Olive st. 8

FOR SALE—Lee av., S. S., west of Lee pl., lot 25x120; $18 per foot.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
8 107 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Beautiful 50x254 residence lots on Washington av., between Whittier and Taylor avs., s. s., at $110 per foot. R. Park von Wedelstaedt, 822 Chestnut st. 8

FOR SALE—Clara av., 1,645 feet north of Easton av.; 200x148 at $8. CORNET & ZEIBIG,
8 110 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—525 feet front on east side of 10th and west side of 9th and north side of Dolor st. at $6 per foot.
CORNET & ZEIBIG,
8 110 N. 8th st.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Cheap building lots—South St. Louis—Loughborough av. and 8th st. We have 400 or 500 feet that we can sell for $5 to $10 per foot on easy terms. CORNET & ZEIBIG,
8 110 N. 8th st.

FOREST PARK BOULEVARD, between Sarah and Vandeventer, north side, 100x200 ft., owned by non-resident; make us an offer.
E. S. WARNER REAL ESTATE CO.,
8 304 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Lots—Olive st., n. s., west of Whittier st.; 280x155, in lots to suit; $75 per foot. Washington av., n. s., near Newstead, 50 or 100x157 feet; $110 per foot.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
8 107 N. 8th st.

OUR February Price List just out; call or write for it; sent free to any address.
NELSON & MERSMAN,
8 8th and Chestnut sts.

FOR SALE—
Bargain in a Corner Lot on

WESTMINSTER PLACE,

west of King's highway; secure this quick.
RUTLEDGE & HORTON,
8 1005 Chestnut st.

Blaine and Cabanne Avs.

Four 50-foot lots on the southeast corner; partial improvements made; city water; easy payments.

E. S. WARNER REAL ESTATE CO.,
8 304 N. 8th st.

We have a choice lot to offer for sale in

WESTMINSTER PLACE,

South Side, west of Lake av.
RUTLEDGE & HORTON,
8 1005 Chestnut st.

CATES AV.

A lot 60x185, about 600 ft. east of Goodfellow av. Only $35 per foot.

8 J. T. DONOVAN & CO., 513 N. 6th st.

A SPECIAL FIGURE

will be given to party (who will improve at once) for lot on Lindell av., north side, near Boyle.

ADAM BOECK & CO.,
207 N. 8th st.

Another Good One.

Set of six 5-room flats, elegantly finished, central West End location, rented for $1,800 per annum. Price $15,000. Will sell equity for $5,000, making 20 per cent on investment. F. S. PARKER,
8 816 Olive st., Room 418.

FOR SALE.

A good piece of Olive street business property. This is a good investment and has a fine future at the price asked. See

E. S. WARNER REAL ESTATE CO.,
8 Room C, Turner Building.

FOR SALE— CORNER LOT.

Goode and Garfield avs.—S. w. cor.; 50x130, for $35 per foot. CORNET & ZEIBIG,
8 110 N. 8th st.

ST. LOUIS AV.

25 to 300 feet on north side of St. Louis av., west of Marcus av.

E. S. GUIGNON & BRO.,
8 304 N. 8TH ST.

EVANS AV.

On the north line, 350 ft. west of Taylor, a lot 50x125, at $30 per foot.

8 J. T. DONOVAN & CO., 513 N. 6th st.

FOR SALE--BARGAIN.

50 ft. on Washington av., north side, between Newstead av. and Taylor av.
RUTLEDGE & HORTON,
8 1005 Chestnut st.

Cheapest lot on Maryland av., 100x213 ft. Get our figures.

E. S. WARNER REAL ESTATE CO.,
Turner Building.

ACRES IN WEST END.

For one month only I will offer in bulk 25 acres of the finest suburban property in the city, on the Wabash Railroad and near De Hodiamont Station, on the Suburban Electric. This is the only good piece of acre property left in the West End, and is just ready for some speculator to make money on. Apply to F. A. McKEE,
8 Care St. Louis Stamping Co.

20 PER CENT NET.

I have a piece of investment property about 4 months old, which will yield 20 per cent net on the purchase price asked. For particulars apply to

LEWIS A. J. LIPPELT,
8 Room 7, 620 Chestnut st.

15 Cents a Week,

THE POST-DISPATCH,

Daily and Sunday,

Delivered at Your Home or Office.

McPherson & Lake

A lot 186x150. All improvements; northeast corner; price $70.

J. T. DONOVAN & CO.,
8 513 N. 6TH ST.

FOR SALE IN

CHAMBERLAIN PARK!

100x200 ft., south side of Bartmer av., 339 ft. east of Florence av.	$47.50 per foot
100x165 ft., south side of Bartmer av., 700 ft. east of Florence av.	$45.00 per foot
95x160 ft., south side of Bartmer av., adjoining Bensberg's residence on the west	$42.50 per foot
115x160 ft., south side of Bartmer av., 158 ft. west of Union av.	$45.00 per foot
75x196 ft., north side of Bartmer av., 186 ft. west of Union av., facing also on Page av.	$55.00 per foot
80x165 ft., north side of Bartmer av., west of Florence av. and adjoining the residence of M. Greenwood, Jr.	$50.00 per foot
200x165 ft., north side of Bartmer av., 567 ft. west of Florence av.	$50.00 per foot
100x153 ft., north side of Maple av., 500 ft. west of Union av.	$47.50 per foot

E. S. WARNER REAL ESTATE CO.
TURNER BUILDING, 304 N. 8TH ST.

FOR SALE— CORNER LOT.

Unione and Ridge avs.—N. e. cor.; 60x170, at $40 per foot. CORNET & ZEIBIG,
8 110 N. 8th st.

Washington Av. opp. 14th St.

141x137 ft. to Lucas av., including the material thereon. The owners want to sell this property and will give a bargain.

For price and terms apply to

E. S. WARNER REAL ESTATE CO.,
304 N. 8th st. 8

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—Some very desirable farms; terms reasonable. J. H. Clarkson, 506 Olive st. 79

One Hundred and Thirty Carriers

And Ninety-four Helpers—total 224 men—are required to deliver the POST-DISPATCH to its patrons in St. Louis every evening.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A Good Investment.

Set of six 4-room flats on Finney av. All rented for $1,200 per annum. Price $10,000, which will net 10 per cent on price—or will sell for one-third cash, netting about 20 per cent on cash outlay.

F. S. PARKER,
8 816 Olive st., Room 418.

For Sale—Delmar Av.

S. s. west of Taylor av.; 50x146; electric cars.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
8 107 N. 8th st.

CARONDELET.

With a railroad on three sides and a river on one side, "Carondelet," or South St. Louis, has facilities for manufacturing purposes at least equal to those of any other portion of St. Louis, while as an additional inducement to persons seeking manufacturing property can be offered the fact of the cheapness of property lying along the above mentioned channels of commerce.

As to residence property there is none prettier or healthier in the city of St. Louis than those districts in Carondelet on the "Bluffs" overlooking the "Father of Waters," and on the hill sloping westwardly from the Mississippi River to the plain bounded on the west by "Carondelet Park," comprising 200 acres of land. For information concerning Carondelet property apply to

WM. B. LANCE,
6827 S. Broadway, St. Louis.

Acre property in the West End, near the Park; choice for subdivision; for price, terms, etc., call on

E. S. WARNER REAL ESTATE CO.,
304 N. 8th St.

COMPTON HILL.

We are authorized to offer for sale a limited amount of the very choicest ground on Compton Hill, on the corner of Lafayette av. and Compton av. This is an opportunity seldom offered to any one desiring a choice home location.

RUTLEDGE & HORTON,
8 1005 Chestnut st.

FOREST PARK FRONTAGE.

Boulevard and Laclede av., 156x180 ft. on each; street improvements made; will sell less than cost for purpose of settlement between joint owners. For price apply to

E. S. WARNER REAL ESTATE CO.,
304 N. 8th st. 8

PROPERTY OUT OF CITY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for St. Louis property, 960 acres of land in Coke County, Tex. Address T 29, this office. 6

OUR February Price List just out; call or write for it; sent free to any address.
NELSON & MERSMAN,
6 8th and Chestnut sts.

HO! FOR EAST ST. LOUIS!

The Manufacturers' Paradise.

Goods can be Produced here and Marketed Cheaper than at any Other Place.

☞ We state without reserve that a good, and in most instances a large profit, will be made upon every dollar invested in East St. Louis real estate at present prices. The time to invest is NOW, before spring prices rule.

Following are a few of the developments in East St. Louis within the last six weeks:

1. Morris, Swift and others have bought and will increase the capacity of the National Stock Yards three or four-fold and employ 5,000 more men.
2. The steel foundry is to double its capacity.
3. A new race track, with all-the-year-around races, has been opened at great expense for improvements.
4. A great wholesale produce market is to be immediately established to feed Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, etc.
5. The glass-works will have largely increased capacity.
6. The capital is nearly all raised for a new rolling-mill.
7. A new arcade will be built near the new $100,000 opera-house.
8. The Denverside Street Railway is to be changed to an electric system.
9. A new Pennsylvania foundry company. $60,000 capital, has applied for grounds.
10. A big tin-plate concern of Pennsylvania and Wales has made a definite proposition to establish works here.

Write us or call for any additional information desired. We have business and residence lots, acreage, etc.

N. B.—We shall close an acreage syndicate early this week. Call promptly if you desire to join.

TUCKER & TESSON,
Room 316 Odd Fellows Building, 816 Olive st., St. Louis. 6

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A SNAP—5½ acres and small house, southwest of Kirkwood; only $650 if taken this week.
TUCKER & TESSON,
9 Room 316, Odd Fellows' Building, St. Louis.

OUR February Price List just out; call or write for it; sent free to any address.
NELSON & MERSMAN,
9 8th and Chestnut sts.

AN ELEGANT 6-ROOM HOUSE LINDENWOOD

In the city limits and 16 minutes' ride from the heart of the city. Railroad fare less than 5 cents; house has large reception hall, bath and water in the house; a good bargain to a quick purchaser. Go out on 1 p. m. Frisco train to-day or any day and see the property. Agent at 1 p. m. Frisco trains with free tickets. SAM T. RATHELL, 810 Olive st.

WEBSTER GROVES.

For rent or sale, an 8-room house, water, bath and all modern improvements; 1 acre of ground. Apply to H. L. Wilson, Webster, or R. Ghiselin, 930 N. Main st., St. Louis. 9

THE GEM OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY

FOR SALE.

Beautiful Home Site.

14 acres elegantly improved land, with lake and boat house, ice house, gravel walks, fruit, shrubbery and shade trees. Over thiry bushels of pears gathered last season from the place, all the fruits needed for family use, large asparagus bed, etc. Mo. Pac. Depot two squares and Frisco Depot across the street from place; all accommodation trains stop at both depots. No house on place, but ready for purchaser to put up such as may please his fancy. Neighborhood first-class; one mile east of Kirkwood at Oakland Station. Convenient to churches and schools. Price, $8,000. Terms to suit. No such place now on the market. Apply to D. W. WOODS, Post-Dispatch office.

VISIT

NORMANDY HILLS

TO-DAY.

Agents at station will show you the property. Easy terms for lots.

E. S. GUIGNON & BRO.,
304 N. Eighth St.

15 Cents a Week,

THE POST-DISPATCH,

Daily and Sunday,

Delivered at Your Home or Office.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

BY MUTUAL CONSENT, I have this day (Feb. 10), withdrawn from the Stark Commission Co., 716 N. 3d st., Robt. Stark to collect all outstanding accounts and pay all bills against the Stark Commission Co. PETER VILLHARD.

Secretary Foster.

It is now nearly three months since the grippe first assailed Secretary Foster, and he is but just able to be out. He bears in his face the marks of the conflict. For a long time it was a question whether he would be able to conquer the grippe or whether the grippe would conquer him. Persons who are just getting over this malady will do well to try REID'S GERMAN COUGH AND KIDNEY CURE. We received a letter from a lady last week which said that after having tried everything to relieve her cough, which followed an attack of the grippe, she found that REID'S GERMAN COUGH AND KIDNEY CURE cured her completely, and that she was so much better from its use that she could not forbear writing the facts to us. This testimony is universal. One strong point in regard to the remedy is that it is perfectly harmless, and as it contains no poison it can be taken at any time. Ask your druggist for it and see that he gives it to you.

SYLVAN REMEDY CO.,
Peoria, Ill.

"Condition of Our Country."

Lecture by Mrs. Lease of Kansas, Entertainment Hall, Saturday night, Feb. 20. Music by Miss Alice Mitchell of Kansas City, Mo.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whereas, Frederick M. Colburn and Martha H. Colburn, his wife, by their deed of trust dated the 7th day of June, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis County, Missouri, in book 24, at page 625, conveyed to William R. Pye, as trustee, the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the County of St. Louis and State of Missouri, to-wit:

Lots ten (10), eleven (11), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), and the north part of sixteen (16), in township forty-six (46), range six (6) east, Locust Grove Addition, Central Township, containing twenty-nine and forty one hundredths (29 40-100) acres, more or less.

Which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of certain promissory notes with the interest thereon, in said deed of trust described; and whereas the principal note secured by said deed, with part of the interest thereon, are long since due and remain unpaid; and whereas the said trustee, William H. Pye, is dead, and the undersigned has, by the terms and provisions of said deed, become the successor of said trustee in said trust; now, therefore, I, the undersigned, Patrick M. Staed, acting and being the Sheriff of the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, as such trustee, at the request of the legal holder of said note, will, on SATURDAY THE 20TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1892 between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day at the east front door of the Court-house in the City of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, expose to sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the above described real estate, for the purposes of said trust.

PATRICK M. STAED, Trustee.
St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 13, 1892.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

Eulogy Pronounced by Ex-Speaker Keifer Before Frank P. Blair Post.

Entertainment Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity last evening on the occasion of the commemoration of Lincoln's birthday by Frank P. Blair Post, No. 1, G. A. R., and it was the opinion of the Comrades that they ought to have taken grand Music Hall for their demonstration. Blair Post usually scores a success in what it undertakes, but they were hardly prepared for such an outpouring of their friends as responded to their invitation last night. Among the audience were many comrades from other posts, and the occasion was a representative Grand Army one. Upon the stage were several commanders of sister posts; but next to Gen. Keifer the most notable person was "Old Jack Haines"—104 years old and the oldest Grand Army man in the world. He is a member of Blair Post.

The programme, as heretofore announced, was very acceptably rendered. Commander Frank M. Sterrett presided, and he had reason to be proud of the demonstration, for it was mainly of his designing, and he inspired the post with a good deal of his push. Introducing Gen. Keifer, he said that his scars received in battle and his conspicuous services as a Grand Army man well fitted him to speak of the stirring times from 1861 to 1865, while the crowded hall was a deserved compliment to his worth as a statesman and soldier.

Ex-Speaker Keifer was enthusiastically greeted as he rose to speak.

After complimenting the post and expressing his appreciation for the invitation to address them, he gave a brief resume of the benefits flowing from the civil war, and paid a glowing tribute to the veterans who had saved the Union. The speaker then passed to the subject of his address—Abraham Lincoln.

Among all the prominent characters, civil and military, which were developed by our last war none will deservedly endure in history so long or be so nearly immortal as Abraham Lincoln.

No other man in American history will approach him in fame. The ages will remember him with reverence. Both in civil and military affairs Lincoln was supreme. It was a mistake to suppose that he did not understand grand strategy.

After Chancellorsville Gen. Lee planned and proceeded to execute his campaign into the North, which culminated in Gettysburg.

Gen. Hooker, then still in command of the Army of the Potomac, suggested the plan to the President of crossing the Rapidan River with a part of his forces, and attacking the rear of Lee's army still in camp near Chancellorsville. This dangerous policy of dividing an army the President promptly disapproved of, concluding his message to Gen. Hooker on the subject in this remarkable way:

"In one word, I would not take any risk of being entangled upon the river, like an ox jumped half over the fence and liable to be torn by dogs, front and rear, without a fair chance to gore one way or kick the other."

A few days later, in a dispatch to Gen. Hooker, referring to the same general situation, he said:

"I think Lee's army, and not Richmond, is your sure objective point. If he comes toward the Upper Potomac follow on his flank and on his inside track, shortening your lines while he lengthens his. Fight him, too, when opportunity offers. If he stays where he is, fret him and fret him."

And when Lee advanced the head of his army well on towards the north, President Lincoln again wired Gen. Hooker, putting to him a query, thus:

"If the head of Lee's army is at Martinsburg, and the tail of it on the plank road between Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, the animal must be very slim somewhere. Could you not break him?"

North St. Louis.

A committee has been appointed by the North St. Louis Turners to make arrangements for a Leap year party, which is to be given March 12.

Capt. Robt. McCulloch, general manager of the Syndicate street car lines, returned yesterday from Chicago and Cleveland.

The North St. Louis Bundes-Schor gave a very largely attended and successful masque ball last night at Stolle's Hall, Fourteenth and Biddle streets.

The new factory of the Morse Wool Scouring Works in Lowell is nearly completed, and will be ready for work in four or five weeks.

The new water-works conduit is within a mile of the finish. Work was stopped last fall, as operations were not permitted during freezing temperature. Allen & Veiths, who have the contract to do the work, expect to make another start about the 1st of April, and calculate to finish it during the following eight months.

Col. Henry Reisenberg, General Manager of the St. Louis Sash & Door-works, is back from a trip to Sedalia, Mo.

The employes of the Sommer Bros.' collar works gave an enjoyable and largely attended masquerade ball last night at the North St. Louis Turner Hall. The masques were very pretty and unique. At midnight a sumptuous supper was set.

The settling basins at the Bissell Point waterworks are almost inadequate to the demands made upon them, and as a result the hydrant water throughout the city is heavily charged with Missouri River mud, so much so in fact, that it looks like every bucket of water has enough mud in it to make an ordinary-sized brick.

Mathew Smith, 7 years old and residing with his parents at 4125 North Second street, was run over yesterday at Broadway and Angelica streets by a two-horse team and wagon owned by Allen & Veiths, and driven by John Melville, living at 5461 Baden avenue. The little fellow had both legs badly bruised. He was waited on by Dr. J. R. Hereford and sent to the Mullanphy Hospital. Melville will go to the Second District Police Court, charged with careless driving.

FOR SALE.

BARGAINS FOR CASH.

Folsom Av.
East of Tower Grove av.; 50x128.

Tower Grove Av.
West side, 50x170, near Manchester rd.

Blaine Av.
N. s., west of Cabanne; 50x128.
S. w. cor. of Cabanne; 100x128.
S. s., east of Klemm; 50x128.

Cleveland Av.
N. w. cor. Klemm; 250x123.
S. w. cor. Klemm; 300x124.

Vernon Av.
S. s., adjoining Gay homestead; finest on the street; 75x140.

Folsom Av.
S. e. cor. Klemm av.; 100x128.

Tyler Av.
S. e. cor. Thurman; 150x123.
N. s., west of Thurman; 100x125.
S. s., 250 ft. e. of Klemm; 100x123.

Regal Pl.
W. s., 50x141; very cheap.

Winnebago St.
N. e. cor. Oak Hill av.; four fronts; solid block, 500; near Morgan Ford rd.

Maryland Av.
S. s., west of Boyle; 350x213.

BARGAINS FOR CASH.

Lucas Av.
No. 3126, 11-room stone-front 3-story building; rents $1000 per year; 30x134

Stoddard St.
Nos. 2734 and 2736, two 8-room bricks, 2-story; rents $720 per year; 35x118.

Clemens Pl.
Nos. 5561 and 5563, two 2-story frame buildings; rents for $720 per year.

Clarkson Pl.
No. 807, 7-room 2-story stone-front; rents $480 per year; 30x130; choice.

Poplar St.
No. 115, 2-story brick; rents $540 per year; 20x82.

If you want to make money call on us for PRICES! We want to sell. Get our new Catalogue this week.

FOR SALE.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

Washington Av.
Between Newstead and Taylor, north and south side.

Forest Park Boulevard.
North side, between Boyle and Newstead.

Pine St.
North side, east of Euclid.
South side, east of Boyle.

Morgan St.
West of King's Highway, N. E. Corner Newstead, 130x125.

McPherson Av.
South side, east of Taylor.
North side, west of Sarah.

Page Av.
North side, west of Taylor.
S. W. Corner Euclid, 220x145.

Evans Av.
South side, west of Taylor.

Bell Av.
N. W. Cor. Whittier, 96x153.
North side, east of Taylor.

Delmar Av.
North side, east of Belt, 302x185.

Grand Av.
S. E. Corner Castleman, opposite Compton Hill Park, 122x200.

Albion Pl.
S. E. Corner Jefferson, 43x132.

FOR SALE.

ONE OF THE FEW CHOICE BUSINESS CORNERS.

Look at the size.

135x115.

The northeast corner of 7th and Clark av.; faces Clark on the south; faces 7th on the west.

FOR LEASE.

The above for 99 years; will build to suit desirable tenant.

FOR SALE.

A Franklin av. corner; pays about 7 per cent net; down town; elegant 3-story building.

FOR SALE.

55 feet on Franklin av., between 10th and 11th; $21,000.

FOR SALE.

Northwest corner 13th and Morgan, 60 feet on Morgan, 142 on 13th, 30 on Gay.

Get our price at once.

FOR SALE.

1426 N. 8th st. Rents for $900 per year. Price, $6,000.

FOR SALE.

407 and 409 S. 12th st., 31x120. Rents for $1,000 per year. Price, $10,000.

FOR SALE.

Market st., between 4th and 5th, 45 feet 6 inches by 145 feet; substantial 3-story brick; will pay 6 per cent net; opposite Courthouse.

FOR RENT.

That Valuable

CORNER STORE,

On the Northwest Corner of

Eighth and Pine.

Will lease for a number of years. The best

Corner Store

In the City. Five street car lines pass here.

2 Cars a Minute.

FOR LEASE.

For ten years, reasonable, the Southwest Corner of

Olive and 13th.

Privilege to alter building to suit tenant. This is worth

MONEY.

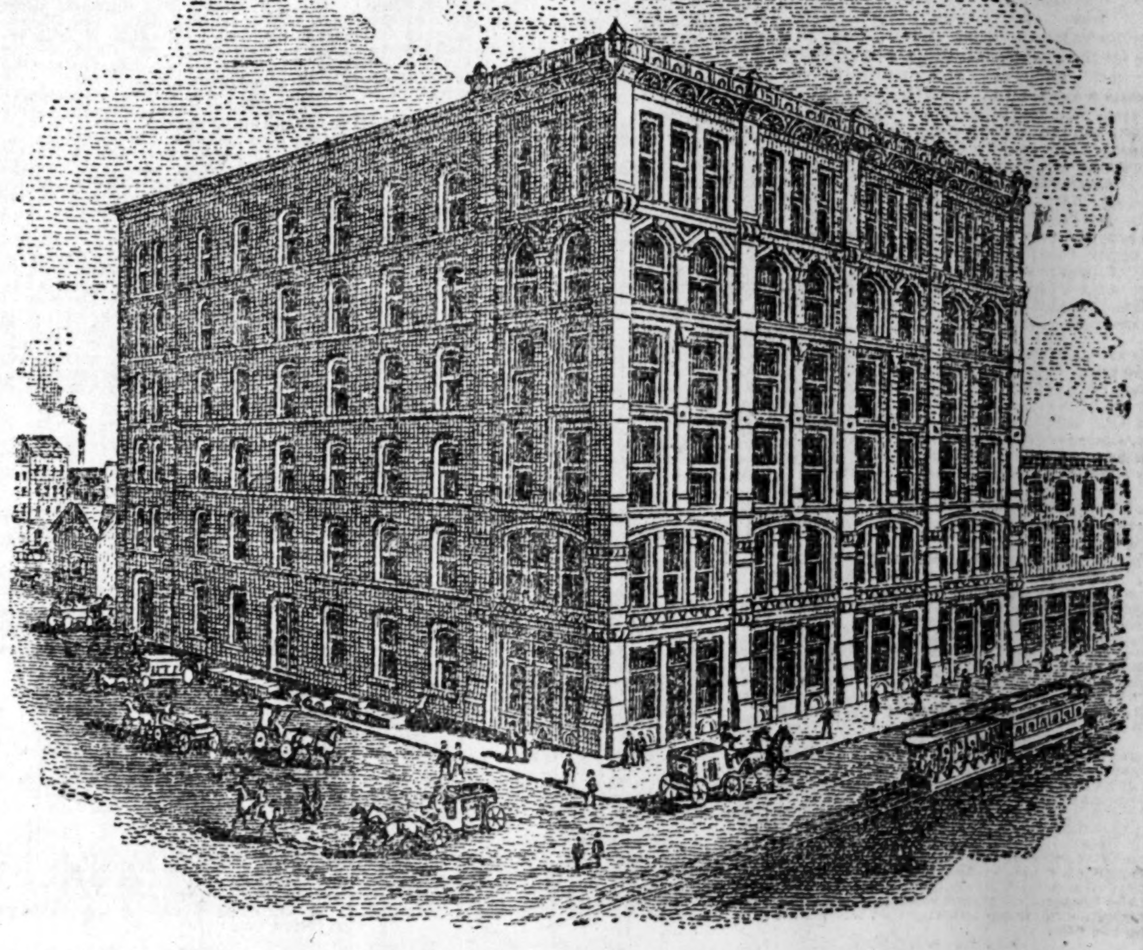
For Lease.

THIS VALUABLE BUSINESS BLOCK.

A massive 6-story structure, especially adapted for a Wholesale House, Shoe Factory or Printing Establishment.

Light on Three Sides!

Fourth street, 80 feet wide, on the west.
Lucas avenue, 50 feet wide, on the north.
Third street, 200 feet wide, on the east.
Can be leased for a number of years. Has over
50,000 Square Feet Flooring.



CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,

720 CHESTNUT STREET.

REAL ESTATE INTERESTS.

A WEEK OF SUBSTANTIAL GAINS IN TRANSFERS OF PROPERTY.

The Old Planters' House Under Option to Be Sold for $300,000—D. P. Slattery Makes a Heavy Purchase—Broadway Rentals—Notable Sales.

The week just closed has been a very interesting one in real estate circles. There has been a strong demand for central business property, and some very good transactions have been closed at prices from $100 to $300 a foot higher than what the same property could have been bought for a year ago. In addition to the important sales reported in these columns, numerous other equally large sales are about to be closed. The outlook for next week is even much better than it was at the opening of the past week.

No transaction has created so much interest in the market as the sale of the old Planters' House for $300,000, an extended account of which was published in last evening's Post-Dispatch. The transaction has been pending for more than a month, and while the sale has not yet been finally consummated $5,000 in cash has been paid by Leo Rassieur for an option to purchase the property within the next thirty days at the price stated. Many attempts have been made heretofore to effect a sale of the premises, but they have failed, owing to the difficulty in getting the owners to agree upon any definite consideration. Several of the owners advocated the tearing down of the old building and erecting a new one upon the site. It appeared at different times that the owners would agreed among themselves to make an improvement worthy of the splendid location, but when the prospect was most favorable a difference of opinion would arise and the projected enterprise fell through every time. The property is owned by the Planters' Hotel Co., a stock corporation in which there are more than twenty different persons interested, the Lucases, the O'Fallons and the Chouteaus being among the principal shareholders. To get all these parties to agree to any plan of improving or selling the old hostelry was a feat often attempted, but never accomplished until now, and since that much has at last been done there is no doubt that the house will be sold in accordance with the terms set forth in the option, as it has been signed by all the stockholders.

The President of the Merchants' Exchange denies that the option on the Planters' House was bought to utilize the property for a site for the new Chamber of Commerce, and Samuel Kennard has said it was not purchased for the new $1,000,000 hotel site. It is not definitely known for whom Mr. Rassieur procured the option, as he refuses to give the name of his client. There is a story that Mr. Rassieur represents a syndicate headed by Mr. August Gehner and that they intend to build a hotel on the site. It is known that such a syndicate was dickering for the property, but Mr. Gehner denies being interested in the present deal. The sale of the old Planters' House means the tearing down of the old structure fronting 280 feet on Fourth street, Pine and Chestnut street, and the rebuilding of that site with a modern building. For that reason the sale of it has attracted more attention than even the sale of the Lindell Hotel an account of which was first published Jan. 30 in the Post-Dispatch. The sale of the Lindell, however, is not yet finally closed, and will not likely be until some time in April. Among other principal sales of the past week the following may be noted:

E. B. Wolff sold the premises No. 911 Chestnut street for $12,500 to Thos. F. Farrelly. Cornet & Ziebig purchased John J. Biszantz' flats at the northeast corner of Cass and Grand avenues for $25,000. Dr. S. B. Parsons bought the dwellings at the northwest corner of Jefferson avenue and Wash street for $16,000. John F. Sullivan purchased 25 feet on the north side of Pine street, opposite the Hagan Opera-house, for $25,000.

THE WEEKLY RECORD.

Following are the number of conveyances filed during the past week and the considerations named therein:

	No. of Deeds.	Consideration
Monday	31	$ 99,296
Tuesday	29	144,878
Wednesday	26	139,609
Thursday	36	118,352
Friday	31	84,926
Saturday	36	98,835
Totals	189	$685,896

Gain over the corresponding week of 1891, $64,494; gain over corresponding week of 1890, $253,209; loss compared with the last previous week, $38,658.

CAPT. SLATTERY'S $80,000 PURCHASE.

A purchase of over $80,000 worth of productive real estate was effected yesterday by Capt. D. P. Slattery from Thos. F. Farrelly. The premises to be transferred under this deal embrace 75x150 feet of ground on Belmont street, next north of Spruce and Targee street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. Eight one story houses are included in these premises. At the southeast corner of Belmont and Fifteenth streets, there is a vacant lot of 47x40 feet, and 70x128½ feet of ground, with three six-room dwellings, the drug store, flats and a carpenter shop, at the northwest corner of Compton avenue and Chestnut street, are included in the transaction. Mr. Farrelly says the income from the realty is $8,600 per annum.

AGENTS' REPORTS.

T. S. Noonan & Bro. report the following sales:

Olive street—North side, between Cabanne street and Vandeventer avenue, 110 feet of ground at $85 a foot to John J. Biszantz for whom Rutledge & Kilpatrict bought the property.

Delmar avenue—South line, forty feet east of Taylor, 50x142 feet of ground at $70 a foot, from H. C. Crenchan to Chas. Waneker.

The Mathews Real Estate Co. report the sale of 50x118 feet of ground on the north side of Grand avenue, between St. Louis and Montgomery, at $48 a foot cash, from G. W. Pipe to Christian Kern.

Hill & Hammel report the following sales:

Michigan avenue—A two-story five-room brick dwelling on the east side, between Itaska and Termination streets, with lot 30x125, from John P. Rousch to Adolph Gertig for $1,800. Bought for a home.

Virginia avenue—A lot 30x128, on the east line, between Nagel and Robert avenues, from Jeptha H. Simpson to Mrs. Maggie Kennedy for $450. This lot will be improved with a six-room brick dwelling for Mrs. Kennedy's own use.

Guignon & Greenwood report the following sales in the Ames addition in East St. Louis:

Bond avenue, northeast corner of Eighth street, a 50 foot lot for $500, from Thomas P. Burke to C. C. Molla, who will erect a seven-room house upon the site.

Market avenue, southwest side, east of Sixth street, 50 feet of ground for $600, from Thos. P. Burke to Annie Montague.

J. T. McCasland reports the following sales in East St. Louis:

Walnut street, near Eleventh—100 feet at $20 a foot to W. E. Gunn.

Champa street, near Bond—40 feet at $15 a foot to C. G. Snow.

L. V. Cartan & Co. report sales aggregating $64,225 among which are the following:

Morgan street—Northeast corner of Seventeenth, 40x120 feet of ground with two three-story dwellings on Seventeenth street, renting for $1,050, from J. W. Hulse to L. M. Weiner for $8,250 cash.

Washington avenue—North side, 217 feet west of Newstead, 50x150 feet of ground for $4,750, from W. H. Weller to Jas. P. Gettys.

Wm. Zink & Co. report the sale of 100 feet of ground on the south side of Morgan street, situate 100 feet west of Sarah street at $65 a foot from J. Houston to Harvey W. Flower.

Fidelio C. Sharp reports the following sales:

Morgan street—South side, between Vandeventer and Sarah street, 25 feet of ground at $60 a foot from Simon Henry to P. H. Callahan. A lot of 35 feet in the same block from the same grantor at $60 a foot to J. Pernod.

Lewis A. J. Lippelt reports the sale of dwellings, Nos. 22 and 24 South Sixteenth street, two three-story ten-room brick houses from Skrainka et al to James Henderson for $6,150 cash. Mr. Henderson bought for an investment. The houses are rented for $62.50 a month.

Ryan & Sheppard report the following sales:

Pendleton avenue—A six-room frame house, No. 1019, with lot 26.8x150 feet, for $2,600 from Mrs. Florence E. Fox Able to Mrs. Pauline Taylor.

Wyoming street—A three-room frame house, No. 4225, with lot 25x125 feet, for $1,800, from Wm. H. Shea to Joseph S. Morley, who bought for a home.

Leahy & Co. report the sale of 100x130½ feet of ground on the south side of North Market street, between Pendleton and Newstead, at $17.70 a foot, from R. S. Lee to D. Radican, who will build flats upon the site at a cost of about $8,000.

The Hammett-Anderson-Wade Real Estate Co. reported the following sales:

Jefferson avenue—west side between Clark avenue and Adams street, 25x150 feet of ground from Michael Fitzgerald to Aug. W. Daus, at $70 a foot.

Arlington avenue—350 feet on the east side north of St. Louis avenue, from John J. McRoberts to Johanna Meyner for $1,350.

Le Roy Cardner reports the sale of an aggregate frontage of 350 feet in Watson's Fruit Hill for $5,250 to Henry Opern. This property lies about 200 feet west of the city limits and north of Page avenue, on the St. Louis & Suburban Electric Railway. Mr. Opern will improve his purchase with handsome two-story residences at once.

G. W. Davis reports his purchase of 120x204 feet of ground at the northwest corner of Fountain and Bayard avenues for $4,200, from Mrs. Edward Q. Gale, to whom Mr. Davis sold the property six months ago for $1,200. Mr. Davis will improve his purchase with eight modern dwellings, at an outlay of about $24,000.

F. W. Mott & Co. report the following sales:

Virginia avenue—No. 5706, a six-room, new frame dwelling with all modern conveniences, lot 33x190 feet, for $2,750, from F. W. Mott to Lealon B. Wright.

Minnesota avenue—East side, between Primm and Courtois streets, a one-story, three-room frame dwelling, lot 25x138, from Peter Canaris to Wm. W. Newham, $850.

The McLaran Real Estate Co. reports the sale of lot 31 in Ramona Heights for $500 to H. J. Mercer, and lot No. 27 for $500 to J. R. Armstrong.

E. H. Ponath & Co. report the following sales:

Franklin avenue—Northwest corner of Ewing avenue, a two-story eight-room brick dwelling with 30x125 feet of ground, house numbered 2901, the property of Mr. Francis Teutenberg, sold for $8,000 to Mr. Frederick W. Teutenberg.

Florence avenue—East side, between Easton and St. Louis avenues, a 100x180-foot lot owned by Mr. John Shields, sold at $10 per foot to Mr. Henry Holtzman who expects to erect a dwelling for a home at an early date.

Samuel Bowman & Co. report the following sales:

Arlington avenue—The new two-story brick flats, No. 1515, containing each four rooms, bath, etc., rented at $50 per month, sold for account of Mr. George Sauerbrunn to Henry Sauerbrunn for $5,000. Also the property, No. 1517 Arlington avenue, same description as above, for same grantor, to Val. Sauerbrunn and George Hoffmann for $5,000.

C. C. Nicholls reports the following sales:

Westminster place—North side, between Warne avenue and Sarah street, 50x147 feet of ground, at $120 a foot, from John J. Cole to C. E. Udell. The grantor in this transaction has owned this property about twenty years, having at that time purchased from Col. Warne an extensive strip of land in this locality. Mr. Nicholls has sold portions of this property to George P. Jones, who has improved with a beautiful residence, and to William H. Woodward, who added to his previous holdings. Mr. Nicholls also sold 75x200 feet of ground on the north side of Laclede avenue, between Sarah and Boyle avenues, at $48 a foot from the West End Real Estate & Investment Co. to A. Shattinger, who will build upon the site.

Henry Hiemenz, Jr., reports the following sales:

Five blocks of ground, about 1,600 front feet, on Texas, Ohio, Iowa, California, Oregon and Nebraska avenues, and between Pestalozzi and Arsenal streets, for $23,500. This is a part of the ground recently purchased by Henry Hiemenz, Jr., for a local syndicate of the Rose heirs. The purchasers intend to improve part of the property with dwellings.

South Broadway—The two-story seven-room brick dwelling house, No. 2818, between Lynch and Dorcas streets, with lot 25x122, owned by Henry Hiemenz, Jr., sold to John M. Ott for $3,000, who bought for investment, the house renting for $23 per month.

John S. King reports sales aggregating $20,000 for the past week, among which are the following:

Laclede avenue—Lot 25x131, on the north side, between Ewing and Leffingwell avenues, for $50 per front foot, from John G. Moser, Jr., to Charles Thuener.

Eads avenue—No. 3001 and 3003, at the northwest corner of Todd; two-story, twelve-room brick house, arranged as flats; renting for $800 per annum; from T. W. Scott to E. Knippenberg for the sum of $7,500.

Charles F. Vogel reports the following sales:

Arsenal street—House No. 3001, southwest corner of Gravois avenue; a two-story brick house containing large store and six rooms, kitchen and attic, and a one story brick house in rear of the above, containing four rooms; lot 195 feet on Arsenal street, 117 feet on Gravois avenue and 105 feet on Minnesota avenue; sold for $10,200 from Mrs. Maria Kipp to August Eyermann, who purchased for business purposes.

Garfield avenue—House No. 4229, between Goode avenue and Whittier street; a one-story brick residence containing five rooms and cellar, with lot 25x132 feet; sold for $1,675, from John H. Freudenstein to George W. Richards, who bought for a home.

MISCELLANEOUS SALES.

Garfield avenue—North side, between Hamilton and DeHodiamont, 100x120 feet of ground, for $1,400, to Sarah Gillooly.

Arlington avenue—West side, between St. Louis avenue and the Natural Bridge road, 00x183 feet of ground, for $550, from John J. McRoberts to Chas. Seifert.

Loughborough avenue—North side, between Broadway and Pennsylvania avenue, a three-room frame dwelling, lot 30x70, from N. A. Hoock to Mrs. Maria Haynes, for $650.

Primm street—South side, between Primm and Tesson, a small frame house with 100 feet of ground, from Mrs. Mary F. Weilt to Peter Canaris, $460.

Minnesota avenue—West side, 30x140 feet of ground, between Koein avenue and Stein street, from F. W. Mott to Kilian Retzbach for $420.

Kansas street—South side, between Virginia avenue and Sixth street, 96x125 feet of ground, from F. W. Mott to J. C. Hedrick for $1,248.

Pine street—South line, 360 feet east of Taylor, 100 feet of ground at $92.50 a foot, from Conrad Bluemeyer to Jerome B. Desnoyers, who will build a residence upon the lot.

Locust street—The modern Queen Anne dwelling, No. 3121 Locust street, lot 40x135, sold for account of Mrs. R. Sonneschein to Jefferson K. Clark, who bought for a home. Consideration, $10,000.

Evans avenue—The lot 44x153 on the southwest corner of Pendleton, from Michael Slattery to Julia M. Cornwell for $55 per foot. The purchaser will improve with modern flats and a store on the corner at a cost of $8,500.

Jefferson avenue—Northeast corner of Accomac, 60x150 feet of ground for $2,870, from R. L. Price to Louis Nagel, who will improve the site with a dwelling.

Hartford street—Lot 48x155 on the south side, between Alfred street and Morgan Ford road, for $15 per front foot. From William H. Stanley, to Leigh Moyle.

Coleman street—Flats known as Nos. 1824 and 1824½, between North Market and Montgomery streets, for the sum of $4,500; from Michael A. Moran to Mary C. Clark.

California avenue—A lot 50x125 on the east side, between Utah and Cherokee streets, for $30 per front foot, from August H. Frederick to Joseph Huppmann. Lot 50x125 on the east side of California avenue, between Utah and Cherokee streets, for $30 per front foot, from August H. Frederick to Philip Mueller.

Lafayette avenue—Lot 50x130 on the north side, between Todd and Nebraska avenues on Compton Hill, for $75 per front foot, from Otto M. Schmidt to Hugo Muench. This lot considered by experts to be one of the prettiest residence lots it the city.

Seventh street—Lot 75x115 feet on the west side, between Arsenal and Wyoming streets; sold for $1,500 from Charles A. Schwind to Mrs. Mary J. Culver, who will improve with a building with flats.

California avenue—Lot 100x124 feet on the east line, between Utah and Wyoming streets; sold for $3,000 from Williamson P. Howard to Mrs. Maria Field, who purchased on speculation.

Maffitt avenue—Lot 75x145 feet on the south side, between Newstead and Taylor avenues; sold for $750 from Charles Retter to Mrs. Alvina Brueggemann, who will improve.

Crittenden street—Lot 25x121 on the northeast corner of Texas avenue; sold for $587.50 from Mrs. Martha Gabel to John Hahn, who will improve.

Gano avenue—Lot 155x112½ feet on the northwest corner of Blair avenue; sold for $1,650, from Mrs. Caroline Uhlemeyer to Frederick W. Feldmeier, who purchased on speculation.

Utah street—The 1-story, 3-room brick dwelling house on the northwest corner of Ohio avenue, with lot 60x125, owned by Gregor Steible, was sold to John Ludewig for $1,825.

Oregon avenue—The southeast corner of Crittenden street, lot 50x129, owned by W. T. Robinson, sold to L. J. Tichacek and M. B. Kacer for $$15.50 per foot.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEWSTEAD AV., bet. St. Louis and Labadie avs., 27 ft. 5 in., city block 4468. Wm. R. Gordon et al. to Albert T. Cook—warranty deed	$ 822
SHAW AV., bet. Edwards st. and Macklind av., city block 4037, part of lot 8. St. Louis Property & Financial Co. to Pressley A. C. Moore—warranty deed	240
NINTH ST.—30 ft., bet. Soulard st. and Lafayette av., city block 382. Joseph Stoppelkamp's executor to Katharina Girmec—executor's deed	4,000
NINTH ST.—30 ft., bet. Soulard st. and Lafayette av., city block 382. Elizabeth Stoppelkamp to Katharina Girmec—quit-claim	200
LUCAS AV.—48 ft. 9 in., bet. 18th and 19th sts., city block 943. Thomas K. Skinker and wife to Eliza Young—warranty deed	7,200
CONNECTICUT AV.—25 ft., bet. Bent st. and Morgan Ford rd., city block 4162. John Williamson to Wm. H. Shea—quit claim	1
MORGAN ST.—50 ft., bet Pendleton and Newstead avs., city block 4571. Emil Ritter and wife to Laura F. Abbott—warranty deed	3,825
HALLIDAY ST.—50 ft. in city block 1447, bet. Arkansas and Vanderburgh avs. Empire Investment Co. to Aug. G. Braner—warranty deed	1,500
HALLIDAY ST.—50 ft. 8 in. in city block 1447, bet. Arkansas and Vanderburgh avs. Empire Investment Co. to John F. Schwricht, Jr.—warranty deed	1,500
MORGAN ST.—2 ft., bet. Whittier st. and Pendleton av., city block 3755. Minor Meriwether and wife to Walter R. Sprague—warranty deed	150
DELMAR AV.—40 ft., bet. Whittier st. and Pendleton av., city block 3756. David Harris to Sylvester J. Fisher—warranty deed	3,200
DELMAR AV.—40 ft., bet. Whittier st. and Pendleton av., city block 3756. Kinney Brown and wife to Sylvester J. Fisher—quitclaim deed	5
RUSSELL AV.—50 ft., city block 4945, bet. Vandeventer av. and Lawrence st. Chas. F. Vogel and wife to Adam Hoffman—warranty deed	1,425
EIGHTEENTH ST.—210 ft., city block 456, northwest corner of Gratiot st. Henry Gruesedieck, Jr., and wife to National Brewery Co.—warranty deed	42,000
TAYLOR AV.—25 ft., city block 3716, bet. Kennerly and Cottage avs. Julia M. Cornwall et al. to Florence C. Nichols—warranty deed	4,000
JACKSON AV.—City block 701. Chittick Mortland, Jr., and wife to George C. Mortland—quitclaim deed	700
COLUMBUS ST.—30 ft., city block 709, and other property. Chittick Mortland, Jr., and wife to Geo. C. Mortland—warranty deed	3,425
PENN ST.—6 ft., bet. Liberty and Cambria sts., city block 1797. Henry Hartmann and wife to Oscar R. Fries et al.—warranty deed	300
PENN ST.—32 ft., bet. Liberty and Cambria sts., city block 1797. Henry Lauth and wife to Oscar R. Freese et al.—warranty deed	1,696
VIRGINIA AV.—30 ft., bet. Robert and Nagel avs., city block 3035. Jephtha H. Simpson to Maggie Kennedy—warranty deed	450
JEFFERSON AV.—25 ft., bet. Pestalozzi and Lynch sts., city block 1421. Bertha Foelling et al., to Wm. Elle—warranty deed	2,800
EIGHTH ST.—37.6 ft., bet. Loughborough av. and Haven st., city block 2995. Julia Ruga by tr. to Peter A. Ruga—trs' deed	450
MAGAZINE ST.—25 ft. bet. Bacon and Coleman sts., city block 1886. Thos. O. Farrell and wife to John T. Engel—warranty deed	3,050
PRAIRIE AV.—25 ft. bet. Evans and Page avs., city block 3775. Bernard M. Proetz and wife to John H. E. Zeip—warranty deed	1,250
SHENANDOAH ST.—30 ft., bet. Louisiana and Virginia avs., city block 1436. Frederick Kroeger and wife to Paul A. Bisser—warranty deed	1,050
CITY BLOCK 4427—100 ft., near Sarah st. Howard A. Blossom and wife to Kate Graham—warranty deed	1,100
FLORA AV.—50 ft. in city block 2117, bet. Vandeventer and Cabanne avs. John W. Scott to Stephen F. Von Phul—warranty deed	1,875
FLORENCE AV.—100 ft. in city block 4824, near St. Louis avenue. John S. Shields and wife to Henry Holtzman—warranty deed	1,000
CALIFORNIA AV.—25 ft., bet. Geyer and Lafayette avs., city block 1316. Charles Wehking and wife to Emil Wachter—warranty deed	5,800

ISAAC N. SMITH,
M. Am. Soc. C. E.
Civil Engineer, Architect and Building Superintendent. Room 604 Oriel Building.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

The Midland, with a capital of $600,000 divided into 3,000 shares of $200 each, has been organized by Joseph P. Whyte, its Secretary. The monthly dues are $1 a share. Following are the Directors:

Wm. H. Lee, P. Mulcahy, E. A. Busch, John Sheahan, Geo. Moritz, P. J. Clifford, James F. Brady, Clifford M. Dolph, James Garrigan, A. W. Powell, Peter McGaaly, Joseph P. Whyte, John I. McMahon.

The Mound City at its annual election, held last week, elected the following Board of Directors for 1892: Jno. S. Griffin, Jno. Dockery, H. H. Puthoff, Aug. Manne, Geo. Meyer, Thos. A. Rice, H. H. Temm, B. B. McCarty, J. G. Miller, F. X. Barada, M. B. O'Reilly, A. Fruth and P. F. Dockery. Having last March matured its first series in ninety-nine months, it has just finished the fourth year of its second series and has loaned to date a total of $86,400, making a net profit of 13½ per cent per annum for the average time of two years. It is now issuing its seventh series, dating from March 14.

The Irish-American has nominated the following directors to be voted for at the annual election, March 9: Messrs. P. J. Harris, John T. Price, A. Hoolan, Thomas A. Rice, Chas. Gallagher, W. J. Fahey, Jas. L. Williams, Alex. Yule, J. H. Schroeder, Thos. McGlynn, Jas. A. Rice, P. T. McGlynn, Michael E. Smith, M. B. O'Reilly, E. J. Kirby, A. D. Fassett, J. B. C. Lucas, R. K. O'Neil, Wm. Bain, Hugh McGuire, M. Prendiville, S. Gallais, J. Costigan, Charles Schoenback. One loan of $2,400 was made at 22¼ premium to build a new house on Rutger street near Ewing avenue. An amendment to by-laws was proposed, giving withdrawing non-borrowers after first year 3 per cent per annum, after second 4 per cent, after third 5 per cent, after fourth 6 per cent, after fifth 7 per cent, and after sixth 8 per cent. The borrower gets full value of stock if he pays off his loan at any time.

At the regular meeting of the Active Building & Loan Association No. 3, G. W. Davis, Secretary, held on Thursday evening, the following nominations for directors were made, to serve for the coming year: J. M. Sellers, W. H. Neideringhaus, Joseph Flannery, Alfred M. Baker, Frank S. Greene, A. T. Hallister, James C. Crowdus, W. H. Brothers, P. M. Casey, Geo. V. Becker, Chas. W. Buck, Geo. A. Helein, Edward R. Koening, Thomas P. Luckey, John Tomkins, T. C. Reley, John Wolfley and John H. Turner. Loans to the amount of $12,500 were granted to members; all to errect homes. The Active No. 3 has loaned $70,000 in eleven months with all its stock sold.

Genelli gives a fine life size portrait and frame free with best cabinets.

PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.

Report of the Relief Afforded During the Month of January.

The following report has been made by the superintendent of the Provident Association of the work done during the month of January:

St. Louis, Jan. 30, 1892.

Mr. R. M. Scruggs, President St. Louis Provident Association:

I take pleasure in submitting to you the following report, showing our work for the month of January: New applications for relief, 776; total number of families assisted during the month, 1,556; foreign, 615; American, white, 653; American, colored, 288; number of visits made, 1,305; number of families refused help after investigation, 56.

STATEMENT OF ISSUES.

Bread, pounds, 68,880; cornmeal, pounds, 10,388; coal, bushels, 22,925; crackers, barrels, 3; coffee, pounds, 21; tea, pounds, 50; hams, 3; fresh meat, pounds, 400. Clothing, number of articles: Men's wear, 320; women's wear, 836; children's wear, 1,373; bed comforts, 21; feather beds, 1; feather pillows, 2; mattresses, 2; cook stoves, 2; pairs of shoes, 488.

In addition to the above the Christmas Shoe Fund Committee kindly placed with us during the last of December and the present month 480 shoe tickets. The shoes were distributed to the children of families being assisted by the Provident Association.

Paid rent for eleven families, $58.50; cash donations, $34.50; furniture purchased, $8.25; railroad transportation—woman and two children to Chicago, $3.75; woman and three children to Kansas City, $5.65; received donations of clothing—from families, 1,785 pieces; from Post-Dispatch, 617 pieces.

Special attention given to thirty-five sick families, who were furnished medical attendance, medicine and other articles. Placed one patient in St. Luke's Hospital.

Found employment for twenty-four persons and permanent homes for two little girls in private families.

W. J. Clark, Superintendent.

This showing is one of the best ever made and proves the need of liberal contributions to the fund.

Silver Shield pure old fashioned open kettle rendered leaf Lard, finest in the world, at Lindenschmidt Grocery Co.

NORTHERN LIGHTS.

Fine Display of the Aurora Borealis Witnessed Last Evening.

The northern sky last evening presented the appearance of an aurora borealis, though it may have been only the reflection of a big fire on the clouds. Mr. Fred Duenckel, the meteorological observer at Forest Park, is certain that it was a genuine aurora borealis, as he has seen phenomena of this kind several times and says he cannot be mistaken. The display began about 6:30 in the evening and was most brilliant a quarter of an hour later, when it began to grow dim, and by 7 o'clock was no longer visible. Mr. Duenchel says that there were no clouds in that part of the heavens at that time, and that the light could not therefore have been the reflection of a fire. The aurora stretched from about 30 degrees above the horizon to the zenith, filling the whole northern sky. An aurora borealis is very seldom seen so far south as St. Louis, though the city is occasionally honored in that way. The phenomenon last night was witnessed by several people at the park. The predominating color was a pale yellow.

For fine old whisky go to King's, 517 Olive street. Everything strictly first-class. The Frozen Punches are away up.

SPORTING SPREAD.

Prospects for Base Ball the Coming Season.

RECORD OF WORK DONE LAST YEAR BY LEADING PITCHERS.

The A. A. U. Threatened With a Big War—Claim That a Rival Organization Is to Be Formed Next Friday at the Jansen Meeting in New York—Sporting News and Notes.

The ball players throughout the land are beginning to abandon their winter vocations, and are getting ready for what promises to be the most active and generally interesting campaign in the history of the national game. The year 1892 will witness the Nationa League and American Association pulling together for once in their lives, in a concerted effort to make the twelve-club league a "go." In no time in the past ten years, since the St. Louis Browns have been a member of the American Association, have the public witnessed championship contests in a regular championship season between them and such teams as the Boston League, New York Giants, the Phillies, or Chicago White Stockings. All these teams will now be seen here, and under the schedule of 154 games, they will come for three series of three games, then two and two, or vice versa, as the schedule may dictate. It will be a round of new faces, new features and a general change that will tend to more thoroughly popularize the game. The consolidation of the two organizations will once more tend to cement that patriotism so essential to the life of the game. In the past two years the continual strife between the two major organizations for the upper hand has divided the patriotic spirit of loyalty to a club's welfare, and in cities where two clubs have been located, outside of Philadelphia, it has been especially severe.

* * *

The St. Louis Browns will not take an early spring trip. The will put in their time from the day they report, before March 15, to the opening of the championship season in the hand-ball court and in the gymnasium. Capt. Glasscock is a believer in the virtues of hand-ball playing, and his men will take daily practice at the Sportsman's Park hand-ball court. Mr. Von der Ahe has always strongly advocated this mode of preliminary training, and the Browns will go at it when they report.

John Ward's Brooklyns will take a Florida trip, and Chicago go to Hot Springs. Anson generally takes his men to the Arkansas health resort in the spring. He himself is confined to his home at Marshalltown, Io., at present from an attack of the grip. He hopes to be able to get around in time to get his team at work by March 1. The Washingtons may also go to Florida. If the Clevelands go anywhere it will be to Hot Springs, where Capt. Pat Tebeau and Billy Joyce generally train.

* * *

Three of the Pittsburg players were in town the past week. Two of them, Capt. Hanlon and Jake Beckley, took their departure for Hot Springs. The third, Mark Baldwin, is still here. He will probably remain a few days and then join Hanlon and Beckley at Hot Springs. Capt. Hanlon said that he regarded the settlement of the base ball war a good move for all, as the players were now assured of a perpetuation of the game, with fair and reasonable recompense, instead of a continuance of fancy salaries and wrecks all along the line.

* * *

The St. Louis Browns stand at the head of the list in fielding, according to the averages of their individual players. In batting they stand above Comiskey's Cincinnatis, and on a par with Cleveland and Baltimore. This standing also is in accordance with the averages of the men composing the team. But averages do not always tell. They are at times a means of deception, and the record player has sprung up through them. It's team work that wins games, and if a spirit of sacrifice to the team's success but pervades each individual player, that will do more to score victories than all the records this side of sheol. What value are the records, anyway? Read the scoring rules and fit them into the figures, official and otherwise. A base runner, luckily placed, with equal ability to one in a less fortunate spot in the batting list, can get thirty per cent. more bases in a season. The value of fielding records on a fielder's general ability has long ago been dropped, else this and that manager would not have spent so much each year in going to see promising minor league record-makers play. It has been argued in the past that the batting averages did give a true line on batting ability. All folly. There are a dozen men who are among the leaders in the major leagues each year, and who are not nearly as valuable in winning games by the bat as men forty or fifty points below them in the list. These leaders are either lacking in judgment or heart, or else will not sacrifice for the team's sake and against what they consider their own benefit. The fact is—and records have sharpened it—that a bad ball player who can hit the ball can stay as long as he hits, and a superb fielder without hitting ability has no chance.

* * *

President Von der Ahe's visit to Chicago with Secretary George Munson was to view the structures in the South Side (Brotherhood) Base Ball Grounds. Mr. Von der Ahe was agreeably surprised at the splendid arrangements he saw there, and says he will model the Sportsman's Park new buildings, which he declares he will erect some time this year, after those of the Chicago South Side grounds. Mr. Von der Ahe stated that he had a talk with A. G. Spalding who, he says, is out of the practical management of the national game, but who is heart and soul interested in the success of the new League. They talked for several hours over old times, and it cost Spalding a bottle of Apollinaris water for his failure to remember the famous victory of the Browns over Chicago, when the deciding game at Sportsman's Park made the St. Louis Club about $14,000 richer. Spalding had forgotten the amount of the receipts, and the mineral water refreshed his memory.

* * *

Frank Pears, the St. Louis pitcher, who had signed with Kansas City prior to the organization of the Western Association, may not play with that club. He was put in the pool, and he may be assigned to Columbus. Pears is a good pitcher.

* * *

President Von der Ahe says Capt. Anson of the Chicagos will to-day take outfielder Frank Genins of the Browns if he can get him. But Genins is signed with St. Louis, and he will play here. He is practicing daily in a South St. Louis gymnasium.

* * *

Mr. Von der Ahe received a letter yesterday from Perry Werden, who says he will report March 15. He is reduced in weight over last year.

BASE BALL PITCHERS.

RECORDS AND AVERAGES OF LEAGUE AND ASSOCIATION TWIRLERS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The skill and effectiveness of the League pitchers and the estimated batting strength of the opponents of each team are shown in the appended tables. The averages are figured from the records compiled by the writer last season and are particularly valuable, as no records of last year's League pitchers have yet been published and the Association records were incomplete, being short forty-five games. The 1890 records of Hart of the Brooklyns, and Duke of the Chicagos, have been used, as last season's were not available. Besides the games played, six points are covered in the tables, the opponents' batting average being figured from aggregate times at bat and base hits. The other points—earned runs, strike outs, bases on balls, wild pitches and batsmen hit—have all been brought to the basis of a single game. The record of pitchers, as an indication of their ability, are more to be relied on than the fielding averages of other players.

TEAM AVERAGES.

A comparison between team and opponents' batting averages shows that every team except St. Louis has a better record than was made against its pitchers last year, showing the best batsmen in sixteen clubs to have been retained in the new League. The St. Louis aggregation has a batting average of .256 and the opponents of Von Der Ahe's four pitchers last season had a record of .263.

The Boston's staff of pitchers rank first in opponents' batting average with a record of .232, Pittsburg being second with .235. The next eight clubs follow closely, and St. Louis and Louisville bring up the rear, the record of the opponents of the latter being .267, while their own teams' average is .270.

On earned runs per game Chicago stands No. 1 with 1.79, Baltimore second with 1.82; Boston, 1.85, and New York, 1.86. St. Louis is No. 12 with 2.48. Chicago and New York are tied on average strike-outs with 4.51. Boston is the only other club whose opponents have over four strike-outs and St. Louis has the smallest record, 2.74.

The Baltimore pitchers are the least wild, having the best record on bases on balls, 2.70; wild pitches, .301, and batsmen hit, .276. Louisville is second on bases on balls with 2.98, and Boston third with 3.03. The Washington twirlers are the wildest, giving 4.36 bases per game incuding batsmen hit, and the New York men giving 3.91 bases on balls and .384 batsmen hit, a total of 4.29 bases per game.

PITCHERS' RECORD.

The following are the team totals brought forward, so they may be easily compared:

Breitenstein of St. Louis on opponents' batting average has the smallest record, .123, but as he only pitched two games it is hardly enough to be called a record. He must be quite a pitcher at that, and he shares with Rusie and Lovett the honor of shutting out opponents lest season without a run or a hit.

Duke's average of .197 for opponents' batting is his Western Association record in 1890, but it is not fair to compare that with the records of last year's pitchers in the two minor leagues. Duke pitchedin three games for Washington the latter part of last season, and was not a success, but some allowance must be made for his poor support. In those three games 34 runs were scored and 6 earned on 31 base hits. He had 5 strike-outs and 21 bases on balls.

Killen of Washington, in ten games, kept opponents' batting average down to .202. He won seven of the ten games he was in the box for M ilwaukee, and whitewashed the champion Boston Reds, who made but one hit in the game.

Of the veterans who pitched all last season, Stivetts has the best record for effectiveness. The average of the men who faced him was .213 in fifty-five games; Haddock's record was .219; Knell's, .215; Baldwin's, .217, and John Ewing's, .221.

The highest batting averages made off the pitchers was .314 off Sharon, .304 off Anson's twirler, Meakin, in five games with the Athletics; .278 off Keefe in seven games with the New York and ten with Philadelphia. The pitchers with the best records on strike-outs are Rusie, with an average of 5.84 per game; Nichols, 4.88; Davies of Cleveland, 4.83; Stivetts, 4.73, and Weyhing 4.24. But two of these pitchers, to offset this effectiveness, are among the wildest. Stivetts gave 4.20 bases on balls per game and hit batsmen 2.91, a total of 4.49. Rusie was more wild, giving 4.69 batsmen their bases per game, 4.40 on balls and 2.93 for hitting batsmen. Mickey Welsh averaged over five bases on balls a game last season, having the worst record on this point of any twirler on the list. New York has two promising youngsters in Van Zant and Mike Sullivan, and Manager Powers has said they would be given a trial. If they show up well it means that the veteran twirlers will have to play ball or else be dropped from the list.

A pitcher that keeps opponent's batting down to .233 has an average per game of earned runs of 1.83, four strike outs, 2.83; bases on balls, .310; on wild pitches and .103 on batsmen's hit must be a winner. And Staley was, for of twenty-nine games he pitched for Boston, he won twenty, lost eight and tied one.

Buffington, who will occupy the box box for Baltimore, had a record just as good; batting average, .233; earned runs, 1.53; strike outs, 4.23; bases on balls, 2.86; wild pitches, .326, and hit batsman, .233. McMahon is a fast and steady pitcher who will be new to League circles next season. He has a fine all-around record and last year was a winner, having thirty-four victories and one tie in fifty-nine games. Of his first nineteen games he won sixteen.

A NEW TRI-STATE LEAGUE.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Feb. 13.—The proposed Missouri Valley Base Ball League is being industriously worked up by those interested in the scheme. It will be a tri-State affair, including clubs in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, and the circuit proposed is considered a practical one. The latest suggested are with clubs in St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka, Leavenworth, Fort Scott, Emporia, Lincoln and Salina or Kansas City, Kan. St. Joseph, Atchison and Topeka are said to be ready for organization and Leavenworth is considering the advisability of asking for a membership. The Kansas City (Kan.) base ball managers are not very enthusiastic over the circuit, however, as they think that the Western League club of this city will give them all the professional base ball that they will need. An eight club league could be formed, however, without Kansas City, Kan. A meeting will be called shortly to see what can be done.

THE WHEEL.

THE L. A. W. ELECTIONS—FACTS ABOUT THE LONG WHEEL-BASE—CYCLING CHAT.

Interest is now cedtered in to-morrow's elections of the L. A. W. at which the officers will be chosen to serve during the ensuing year. The meeting of the national assembly will take place at Columbus, O., and it will be the best attended yet held. Charles L. Burdetta of Connecticut is the unanimous choice of the delegates for President, and is pretty sure to be elected. Thos. F. Sheridan of Illinois will be one of the candidates for First Vice-President, and will receive the support of all the Western delegates. Geo. F. Perkins of Massachusetts is also being pushed forward for the office principally by the delegates from New York. Dr. G. Carleton, the present Second Vice-President, and Secretary Bassett, as well as Treasurer Brewster, are to be their own successors. In case a combination is offered between the Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York delegates, an opposition ticket may be placed in the field, which will be headed by Albert Mott of Baltimore. After routine business and the election has been settled the questions which will be considered, will be the contested Michigan elections. It will be remembered that some 160 votes were not counted in an election in that State last December because they did not reach the secretary's office on Dec. 15, although they were mailed in due time and this caused the re-election of the present chief consul by a small majority. An amendment will be offered increasing Secretary Bassett's salary from $2,000 to $2,500 per annum. No changes are spoken of as regards the amateur rule and the assembly will also let the prize question severely alone. Washington, D. C., is the only city that has to date put in a bid for the annual L. A. W. meet, and it will doubtless be held there. The dates will probably be fixed early in June. The expulsion and re-instatement of A. A. Zinnerman, the great New Jersey rider, by the Racing Board last week will also be looked into and the powers of the Racing Board will be more clearly defined to avoid such actions in future. To-morrow afternoon the assembly will be tendered a reception at the Ohio State capitol by Gov. McKinley, who will make an address relative to the good work the L. A. W. is doing in agitating the improvement of country wagon roads. Contrary to expectations the L. A. W. A. A. U. Alliance will be continued for another year.

THE LONG WHEEL-BASE.

A comparative novelty, which is being generally introduced by the makers of bicycles this year, is the extended or long wheel-base, the reason for which is to enable a rider to get a reasonable distance behind his work without having to sit right over the back wheel, thus minimizing side-slipping and enabling him to assume a good position for correct pedaling and at the same time distribute his weight properly over the machine to the benefit of the steering and ease of running. The longer the wheel-base the weaker the frame, and the more liable it is to be twisted in case of a fall, a collision, or even by actual hard driving up-hill, and the shorter the rider the less need there is for a frame of this kind. But some makers seem to overlook this entirely, says the *Irish Cyclist*, and not satisfied with bringing the crank-axle bracket forward, increase the distance between the bracket and the front wheel. This is a great mistake as the nearer the front wheel can be brought to the crank-axle bracket without the toe touching the mud guard the better. If the front wheel is placed farther away all the faults of the long wheel-base are accentuated without any compensating advantage, and riders would do well to note this.

TAXING THE WHEELMEN.

The club wheelmen and the unattached riders of the city will be out in force at the meeting of Chairman Nelson Cole's Council Committee on Ways and Means on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The committee will consider the bill to tax bicycles. The bicycle riders are endeavoring to have all the wheelmen of the city who feel an interest in the matter present, as Secretary Little has been able to notify only a few of them of the meeting.

CYCLING CHAT.

D. J. Post of Hartford spent last Sunday and Monday in the city.

O. L. Rule, W. C. Todd and R. Hurck rode to DeSoto last Wednesday and report the roads to be in fine shape.

The date of the 100-mile road race at Memphis has been changed from May 30 to May 14.

Philadelphia's cycle show opens on Feb. 22 and will continue for six days. Rochester is also to have a like show on Feb. 29.

Edward A. Grath, E. J. Wills and J. A. Darnell are spoken of as candidates for the Missouri road offices this year.

It has been decided that the Forest Park road race which was a big success last year, will be held on May 21 over the same course.

The opening games of the Missouri's handicap French Pool tournament were played at the club house last night in the presence of a large audience.

W. M. Carman, the Canadian ordinary champion intends to ride a pneumatic safety this year, and is already getting himself in condition for the coming season.

St. Louis is at present the only city of its size in America that has not a ladies' bicycle club. Since the Fleetwing Outing Club went out of existence feminine devotees of the sport are rarely seen on the streets.

Runs to-day—Cycling Club to Ballwin, Missouris to St. Charles. Capt. Wolzendorf and Capt. Tidd request that every member of their respective clubs be on hand promptly, so as not to delay the start.

James N. Gustin was seriously injured by being run over by a horse and buggy while riding his wheel last July in Detroit. Last week he instituted a suit for $5,000 damages and the driver settled the claim by paying Gustin $1,250 in full.

Unique invitations have been issued for the bicycling club's "Hard Times" smoker next Saturday and a barrel of fun is in store for those who attend. Participants will be obliged to appear in tramp's costume and must either recite, play an instrument or sing a song, or in lieu thereof pay a fine of 50 cents. A hard tack supper will be served at 10:30 p. m. Many novelties in the way of make-ups will be presented.

One of the dirtiest jobs in the cleaning and adjusting of a cycle is the replacing of the chain after it has been cleaned, and very few go about it the right way. Both ends of the chain should be brought together on the lower chain wheel, says the *Irish Cyclist*, and the cogs will then hold them in position while the rivet is being put in. If this tip is followed it will be an easy matter, but there is nothing more exasperating than an attempt to put in the pin while holding the chain with the fingers.

LOCAL SPORTING NEWS.

RULES GOVERNING THE SPARRING AND WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

In the wrestling and sparring championships of the W. A. A. A. the following rules will govern:

Sparring—Competitors to spar in light boots or shoes, without spikes. The results shall be decided by two judges with a referee. The number of rounds to be contested shall be three, of three minutes each. In the "finals" the first two rounds will be three minutes each, and the final round four minutes. The interval between each round shall be one minute. Any competitor failing to come up when time is called shall lose the bout.

When a competitor draws a bye, such competitor shall be bound to spar such bye for the specified time, and with such opponent as the judges of the contest may approve.

Each competitor shall be entitled to the assistance of one person only, and no advice or coaching shall be given to any competitor by his assistant, or by any other person during the progress of the round.

In all competitions the decision shall be given in favor of the competitor who displays the best style and obtains the greatest number of points. The points shall be: For attack, direct clean hits with the knuckles of either hand on any part of the front or sides of head or body above the belt; defense, guarding, ducking, slipping, counterhitting or getting away. Where points are otherwise equal consideration to be given the man who does most of the leading.

The referee may, after cautioning the offender, disqualify a competitor who is sparring unfairly, by flicking or hitting with the open glove, by hitting with the inside or butt of the hand, wrist, or elbow, or by wrestling or roughing.

Wrestling, catch-as-catch-can—Any hold, grip, lock, or trip allowed, except strangling; nothing heavier than light slippers or rubbers without heels allowed on the floor; both shoulders shall be on the floor at the same time to constitute a fall; a rest of not less than five nor more than ten minutes shall be allowed between each fall; no striking, kicking, gouging, hair-pulling, butting, strangling or anything that endangers life or limb shall be allowed.

COMPTONS.

Name.	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Av.
Bengel	40	45	43	35	32	195	39
Stewart	26	38	32	46	35	177	35 2-5
Stevens	28	56	36	43	30	193	38 3-5
Stuessel	36	37	36	41	27	177	35 2-5
H. Froebel	27	40	38	36	37	178	35 3-5
Maffitt	39	46	30	40	36	191	38 3-5
Total	196	262	215	241	197	1,111	37 1-30

WESTERN.

Names.	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Av.
Cassel	45	43	42	37	31	198	39 3-5
Schaab	25	35	35	34	41	169	33 4-5
Scumgould	45	42	35	39	33	194	38 4-5
Newell	34	30	35	36	42	178	35 3-5
Stocken	28	41	35	30	36	170	34
Karl	39	40	41	39	35	195	38 4-5
Total	216	231	224	214	218	1,103	36 25-30

A BOWLING CHALLENGE.

The Crescent Cocked-hat Club hereby challenge any regular or picked team of six men to bowl a match game of cocked-hat a series of fifteen games, to be played on three different nights, five games at the home alleys of each team, the odd five games to be played on a mutually agreed upon neutral alley. Games and not pins to decide. The members of the club will bowl any six men picked from all the experts of the game in the city.

CRESCENT BOWLING CLUB,
N. W. corner of Broadway and Pine streets.

MISSOURI ANNUAL STEEPLE CHASE.

The Missouri Bicycle & Athletic Club will hold its fourth annual handicap steeple chase at the Fair Grounds on Sunday afternoon, March 6. The distance will be three miles over the regular steeple chase course. A handsome gold watch will be given for the first prize, a handsome gold medal to second, and appropriate prizes for third and fourth. For entry forms or other information, address George S. Rhodes, Chairman Games Committee, P. O. Box 363.

A CHALLENGE TO ZACHRITZ.

James Morgan, the wrestler, sends the following to this office:

> I will wrestle Mr. Billy Zachritz Graeco-Roman style, best two out of three falls, barring no holds, the gate receipts to go to the poor of the city; or Mr. Zachritz can take the receipts, win or lose. All I want is for him to notify me two hours ahead and I will be on time to wrestle. I want another trial at him. I can not get any more backing against him, but this offer is certainly fair enough.

PASTIME CLUB NOTES.

The club has employed Max Luttberg, formerly of the New York Athletic Club, who made such a fiasco with McFadden, to teach the members wrestling. The instruction is free.

Capt. Cabanne is getting his foot-ball team in fine shape, but has not yet selected the eleven who are to do battle against the University of Illinois team, on the afternoon of Feb. 22. The men in training are the very best players in St. Louis and Capt. Cabanne feels confident that his team will defeat the University boys, in spite of the fact that the latter have not been beaten in four years, and are the present champions of Illinois and Indiana.

Mr. W. Plummer, Captain of the Michigan Athletic Club, spent Wednesday and Thursday evenings at the Club-house. He came with the hope of persuading the club to send a team of wrestlers and boxers to Detroit to take part in a contest the Michigan Club gives early in March. The club has the matter under consideration and will probably send several of its men to compete.

There is much interest manifested in a new hand ball tournament that is to begin on March 1. It is in charge of the Athletic Committee, and consequently will be properly managed. It is for beginners only. Three valuable prizes are offered, and no entry fee charged. The entry list closes Feb. 22. From the rapidity with which the entries are coming in the contest bids fair to continue for several months.

FOOT-BALL.

The Blue Bells and College Clubs will meet to-day at 3 o'clock on the College campus, with the following players:

BLUE BELLS.		COLLEGE.
Trimble	Goal.	Chavez
Duff Petrie	Backs.	O'Laughlin Gibbons
Robinson Bacon Mayberry	Half Backs.	Campbell Mayberry Dillon
Erman Stewart McDonald Orrick Painter	Forwards.	Fox Martin Calloway McDonald Desberger

The Sportsman's Park and Missouri Gymnasium will meet at Compton avenue to-day at 3 o'clock with these players.

SPORTSMAN'S.		MISSOURI GYMNASIUM.
Naughton	Goal.	Vein
Milne Haley	Backs.	Edom Edom
Houck Burchet Sampson	Half-backs.	Zeller Kelly Myers
Erman Sheridan Swanson Chiscke Wheeler	Forwards.	Nolan Orr Wynkoop Shelly Faust

The Woodbines and Emeralds will meet at Compton Avenue Park to-day at 2 o'clock.

COMPTONS, 2; WESTERNS, 3.

The first of a series of games at cocked-hat between the Comptons and Westerns resulted in a victory for the latter. The contest was close and interesting, the clubs alternately winning every other game. Although the Westerns won the majority of games their opponents beat them in the total number of pins. The second match will take place at the Western Rowing Club alley on the 20th. The score:

LOCAL SPORTING LINES.

The Missouri Gymnasium will nominate officers for the ensuing year to-morrow evening. The management completed a deal with Mr. John C. Meyers, who has secured control of Compton Avenue Park for two years, by which all gymnasium members have the use of the park for outdoor athletic purposes.

The contest in the 145-pound class in the coming boxing and wrestling championships should prove interesting. Besides the outside entries in this class, Mr. J. Schaan, Mr. R. Phillips, Mr. J. Dietz and Mr. John C. Meyers have entered.

There is a movement on foot to organize a local amateur base ball association to comprise six or eight clubs. It has been attempted several years, but owing to want of suitable grounds has not materialized. There will be a meeting at the "Congress" of some of the managers of the better amateur nines this week, and it is likely that a permanent organization will be formed similar to the Foot-ball Association.

The J. L. Hudson Base Ball Club had a banquet last Thursday evening to celebrate their organization for the coming season and elected T. J. Kinsella manager; Geo. Heck, captain, and Billy McClelland, assistant captain. The full team as completed at present stands: Anson Murphy, catcher; Pete Finn, pitcher; Gus Henneman, first base; George Heck, second base; Harry Culver, third base; Dick Ury, shortstop; George Mannewal, left field; Billy McClelland, center field; Pope Sturgeon, right field, and change pitcher.

The Home Comfort Base Ball Club, who gained such fame in 1890, have after one year's retirement decided to reorganize for the coming season and will gather together one of the strongest clubs that have yet represented this city. The team will be composed of the following well-known players: Morrison, Meek, J. Ricks, Dowd, Scheller, Eagan, Bumberry, P. Ricks, Catter and Warner. All correspondence in regard to games, etc., should be addressed to their manager, care of Wrought Iron Range Co., 2001 Washington avenue.

ATHLETICS.

THE A. A. U. SOON TO HAVE ANOTHER BIG WAR ON ITS HANDS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The storm has been brewing for some time in the athletic world, but that it would really burst forth in all its fury was not thought possible until yesterday. Developments now indicate the commencement of an athletic war equal in proportion to that between the old N. A. A. A. and the A. A. U., several years ago in which the A. A. U. finally triumphed. But the feeling against that organization, however, has never since entirely died out. The resignation of the Staten Island Athletic Club from the ranks of the A. A. U. has set everybody at all interested in athletics talking. This move on the part of the Staten Islanders is looked upon us the throwing down of the gauntlet to the A. A. U. by the progenitors of the United States League of Athletic Clubs to be formally organized next Friday at Delmonico's. The new league is a scheme born of Frederick Janssen's mind, and being a member of the Staten Island Athletic Club, he has set other clubs which are antagonistic to the A. A. U., although members of that organization, an example to follow. Will the Manhattan Athletic Club jump from the A. A. U. to the new League? It was said on good authority yesterday that such a move is really contemplated. None of the members will publicly express himself on the question, but there has been a great deal of talk privately about it.

It is said that more than fifty athletic clubs have appointed delegates to attend a meeting at Delmonico's, and that some of them have been instructed by their clubs to join. The Crescent Athletic Club, the wealthiest and most influential club in Brooklyn, is said to have pledged itself to become a member, and the newly organized University A. C., of which Charles F. Mathewson, late President of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U., is a member, will enroll itself under the banner of the new league. The University A. C. is composed of some of the brightest college graduates in the city. An A. A. U. man said that he did not think that the A. A. U. would be hurt but added: "Something that looks rather queer. though. is that many of the clubs of the A. A. U. including the New Yorks and Manhattans will send delegates to the meeting to be held at Delmonico's. If these clubs were satisfied with the A. A. U. and were loyal, they would certainly not send delegates to the meeting."

MISCELLANEOUS SPORT.

BRIDGE JUMPER STANLEY RECEIVES INJURIES WHICH MAY PROVE FATAL—OTHER NEWS.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 13.—Meredith Stanley, the bridge jumper, leaped from the suspension bridge into the river at 11 o'clock this morning, and received injuries which will probably prove fatal. He is lying at his room, No. 1068 Vine street, suffering intensely and unable to talk. In his descent from the bridge he attempted to turn a somersault, but failed. He struck the water sidewise. A purse of $25 was made up to induce Stanley and his wife to make the leap together, but she refused to do so on account of the purse being too small and the water too cold. Stanley then decided to jump alone.

SLAVIN AND MITCHELL ON CORBETT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 13.—Charley Mitchell was asked to-night if he would cover Jim Corbett's forfeit of $1,000 deposited at New York with the representative of the Olympic Athletic Club of New Orleans. "They are working that for an advertising dodge to help their show along in New York," said Mitchell. "The police notified me that the go would be stopped when the first hard blow was struck. Corbett could pound away at me with all his might, but the first good punch I gave him would bring the police down on us. I am a foreigner, see? That alleged fight before the Olympic Club was not to a finish. We were to spar two local men and then we were to have a bout. This was to precede the Fitzsimmons-Maher fight," and Mitchell displayed the article, covering with his finger the amount he was to receive. "That fellow don't want to fight; he can't punch a hole in a pound of butter."

"Will you cover his forfeit?"

"Well, if he wants to meet me he can do it at a minute's notice at any of the towns I appear in."

"That duffer don't want to fight," put in Slavin. "He never did anything but hug that 'nigger' for a couple of hours. I will agree to knock him out in six rounds before any club that will hang up a purse of $5,000, but it must be an 18-foot ring."

A COCKING MAIN ARRANGED.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Feb. 13.—A grand three days' interstate cocking main beginning in this city March 20, has just been arranged between Col. Sledge of Redfork, Ark., and John Wilkins & Co. of San Antonio, at Inselman's pit, both sides to show twenty-one cocks for $30 on a battle, $500 or more on the odd.

Aurora Mines.

AURORA, MO., Feb. 13.—The output of the Aurora mines this week as to the various buyers was 258,150 pounds of lead, 560,000 pounds of silicate of zinc and 300,000 pounds of zinc blende that came to $10,739.30.

DECLARED BETS OFF.

Judge Carter Rules Off Advent and Jockey Davis.

CLEVER RIDING BY TOD SLOAN AT EAST SIDE TRACK.

Johnny Campbell Thinks He Will Win the Suburban With Cassius—Remarkable Growth of Racing in the United States and Canada—Close of the Lexington Trotting Sales—The Turf.

Yesterday was an ideal one for winter racing and a large crowd took advantage of the pleasant weather to journey over to the East Side course to participate in the sport. The betting was heavy in both the local and foreign books, and the talent fared splendidly as far as the track events were concerned. Three heavily booked favorites came in first and Spectator, who divided the betting honors with Jubilee in the fourth event, pleased a large number of his admirers by capturing that race. The one outsider to make connections was Bill Nye, who captured the closing race. The track was in first-class condition and the time registered in all the events was of the gilt-edged order. Col. Chinn deserves credit for the prompt manner in which the horses were sent off. The opening event was a five-eighths mile sellin g affair, in which Pregal was selected as a good thing, and he went to the post selling at 1 to 3. Thorns, who closed at 7, and Belle Redmond, who started at 3, also went to the post. The favorite set a good pace at the start and won by several lengths from Thorns, who secured the place. A three-quarters of a mile dash followed for which Onze, who is considered one of the best sprinters at the track, was made a heavy favorite, closing at 3 to 2. Onze cleared the bunch at the start and was three lengths in front at the quarter, which was increased to four at the half. Coming into the stretch the favorite was six lengths in front of the field. Jockey Davis, who was on Advent, the second choice, brought his whip into play in the stretch, and moved up followed by Day Dream, but it was too late. Onze passed the wire five lengths ahead. Presiding Judge Carter then announced that all bets were off on the race, because of the suspicious work of Davis on Advent, the second choice. He followed this announcement up by ruling off the course the horse, jockey, and owner, W. E. Hardin. Advent, who finished third, was disqualified and Pickup given third money. Mayor Nolan was a heavy favorite for the third event, Stemwinder and Neilie D. were also well thought of and both went to the post selling at 5 to 1. The start was effected promptly with Kate Clark in the front. She was soon overhauled, however, by Mayor Nolan and Stemwinder and a neck-and-neck struggle ensued, which ended at the wire with the favorite in front.

The handicap, the event of the day, followed, and Jubilee, with 122 pounds, closed selling at 2 to 1, as did also Spectator, who catried 90 pounds.

Jubilee was soon leading the field, accompanied by Bessie K. The pair continued close together, running well until the stretch was reached, where Tod Sloan pushed Spectator, who went to the front and won hands down. Bessie K. outran Jubilee for the place by a nose. A one mile dash closed the day's sport. The result surprised every one. Tod Sloan, who rode Bill Nye, a rank outsider, rushed the big gelding to the front at the start and was never headed. The summaries of the day follow:

First race, five-eighths of a mile, selling, for 4-year-old and upwards—Peregal 119, J. Murphy, first; Thorns 110, Pascoe, second; Belle Redmond 110, Morgan, third. Time, 1:03½.

Second race, three-fourths of a mile, selling—Onze 115, English, first; Day Dream 93, Jordan, second; Pickup 109, Nailing, third; Florence E. 103, Event 105, Advent 119, also participated. Time, 1:18¾.

Third race, four and a half furlongs; for horses beaten at this meeting—Mayor Nolan 112, J. Weber, first; Stemwinder 111, Thompson, second; Kate Clark 110, J. Mooney, third; Ada S. 88, Neilie D. 193, Miss Rosa 106, Rabbi 108, Bozelia 115 also ran. Time, :59¾.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile, handicap for all ages—Spectator 90, Tod Sloan, first; Bessie K. 119, J. Webber, second; Jubilee 122, Steppe, third; Woodpecker 109, Florence Slaughter 80, John Morris 81, Vedette 108, McGinty 95, also ran. Time, 1:18½.

Fifth race, one mile; for all ages that have not won two or more races this meeting—Bill Nye 85, Tod Sloan, first; Winslow 105, J. Webber, second; General Caldwell 85, C. Webber, third; Gomorro 85, Hanselle 86, Brown Button 90, also ran. Time, 1:46¾.

TO-MORROW' ENTRIES.

Below are the entries for to-morrow's races, which begin at 2 o'clock p. m.

First race, selling, nine-sixteenths of a mile—Ed Gartland, 107; Event, 113; Utah, 113; Colcox, 115; Stonewall, 115; Iago, 115; Billy Coleman, 115; Jasper, 117.

Second race, selling, five-eighths of a mile—Preston B., 97; Lord Tom Himyar, 99; Leta I., 103; Minnora, 103; Rush McDuff, 107; Oakview, 107; Amboy, 109; Grafton, 110.

Third race, for beaten horses ten pounds below scale, five-eighths of a mile—Ada S., 87; Duchess, 99; Lady Ali, 99; Red Bud III., 101; Palmyra, 102; Little Mollie, 102; Cannon Ball I., 104; Eddie R. 109.

Fourth race, handicap, three-fourths of a mile—Kildare, 105; The Scalper, 77; Spectator, 104; Woodpecker, 105; Jim Dunn, 97; Onze, 109.

Fifth race, 10 pounds below the scale, five-eighths of a mile—Bob Francis, 92; King Richard, 101; Dan L., 101; Hoodoo, 101; Zed, 104; McGinty, 107; St. Paul, 107.

JOHN CAMPBELL INTERVIEWED.

Mr. John Campbell, the well-known turfman of the firm of Walcott & Campbell, owners of one of the largest racing stables on the American turf, arrived in this city yesterday from Lexington, Ky., and was a visitor at the East Side course. Mr. Campbell was seen by a representative of the POST-DISPATCH and he said that he had come out West from his home on New York to attend the auction sale of trotting stock at Lexington last week. Mr. Campbell was formerly one of the best drivers in America, but left the business some time ago to give his time to racing horses exclusively. Speaking of the horses that will race under his colors next season, Mr. Campbell said: "We will have twenty-eight horses in training, including a number of tried performers. The most prominent of them are Cassius, who will carry 107 pounds in the Brooklyn Handicap and 107 in the Suburban, and Castaway II., who will also run in the former, and is down to carry 103. Cassius is a 6-year-old and has held his own in the past with the best horses on the turf, and at that weight should stand as good a chance as any horse in the race. Castaway II. is also good. Pessara is another crack of whom we expect great things. The latter will carry 117 pounds in the big Metropolis handicap which will be run at Morris Park. Actor and Entree, two 3-year-olds, are also expected to carry our colors to victory. Then we have a large number of untried, well-bred stock who will be heard from. Fred Taral, one of the best heavy-weight jockeys in the business, is under contract to ride for us next season, and T. Stevenson and W. Scofield, who are also well known on the Eastern tracks, have been secured for our stables. Mr. Walcott and myself will in the future confine our stable to racing in the East exclusively."

GUTTENBURG RACING AND ARRESTS.

GUTTENBUG RACE TRACK, Feb. 13.—Racing was continued here this afternoon under favorable conditions as to the weather, track and programme. Though the weather was cold it was fine and did not interfere with the sport to any extent.

The track was in excellent condition, the cold weather not freezing it up as hard as one would expect. The programme, while not as good as the past few days, was fairly promising, and it looked as though interesting racing might be seen. Because Blitzen beat Rancocas at six furlongs the other day the talent thought he could repeat that performance to-day, though the distance was a mile. They accordingly made Blitzen a hot favorite and Rancocas a strong second choice. The latter made all his own running and won handily. Blitzen easily beat Virgie for the place. Rancocas' performance is commendable inasmuch as he carried top weight and ran the distance in 1:43¼, which is very fast. Just before the third race Capt. Graham and his men served warrants on the representatives of the Star, Newport and Harlem Clubs. The usual forms were gone through with. The prisoners were taken before Justice Lockwood in Leigh's stable and liberated in $300 bail each. They then returned to the track and resumed business.

BROADWAY, COR. LOCUST.
Mermod & Jaccard's,
Importers.

If you contemplate the purchase of a Diamond it will be of inestimable value to you to inspect our magnificent stock before purchasing and learn our extraordinary low prices on the finest and purest stones.

DIAMONDS--Direct Importation.

Diamond Rings.........$ 15 to $ 500
Diamond Lace Pins....... 15 to 1,000
Diamond Necklaces....... 100 to 5,000
Diamond Ear Rings....... 15 to 1,200
Diamond Studs........... 10 to 850
Diamond Bracelets....... 20 to 1,500
Diamond Collar Buttons... 5 to 150
Diamond Pendants....... 25 to 250

Our stock is one of the largest and finest in America, our own selection and importation. The latest and most beautiful styles of mountings are represented in Rings, Studs, Ear Rings, Bracelets, Necklaces, Pendants, Lace Pins, etc. ☞Stones mounted to order and Diamonds reset in the highest style of the art in our own factory. Lowest prices in America for fine Diamonds.

N. B.—Goods will be sent by express on approbation to responsible parties.

P. S.—Illustrated Catalogues sent on application.

ADDRESS
MERMOD & JACCARD'S, Broadway, Cor. Locust, St. Louis.

First race, purse $400, six furlongs—Anomaly, first; Marty B, second; Flambeau, third. Time, 1:16¾.

Second race, purse $400, five furlongs—Once Again, first; Ivanhoe, second; Marie Lovell, third. Time, 1:02½.

Third race, purse $500, one mile—Rancocas, first; Blitzen, second; Virgie, third. Time, 1:43¼.

Fourth race, purse $500, five furlongs—Toano, first; Innovation, second; Servius, third. Time, 1:02.

Fifth race, purse $400, mile and a quarter—Brussells, first; Van, second; Brooklyn, third. Time, 2:12¼.

Sixth race, purse $400, seven furlongs—Gold Digger, first; Minnie C, second; Kismet, third. Time, 1:33¾.

GLOUCESTER RESULTS.

GLOUCESTER, Feb. 13.—The races here yesterday resulted:

First race, six furlongs—Dickens, first; Templemore, second; Paloa, third. Time, 1:17½.

Second race, four and one-fourth furlongs—Minnie J., first; Knapp, second; Nannie, third. Time, :56½.

Third race, one mile—Lotion, first; Bohemian, second; Algon Quin, third. Time, 1:46½.

Fourth race, seven-eighths of a mile—Mabel, first; Belisarius, second; Pagan, third. Time, 1:30½.

Fifth race, five-eighths of a mile—Blackburn, first; Red Elm, second; Hawkeye, third. Time, 1:01¾.

Sixth race, four and one-half furlongs—Mucilage, first; Cloverdale, second; Reve D'Or, third. Time, :56¾.

THE TROTTING SALES CLOSE.

MARGARET S. SELLS FOR $10,250—RECORD OF THE WEEK'S SALE.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 13.—Woodward & Shanklin's sale was enlivened on this, the closing day, by the offering of five choicely bred trotters, the property of M. Salisbury, Pleasanton, Cal. The gem of the sale was Margaret S., 2:12½, the fastest mare ever sold at public auction. H. D. Henry, Morrisville, Pa., started her at $5,000. She then ran up to $10,000, the bidder being Don J. Leathers, Grand Rapids. Mr. Henry A. H. Morre, Philadelphia, then cried "Two-fifty," and she was knocked down to him at $10,250, which makes Mr. Morre the owner of more high-priced mares, all with low records, than any breeder in the United States. The five head sold by Mr. Salisbury realized $19,400, an average of $3,880.

During the day seventeen horses changed hands for $20,490, an average of $1,675.

The six days of the Woodward & Shanklin's sale aggregated 339 head for $381,445, an average of $1,125 which makes it the greatest combination sale of trotters ever held.

Last week Brasfield & Co., sold 347 head for $218,030, which makes a grand total for the two weeks of 686 trotters for $599,475, a grand average of $873. Taken as a whole, this series of sales has been remarkably successful, and in nearly every instance good horses have brought what they were worth.

A CHAT WITH FOXHALL KEENE.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Sitting in the smoking-room of the little hotel at Dunslaughlin today Foxhall Keene described to the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH correspondent how he came by his fall while hunting with the county Meath hounds. He has nearly recovered from the accident. His pluck is intact, but his good looks are seriously impaired. Keene and Eustis between them have spent money enough in Dunslaughlin to keep the village going for a year. They rented the best house in Meath, employed twelve servants, stabled twenty-two hunters, and poured out money freely. When the correspondent asked Keene how he came to get thrown he said: "Well, it was not the fault of the horse, nor especially difficult country. I have ridden on stiffer ground in America, but just as I cleared a long jump down came the horse and jammed me underneath the horse and a bit of a split so I think he jogged one leg against the other in landing. I was lucky to escape with the loss of a few teeth and a bruised face. Meath country is much harder to go over than the English shires, but I intend to come back here next year and try my luck again. The brood mares I bought at Newmarket to take to America are the best to be obtained. I have put them to the best stallions in England. Nearly all of them except Katherine II are in foal. I shall race Katherine for the events she was entered for. I am in no hurry to send them to America. They can get served so much better here. St. Blaize and a few others are good enough in America, but I have to wait too long for dates.

"Keene said he bought them in Ireland through Edward MacDonald, who has sent some splendid horses to America. Keene rode out to-day in a carriage and felt keenly his not being able to follow the hounds, which the doctor forbade. Keene and Eustis are more particular favorites than any visitors Meath has had for years. Their prodigal liberality, wonderful horsemanship and sharp judgment on sporting matters have commended them to the people. Keene found some diversion while laid up in answering constant telegrams from America. He comes to London next Monday.

Katherine II. and Mavourneen are being trained by Col. North's trainer, Sherwood.

RACES RUN LAST YEAR.

THE RECORD OF 1891 MORE THAN DOUBLES THAT OF FIVE YEARS AGO.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 13.—Among the numerous compilations covering the records of the turf in America and Canada for the season of 1891, none illustrates more fully the rapid growth of running racing than a review of the races run during the twelve months of the past year. In this period of time a total of 7,948 races were decided, to 6,208 run in 1890, 5,195 in 1889, 4,421 in 1888 and 3,741 in 1887, a remarkable showing when the fact is taken into consideration that in five years the racing interest has more than doubled so far as the races run are concerned. Another feature in relation to this as well as other tables in these series is that the growth of the turf is not the mushroom sort, but of the steady kind which each year to a more or less extent broadens its influence. It is better for racing that it takes five years to double the races run, rather than that such a feat be accomplished in a single twelve months; such an advancement would get a back set, but as its affairs now stand there seems no limit to this sport. Anything that is a producer is a success. The running race horse is eminently in this sphere. On the running turf, the old saw says "you can draw to a shoestring and get a tan yard." You may not get the tan yard, but one thing is certain if you hold any kind of a fair horse you will certainly be unable to hold on to the string. The table below gives in a classified form the races run last year, the six furlong scrambles being the most popular judging by this compilation, though five furlong rough and tumble also cross the thousand line. The list follows:

DISTANCES.

	No. of Races Run
No distance named	8
Quarter of a mile	20
Six hundred yards	4
Three furlongs	42
Three and a half furlongs	1
Four furlongs	334
Four and a half furlongs	676
Five furlongs	1,010
Five and a half furlongs	219
Six furlongs	1,398
Six and a quarter furlongs	68
Six and a half furlongs	419
Fourteen hundred yards	21
Seven furlongs	656
Seven and one-half furlongs	96
One mile	970
One mile and twenty yards	27
One mile and fifty yards	31
One mile and seventy yards	125
One mile and a hundred yards	28
One mile and a sixteenth	387
One mile and a furlong	384
One mile and three-sixteenths	43
One mile and a quarter	203
One mile and five-sixteenths	4
One mile and three furlongs	15
One mile and a half	71
One mile and five furlongs	2
One mile and three-quarters	8
Two miles	7
Two miles and a quarter	2
Two miles and a half	3
Three miles	1
Steeplechases, from a mile and a quarter to full course	74
Hurdle races, from a mile and a sixteenth to two miles	36

HEAT RACES—DISTANCES.

	Number of races.
Quarter of a mile	3
Six hundred yards	1
Three furlongs	9
Four furlongs	216
Four furlongs, 3 in 5	7
Four and a half furlongs	5
Five furlongs	26
Six furlongs	85
Seven furlongs	3
One mile	96
One mile, 3 to 5	1
One mile and a furlong	2

RECAPITULATION.

Number of races run on the flat single dashes	7,284
Number of cross-country and hurdle races	110
Number of heat races	454
Total number of races run on the American and Canadian turf in 1891	7,848

In comparison with other years last season's record shows 2,640 races more run than in 1890, 2,653 more than in 1889, 3,427 more than in 1888, and 4,307 more than in 1887.

The Temptation

To go out of doors in rough weather is not strong, but we are, many of us, compelled to face rough weather frequently. Diseases which arise from a chill are peculiar to no season of the year. This is true, therefore there should be in the closet of every household—what? Not an unmedicated stimulant, absolutely devoid of anything but an excitive action, but a tonic combining, in the effective form of an invigorant and an alterative, the quality of defense against changes of weather. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has three or four properties that no other article of its class possesses. Not only does it relieve the complaints which it eventually cures, it fortifies the system against the bad effects of changes of temperature, fatally and too often shown in the deadly form of "la grippe;" it produces a radical change in the weakened condition of a system peculiarly liable to be attacked by it, and it tends to provide against the danger resulting from an impoverished condition of the blood and a disordered state of the liver or bowels.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

POSITIVELY CURED BY THESE LITTLE PILLS.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation. Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.
Beware of Imitations and
Ask for CARTER'S and see you get
C-A-R-T-E-R-'S.

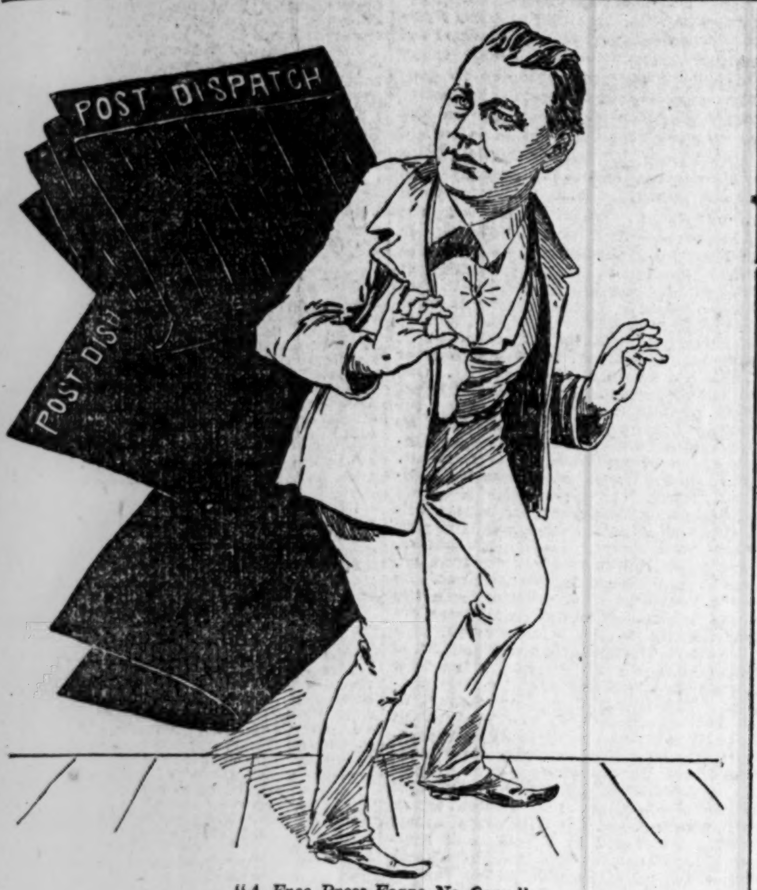
"Condition of Our Country."

Lecture by Mrs. Lease of Kansas, Entertainment Hall, Saturday night, Feb. 20. Music by Miss Alice Mitchell of Kansas City, Mo.

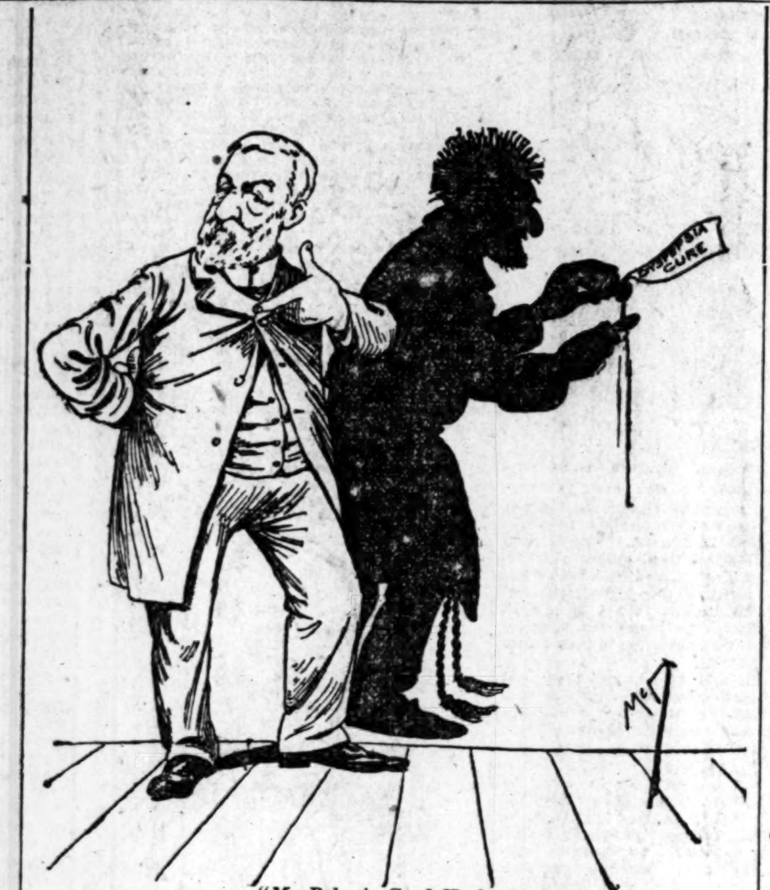
THE POST-DISPATCH—PAGES 25 TO 28.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1892.

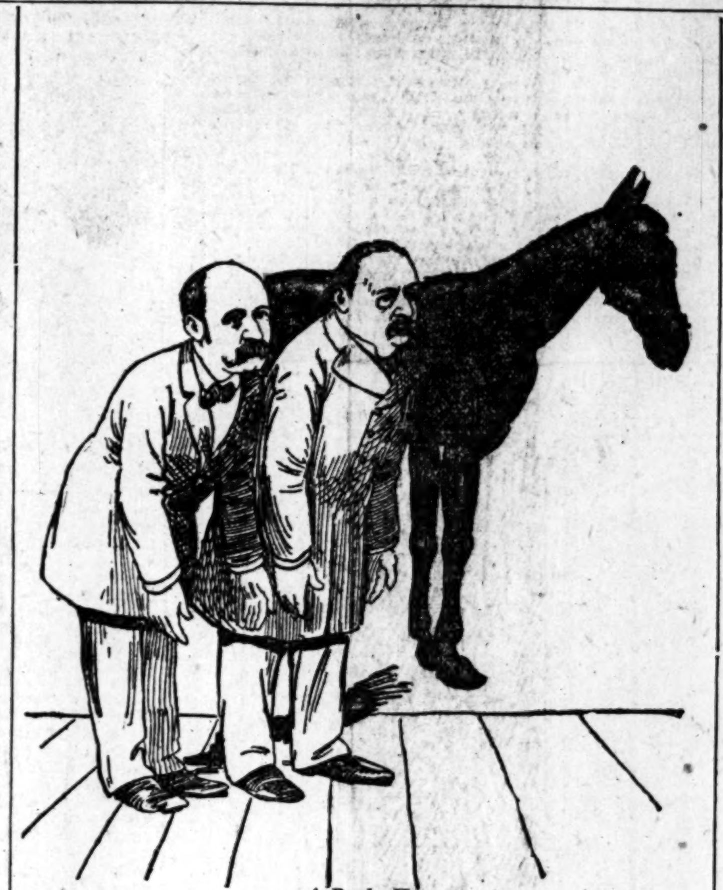
THE SHADOWS ON MEN'S MINDS.



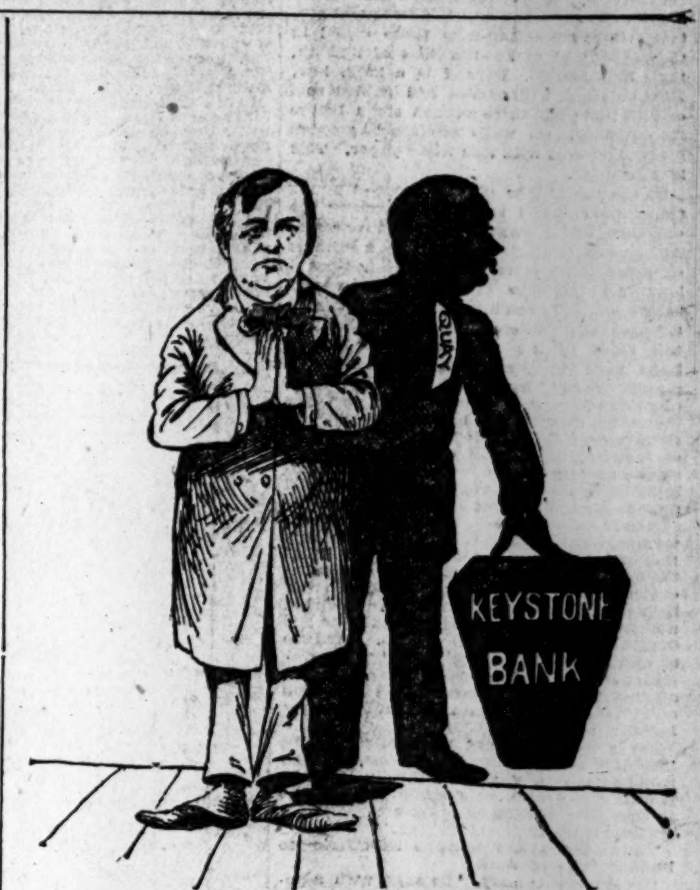
"A Free Press Fears No Czar."



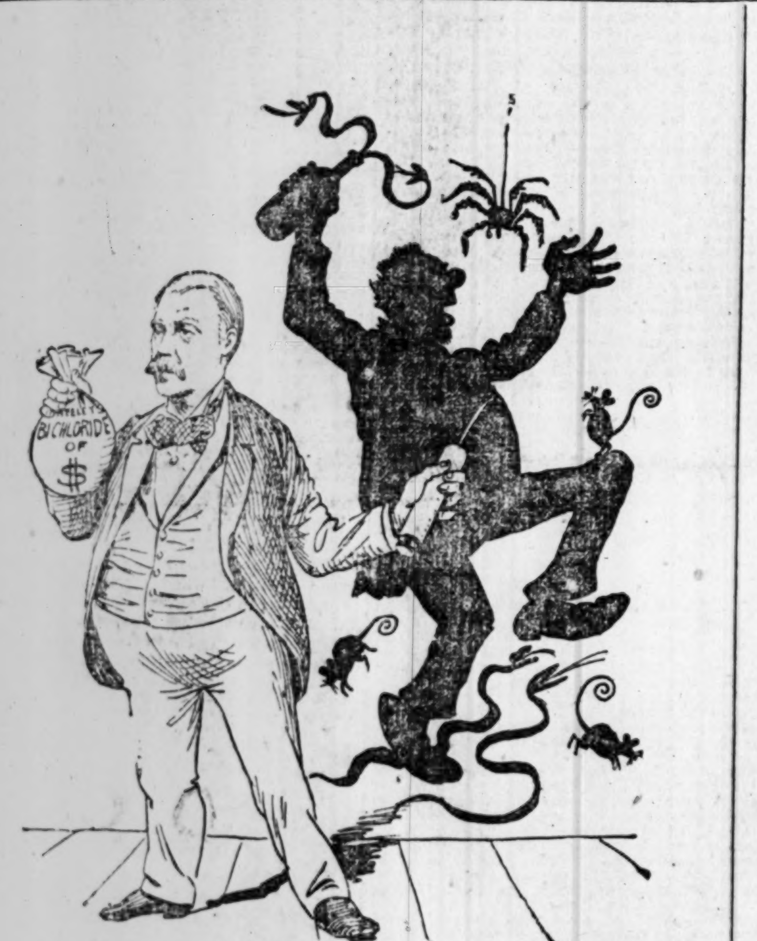
"My Robust Good Health."



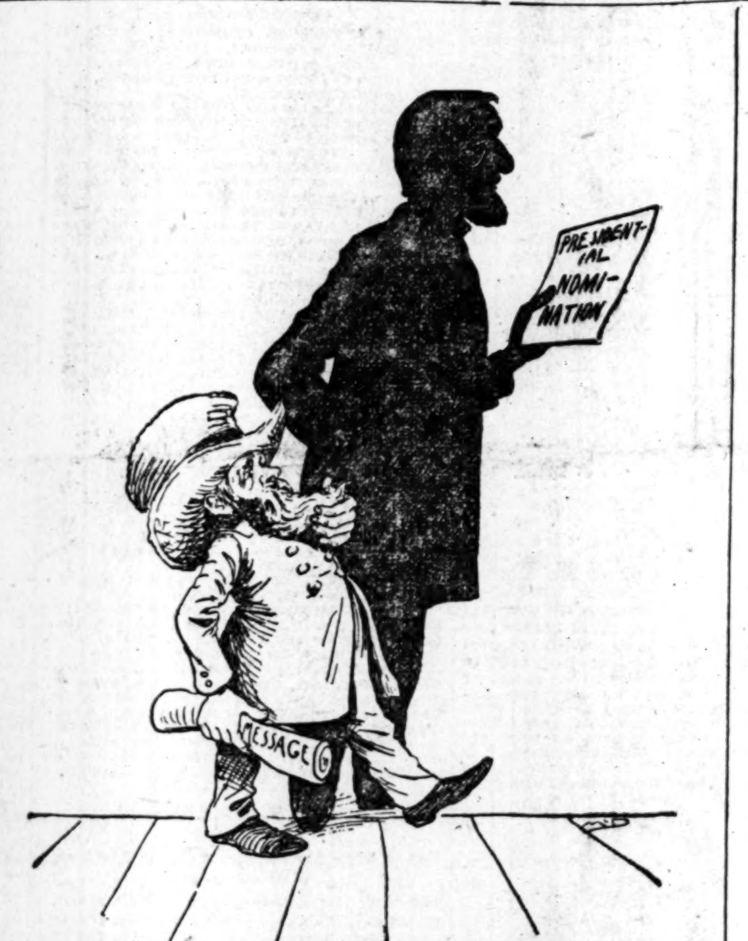
A Dark Horse.



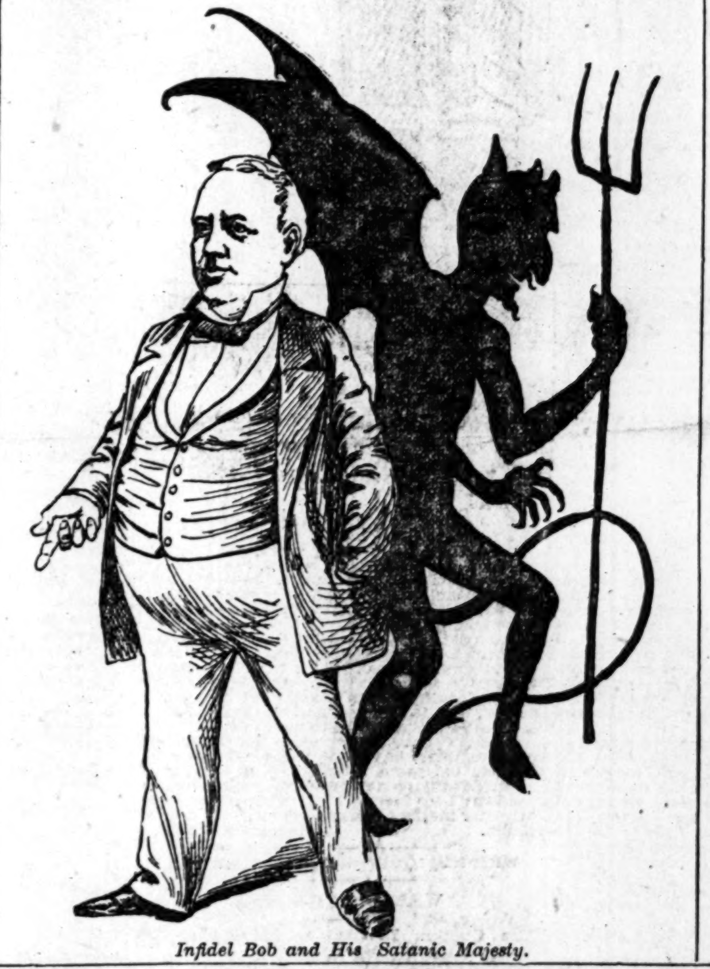
"Thy Sins Shall Find Thee Out."



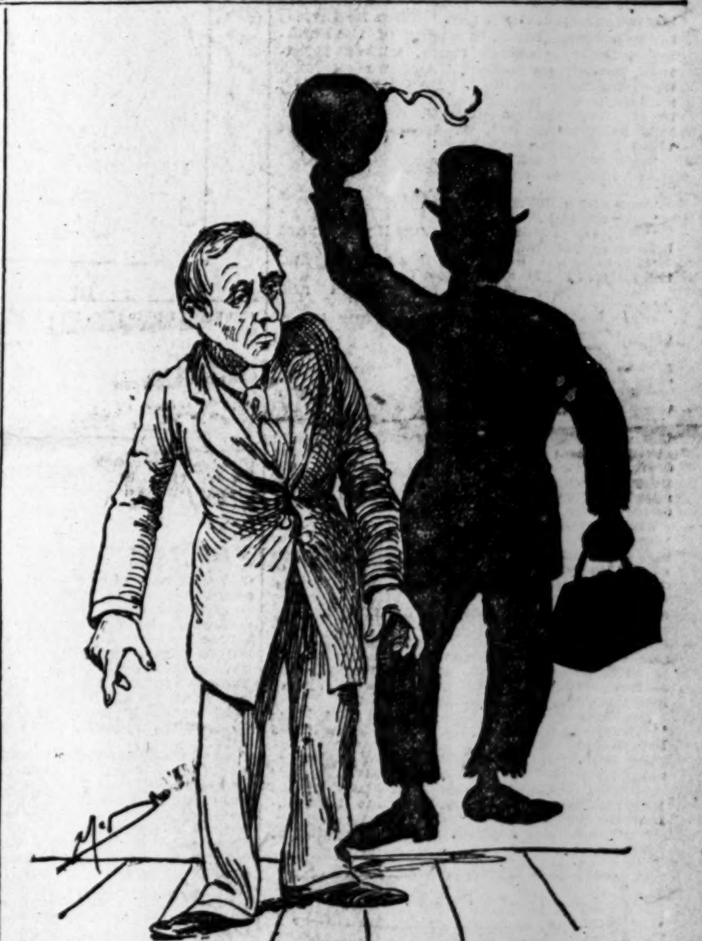
A Bichloride Spectre.



"I Wonder If He Means It."



Infidel Bob and His Satanic Majesty.



On Russell Sage's Mind.

THE CAMERA'S EYE.

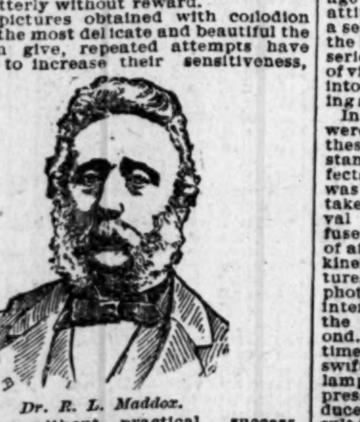
IT HAS ALL THE POWERS OF A HUMAN EYE BESIDES MANY MORE.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

To Dr. R. L. Maddox of Southampton, England, the art of photography owes its most important step forward since the time of Daguerre. It was in 1871 that he invented the gelatine dry plate, as the result of experiments intended to improve on the collodion process. His objections to that process were manifold. It was costly and slow, the manufacture of the cotton was troublesome, and the collodion vapor injuriously affected the photographer's health. To Dr. Maddox's own opposition to the vapor was joined that of his household, as its oppressive odor pervaded every room in the house. He met the case in a characteristic way, not with the submission of one who regards the evils of an imperfect method as inevitable, but with the spirit of an inventor, confident that thought and experiment will find a way of escape.

Using paper and glass by turns, he began. Exhausting the contents of his chemical shelves, he proceeded to draw upon the resources of the family pantry. Lichen, linseed oil, quince seed, tapioca, and wax were, each in succession, combined with varying proportions of silver salts and made into plates. At times one of the plates would give an encouraging result. Then the proportions of its ingredients would be changed carefully, only to have success, just as it seemed within reach, slip away. Since vegetable substances failed him, why not try animal compounds? More complex, they might be more unstable, and therefore more sensitive to light. Dr. Maddox mixed white of egg with his silver, but in vain. He next employed the finest isinglass, and so promising was the first plate that he felt sure that he was on the right track. He was using iodide of silver, such as he had been accustomed to combine with collodion. Despite the most careful filtering, the isinglass failed to yield a sufficiently even surface. Then the happy thought struck him: Why not try gelatine? Fortunately a packet of it happened to be in the house, and by dissolving it he secured a much better surface than he had with the isinglass. Just then he had been photographing some laurels, making a rather poor picture. What could improve this imperfect plate? He remembered having heard that for foliage the bromides were better suited than the iodides. To the bromides, then, increasing the quantity and lessening that of the iodides, he turned. So marked, at that point, was the success, that he settled on the use of bromide alone. Then the first effective dry plate saw the light of day. Dr. Maddox at once published his experiments. To some of the most ingenious minds in the ranks of photography, professional and amateur, their promise was as certain as dawn. Very soon the gelatino-bromide plate, as we now know it, was brought to perfection. In the final improvements Dr. Maddox took no part, as his health had broken down and he was forbidden to work. In 1892 a subscription, toward which American photographers are making handsome contributions, is being raised for him because he is infirm and poor. Apart from the subcription, the man whose skill, fertility of resource, and perseverance led the way to so many triumphs of science and art has been utterly without reward.

Because pictures obtained with collodion plates are the most delicate and beautiful the camera can give, repeated attempts have been made to increase their sensitiveness, but so far without practical success.



Dr. R. L. Maddox.

The plate we owe to Dr. Maddox continues to hold its place as incomparably the most rapid and convenient the photographer can employ. Its points of superiority are many. It is always ready for use; it demands no troublesome accessories; it can be placed in any position; an impression on it may be obtained by the touch of a spring; after exposure lasting only an instant or protracted for hours, the plate may at any time be developed at pleasure. Freighted with this wealth of quality, the dry gelatine plate takes rank as one of the great creative inventions which not only add to the capital of art and science, but increase the rate at which their applications are multiplied.

Let us glance for a moment at some of the revelations won through its exquisite sensitiveness. In the hands of Muybridge of Philadelphia, with exposures in extreme cases estimated at only one five-thousandth of a second, horses have been photographed walking and galloping, athletes running and jumping, birds flying. That and similar work has had decided effect on pictorial art. Meissonier and other artists of eminence have given us representations of animal motion revised in the light of the camera's disclosures. In catching the swiftest motion in an instantaneous phase the dry plate far excels the capability of the quickest eye. That, however, is only one of the many ways in which visual capacity falls below that of the dry plate. But if the eye, moment by moment, cannot separate the phases of motion, it can nevertheless follow that motion in its continuity. Can photography reproduce such an impression? If it can, then it may boast not only much power that the eye has not, but also every power that it has. In its first attempt to annex this last outlying province to its empire the camera allied itself with a device regarded, when first invented, as little more than a toy. In its familiar form the zoetrope, or wheel of life, consists of a cylinder, eight to ten inches in width. It is open at the top, and around the lower half of the interior is placed a series of pictures showing, let us say, a horse in the successive motions of a leap over a hurdle. These pictures are looked at through narrow vertical slits in the cylinder, the apparatus being meantime revolved rapidly. Before the image of the horse in its first attitude has had time to fade from the retina, a second image showing the next phase of the leap is received, and so on through the series. Through this effect of the persistence of vision, as it is termed, the impressions blend into continuity, so that one seems to be looking at a horse in quick motion through the air.

In the early days of the zoetrope its pictures were roughly executed wood cuts. When these were replaced by a succession of instantaneous photographs, much better effects were produced. Something, however, was wanting. The photographs were taken at too wide an interval of time for their outlines to fuse with precision. That was the condition of affairs when Mr. Edison began work on the kinetograph. For the preparation of its pictures he has invented a machine which takes photographs on a narrow continuous strip, at intervals of only one-forty-sixth of a second, the exposure lasting one-sixtieth of a second. The images are developed by carefully timed machinery. When the strip is moved swiftly under an eye-piece, an incandescent lamp affording the needful light, the impression of witnessing rapid motion is reproduced perfectly. And the most surprising result is that the appearance of relief, of solidity, is united to that of continuous movement; through the single eye-piece all the effect of a stereoscope comes to the eye. In the apparatus now being completed at Mr. Edison's laboratory a series of views from his blacksmiths' shop is presented. The three workmen are seen successively striking the bar of red-hot iron, and at proper intervals assuaging their thirst from cans of generous diameter. The scene, as the photographer beheld it, returns to the eye with all the actuality of life. In his first model Mr. Edison took pictures half an inch square, in the next he essayed dimensions an inch square, and found his difficulties to be very much greater than in the first place. In the stereopticon the images can be enlarged to life size and thrown upon a screen with astonishing vividness.

The kinetograph bestows a distinctly new and most important gift on mankind. In as far as nerve and muscle can be educated by imitating the dexterity of mechanic, chemist, surgeon or artist, its reproductions will be invaluable. They repeat every movement of the hand, not simply as one might observe it at work, but as the eyes would see it were they quickened and sharpened tenfold. A good deal might be learned by watching in this way how an Australian throws a boomerang, a Daccan weaves the tissues so delicate as to be "woven wind," and how the artists of Japan form and decorate their pottery and bronzes. For an example of the benfits we may expect to find bound up in this new acquisition, let us note its availability to teaching the dumb to speak. Deaf mutes learn to interpret what is uttered by closely observing the moving lips and facial muscles. Let a speaker's lips be photographed, in their series of motions, as he says, "How are you?" In the resultant pictures placed in the kinetograph the learner may observe the motions of articulation until he has mastered them perfectly. The invention has other applications quite as interesting, if less serious.

Photography is enlisted by science as a means rather than an end, but a means of incalcuable importance. And here, just as in the hands of the artist, the gelatine film is available for unnumbered purposes for which a wet plate would be out of the question. Take a botanist, for example. While a-field, gathering specimens for his collection, he secures the portrait of a flower here, of an herb there, in the full flush of life. In giving a true idea of a plant a portrait very effectively supplements its shriveled and discolored remains. The botanist, too, as at Harvard, is enabled by photography to compare with ease and readiness the tissues of plants and to place side by side the products of the most distant levels and zones. Botany has a practical as well as a strictly scientific side. From the Department of Agriculture at Washington, from State experimental farms, many thousand seeds, cuttings and saplings are distributed throughout the Union every year. Were photographs of specimens in new territory taken systematically and compared at headquarters much could be done toward learning which new species are best suited for particular localities. Especially would that be the case with trees, like the spruce, desirable for rapid growth as timber, or like the soft maple, for shade. The matter of measurement could be provided for by putting a yard-stick two inches into the ground beside the tree and photographing both together.

Attached to a balloon, the camera has been floated over an enemy's camp and returned with full intelligence of his strength and distribution. This is one of the cases in which war bestows a gift on peace, and the skill acquired in military photography has given valuable lessons to the land surveyor and railroad engineer. As Lieut. Reed of West Point has shown, the camera can abridge the labor of the mapmaker and plan-maker quite as much as the drudgery of the unaided eye and pencil in other departments of science. In a photograph obtained 700 yards above Stamford Hill, in the northern part of London, the topographical features were so well defined that with the aid of a microscope the smallest objects could be recognized easily. On ordinary ground, having no extreme differences of level, it is now practicable by balloon photography to attain more accurate plans than those of ordinary surveying. For that exacting kind of work lenses are demanded having wide, flat fields and giving perspective with the utmost truth.

As lenses have been refined and perfected, photography has been applied to higher and higher powers of the microscope, until now we have, prints exhibiting the sections of leaf-buds amplified more than 8000 diameters, resolving their threads into beautiful beads. The best work of this kind in England has been done by Dr. Maddox, whose compeer in this country was the late Col. Woodward. Photo-micrography now furnishes images of the bacteria whose multiplication means diphtheria, typhoid and other deadly diseases. It enables abnormal conditions of the blood and tissues to be portrayed, as a basis for comparison in the treatment of yellow fever and similar ailments. These are only a few of the benefits the physician receives from the camera. It photographs the larynx in the act of utterance, and in both health and disease.

THE NEW ASTRONOMY.

What the Spectroscope Has Done for Astronomical Science.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The phrase "The new astronomy" is heard often nowadays. The science has been advanced so much and so radically during the past few years that it deserves this designation to distinguish it from the older system of thought and investigation which prevailed before the spectroscope became par excellence the instrument of celestial geography. The wonders of the new astronomy have been revealed by the spectroscope, aided latterly by photography. By its use facts have been discovered which revolutionize astronomical methods.

The strangest of all the uses to which the spectroscope has been put is the measurement of velocities among fixed stars. Formerly its only use was to ascertain the chemical constitution of heavenly bodies, but this is now one of its least important duties. When the place of a "fixed star" has been accurately determined by measurement made with the meridian circle, and when, after the lapse of a number of years, the place of the same star is again determined by observation, it often happens that the two places are not identical. In other words the star has moved. There is no such thing as a fixed star. But there are some movements which cannot be measured by the telescope and meridian circle. These are the cases when a star happens to be darting directly toward the observer or directly from him. In such cases the telescopic method is inapplicable because the observer would not notice any change in the star's position. Here the spectroscope comes in to fill the vacant place in the astronomer's armory.

The most extraordinary results have been obtained in observations on Algol—the Demon Star—that celestial enigma which has puzzled astronomers for 4,000 years. For two days and ten hours this star remains of uniform lustre, being ranked about the second magnitude. Then a decline of brightness sets in and the star in a few hours loses about three-fifths of its brightness. These changes are visible to the naked eye and have been known for centuries. Nobody could account for them but the hypothesis was vetured that Algol was attended by a dark satellite or companion star which revolved around it and at each revolution cut it off from vision. But one night the spectrographic process was applied and it was discovered that Algol was retreating at a rate of twenty-six miles a second. The observation was repeated when the astonishing fact appeared that the star was still moving with the same velocity, but towards the earth. Motion had suffered a reversal. Now it is impossible for any body in space to run along a certain distance and then turn and retrace its way. Such a movement is forbidden by the constitution of matter and motion. But there is no objection to the supposition that Algol is moving in a circular path or one nearly so. During the description of one semi-circle Algol will be coming toward us, while during the other semicircle it will be moving away from us. But the star cannot move in any such path unless a companion is close at hand and thus the guess of the old astronomy is verified by deduction from the facts of the new.

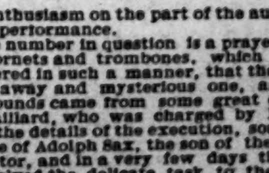
The introduction of the spectroscope will perhaps aid astronomy to solve the riddle of stellar motion and bring something like order out of the seemingly erratic motions of the stars. It is known that all the stars are in motion. The great pyramid looked directly upon the spot in the heavens where the pole star was several thousand years ago and it is supposed that it served as a sort of observatory. In the great dipper the motions are such that after some thousands of years the figure will disappear. There does not seem to be any regularity in these stellar movements. Stars are shooting in every direction without any governing principle so far as astronomy has discovered. Many years ago Madler thought that the star Alcyone, one of the Pleiades, was the center about which the universe revolved. But later investigations proved that he was mistaken. Similar speculations concerning a rotation of the "Milky Way" have also been given up.

Still, no astronomer doubts that some law prevails. There may be many centers of motion—sub-universes as it were—an infinite number of them—all within the space occupied by the universe we see. There may be other universes beyond the range of ours where other "natural laws" prevail, where gravitation is not the regulator of motion. Those questions are wholly matters of speculation now, but the amazing revelation of the spectroscope have aroused the hope that they can some time be answered and reduced to the kingdom of facts.

AN ORCHESTRAL IMPROVEMENT.

A Damper for Brass Instruments Which Does Not Injure the Quality.

In the beautiful mountain-scene of the third act of Massenet's charming opera "Le Mage," (The Magician) which has been received with overwhelming applause at Paris, an instrumental innovation has been introduced which causes an outburst of the wildest enthusiasm on the part of the audience at each performance.



The number in question is a prayer written for cornets and trombones, which is to be rendered in such a manner, that the effect is a far-away and mysterious one, as though the sounds came from some great distance. M. Gailliard, who was charged by Massenet with the details of the execution, sought the advice of Adolph Sax, the son of the famous inventor, and in a very few days the latter had solved the delicate task to the utmost satisfaction of the composer.

The desired effect was obtained by a novel "mute" or damper, which is illustrated by the cut. Up to the present time the dampers applied to cornets, etc., had rather a denaturalizing effect upon the sound of the instrument, and impaired the pureness of the tone. But the new system removes all these shortcomings. The mechanism is so simple, that the damper can be applied in a moment to the mouth of the instrument.

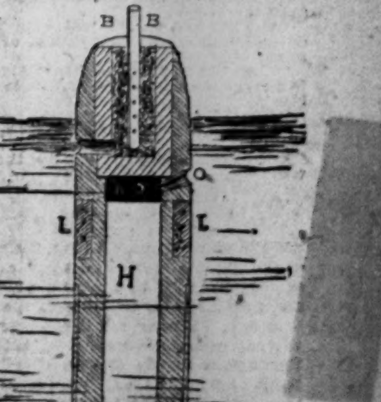
Independent of the many new resources which this apparatus gives to composers and leaders of orchestras, it is of great value also to the students of brass instruments.

A HELP TO NAVIGATION.

The Ingenious Oil Cartridge Which a Frenchman Has Invented.

A Frenchman named Silos has recently invented a most ingenious device for pouring oil on the water during a storm at sea. Hitherto the oil thrown from a vessel lay mostly in her wake and while she was constantly battling with waves ahead the water behind was calm and still. Mr. Silos' scheme is a cartridge which can be thrown ahead of the vessel.

The cartridge is made of wood, about eighteen inches long, with a tube (H) running inside, which contains the oil. The cartridge is projected in the desired direction from a small cannon or a sling-shot, and in the water assumes an upright position. The bottom of the cartridge, as well as the sides, are lined with tin, and a cork ring runs all around it, as designated by letter L. As soon as the cartridge has assumed its upright position the apertures O, leading to the oil-chamber, are brought under water, and with the melting away of a thin layer of blotting-paper, the water enters the oil-chamber, sinks to the bottom by reason of its specific gravity, and displaces a corresponding amount of oil, which calms the troubled waters.



The Cartridge.

The head of the cartridge is provided with a very ingenious device. The little tube B, shown in the cut, contains phosphorated calcium. Through an opening under the water this calcium is brought in contact with water, thus creating phosphor hydrogen, which ascends in the perforated tube, explodes as soon as the air strikes it and burns a glaring flame which does not become extinguished in the air, and indicates thus the direction in which the cartridge has been thrown, even by night.

SILVER SHIELD Hams and Bacon, mild, tender and appetizing, at J. F. Cambell's.

SPORTING SPREAD.

Prospects for Base Ball the Coming Season.

RECORD OF WORK DONE LAST YEAR BY LEADING PITCHERS.

The A. A. U. Threatened With a Big War—Claim That a Rival Organization Is to Be Formed Next Friday at the Jansen Meeting in New York—Sporting News and Notes.

The ball players throughout the land are beginning to abandon their winter vocations, and are getting ready for what promises to be the most active and generally interesting campaign in the history of the national game. The year 1892 will witness the National League and American Association pulling together for once in their lives, in a concerted effort to make the twelve-club league a "go." In no time in the past ten years, since the St. Louis Browns have been a member of the American Association, have the public witnessed championship contests in a regular championship season between them and such teams as the Boston League, New York Giants, the Phillies, or Chicago White Stockings. All these teams will now be seen here, and under the schedule of 154 games, they will come for three series of three games, then two and two, or vice versa, as the schedule may dictate. It will be a round of new faces, new features and a general change that will tend to more thoroughly popularize the game. The consolidation of the two organizations will once more tend to cement that patriotism so essential to the life of the game. In the past two years the continual strife between the two major organizations for the upper hand has divided the patriotic spirit of loyalty to a club's welfare, and in cities where two clubs have been located, outside of Philadelphia, it has been especially severe.

* * *

The St. Louis Browns will not take an early spring trip. The will put in their time from the day they report, before March 15, to the opening of the championship season in the hand-ball court and in the gymnasium. Capt. Glasscock is a believer in the virtues of hand-ball playing, and his men will take daily practice at the Sportsman's Park hand-ball court. Mr. Von der Ahe has always strongly advocated this mode of preliminary training, and the Browns will go at it when they report.

John Ward's Brooklyns will take a Florida trip, and Chicago go to Hot Springs. Anson generally takes his men to the Arkansas health resort in the spring. He himself is confined to his home at Marshalltown, Io., at present from an attack of the grip. He hopes to be able to get around in time to get his team at work by March 1. The Washingtons may also go to Florida. If the Clevelands go anywhere it will be to Hot Springs, where Capt. Pat Tebeau and Billy Joyce generally train.

* * *

Three of the Pittsburg players were in town the past week. Two of them, Capt. Hanlon and Jake Beckley, took their departure for Hot Springs. The third, Mark Baldwin, is still here. He will probably remain a few days and then join Hanlon and Beckley at Hot Springs. Capt. Hanlon said that he regarded the settlement of the base ball war a good move for all, as the players were now assured of a perpetuation of the game, with fair and reasonable recompense, instead of a continuance of fancy salaries and wrecks all along the line.

* * *

The St. Louis Browns stand at the head of the list in fielding, according to the averages of their individual players. In batting they stand above Comiskey's Cincinnatis, and on a par with Cleveland and Baltimore. This standing also is in accordance with the averages of the men composing the team. But averages do not always tell. They are at times a means of deception, and the record player has sprung up through them. It's team work that wins games, and if a spirit of sacrifice to the team's success but pervades each individual player, that will do more to score victories than all the records this side of sheol. What value are the records, anyway? Read the scoring rules and fit them into the figures, official and otherwise. A base runner, luckily placed, with equal ability to one in a less fortunate spot in the batting list, can get thirty per cent. more bases in a season. The value of fielding records on a fielder's general ability has long ago been dropped, else this and that manager would not have spent so much each year in going to see promising minor league record-makers play. It has been argued in the past that the batting averages did give a true line on batting ability. All folly. There are a dozen men who are among the leaders in the major leagues each year, and who are not nearly as valuable in winning games by the bat as men forty or fifty points below them in the list. These leaders are either lacking in judgment or heart, or else will not sacrifice for the team's sake and against what they consider their own benefit. The fact is—and records have sharpened it—that a bad ball player who can hit the ball can stay as long as he hits, and a superb fielder without hitting ability has no chance.

* * *

President Von der Ahe's visit to Chicago with Secretary George Munson was to view the structures in the South Side (Brotherhood) Base Ball Grounds. Mr. Von der Ahe was agreeably surprised at the splendid arrangements he saw there, and says he will model the Sportsman's Park new buildings, which he declares he will erect some time this year, after those of the Chicago South Side grounds. Mr. Von der Ahe stated that he had a talk with A. G. Spalding who, he says, is out of the practical management of the national game, but who is heart and soul interested in the success of the new League. They talked for several hours over old times, and it cost Spalding a bottle of Apollinaris water for his failure to remember the famous victory of the Browns over Chicago, when the deciding game at Sportsman's Park made the St. Louis Club about $14,000 richer. Spalding had forgotten the amount of the receipts, and the mineral water refreshed his memory.

* * *

Frank Pears, the St. Louis pitcher, who had signed with Kansas City prior to the organization of the Western Association, may not play with that club. He was put in the pool, and he may be assigned to Columbus. Pears is a good pitcher.

* * *

President Von der Ahe says Capt. Anson of the Chicagos will to-day take outfielder Frank Genins of the Browns if he can get him. But Genins is signed with St. Louis, and he will play here. He is practicing daily in a South St. Louis gymnasium.

* * *

Mr. Von der Ahe received a letter yesterday from Perry Werden, who says he will report March 15. He is reduced in weight over last year.

BASE BALL PITCHERS.

RECORDS AND AVERAGES OF LEAGUE AND ASSOCIATION TWIRLERS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The skill and effectiveness of the League pitchers and the estimated batting strength of the opponents of each team are shown in the appended tables. The averages are figured from the records compiled by the writer last season and are particularly valuable, as no records of last year's League pitchers have yet been published and the Association records were incomplete, being short forty-five games. The 1890 records of Hart of the Brooklyns, and Duke of the Chicagos, have been used, as last season's were not available. Besides the games played, six points are covered in the tables, the opponents' batting average being figured from aggregate times at bat and base hits. The other points—earned runs, strike outs, bases on balls, wild pitches and batsmen hit—have all been brought to the basis of a single game. The record of pitchers, as an indication of their ability, are more to be relied on than the fielding averages of other players.

TEAM AVERAGES.

A comparison between team and opponents' batting averages shows that every team except St. Louis has a better record than was made against its pitchers last year, showing the best batsmen in sixteen clubs to have been retained in the new League. The St. Louis aggregation has a batting average of .256 and the opponents of Von Der Ahe's four pitchers last season had a record of .263.

The Boston's staff of pitchers rank first in opponents' batting average with a record of .232, Pittsburg being second with .235. The next eight clubs follow closely, and St. Louis and Louisville bring up the rear, the record of the opponents of the latter being .267, while their own teams' average is .270.

On earned runs per game Chicago stands No. 1 with 1.79, Baltimore second with 1.82; Boston, 1.85, and New York, 1.86. St. Louis is No. 12 with 2.48. Chicago and New York are tied on average strike-outs with 4.51. Boston is the only other club whose opponents have over four strike-outs and St. Louis has the smallest record, 2.74.

The Baltimore pitchers are the least wild, having the best record on bases on balls, 2.70; wild pitches, .301, and batsmen hit, .276. Louisville is second on bases on balls with 2.98, and Boston third with 3.03. The Washington twirlers are the wildest, giving 4.36 bases per game incuding batsmen hit, and the New York men giving 3.91 bases on balls and .384 batsmen hit, a total of 4.29 bases per game.

PITCHERS' RECORD.

The following are the team totals brought forward, so they may be easily compared:

Breitenstein of St. Louis on opponents' batting average has the smallest record, .123, but as he only pitched two games it is hardly enough to be called a record. He must be quite a pitcher at that, and he shares with Rusie and Lovett the honor of shutting out opponents lest season without a run or a hit.

Duke's average of .197 for opponents' batting is his Western Association record in 1890, but it is not fair to compare that with the records of last year's pitchers in the two minor leagues. Duke pitchedin three games for Washington the latter part of last season, and was not a success, but some allowance must be made for his poor support. In those three games 34 runs were scored and 6 earned on 31 base hits. He had 5 strike-outs and 21 bases on balls.

Killen of Washington, in ten games, kept opponents' batting average down to .202. He won seven of the ten games he was in the box for Milwaukee, and whitewashed the champion Boston Reds, who made but one hit in the game.

Of the veterans who pitched all last season, Stivetts has the best record for effectiveness. The average of the men who faced him was .213 in fifty-five games; Haddock's record was .219; Knell's, .215; Baldwin's, .217, and John Ewing's, .221.

The highest batting averages made off the pitchers was .314 off Sharon, .304 off Anson's twirler, Meakin, in five games with the Athletics; .278 off Keefe in seven games with the New York and ten with Philadelphia. The pitchers with the best records on strike-outs are Rusie, with an average of 5.84 per game; Nichols, 4.88; Davies of Cleveland, 4.83; Stivetts, 4.73, and Weyhing 4.24. But two of these pitchers, to offset this effectiveness, are among the wildest. Stivetts gave 4.20 bases on balls per game and hit batsmen 2.91, a total of 4.49. Rusie was more wild, giving 4.69 batsmen their bases per game, 4.40 on balls and 2.93 for hitting batsmen. Mickey Welsh averaged over five bases on balls a game last season, having the worst record on this point of any twirler on the list. New York has two promising youngsters in Van Zant and Mike Sullivan, and Manager Powers has said they would be given a trial. If they show up well it means that the veteran twirlers will have to play ball or else be dropped from the list.

A pitcher that keeps opponent's batting down to .233 has an average per game of earned runs of 1.83, four strike outs, 2.83; bases on balls, .310; on wild pitches and .103 on batsmen's hit must be a winner. And Staley was, for of twenty-nine games he pitched for Boston, he won twenty, lost eight and tied one.

Buffington, who will occupy the box box for Baltimore, had a record just as good; batting average, .233; earned runs, 1.53; strike outs, 4.23; bases on balls, 2.86; wild pitches, .326, and hit batsman, .233. McMahon is a fast and steady pitcher who will be new to League circles next season. He has a fine all-around record and last year was a winner, having thirty-four victories and one tie in fifty-nine games. Of his first nineteen games he won sixteen.

A NEW TRI-STATE LEAGUE.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Feb. 13.—The proposed Missouri Valley Base Ball League is being industriously worked up by those interested in the scheme. It will be a tri-State affair, including clubs in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, and the circuit proposed is considered a practical one. The latest suggested are with clubs in St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka, Leavenworth, Fort Scott, Emporia, Lincoln and Salina or Kansas City, Kan. St. Joseph, Atchison and Topeka are said to be ready for organization and Leavenworth is considering the advisability of asking for a membership. The Kansas City (Kan.) base ball managers are not very enthusiastic over the circuit, however, as they think that the Western League club of this city will give them all the professional base ball that they will need. An eight club league could be formed, however, without Kansas City, Kan. A meeting will be called shortly to see what can be done.

THE WHEEL.

THE L. A. W. ELECTIONS—FACTS ABOUT THE LONG WHEEL-BASE—CYCLING CHAT.

Interest is now centered in to-morrow's elections of the L. A. W. at which the officers will be chosen to serve during the ensuing year. The meeting of the national assembly will take place at Columbus, O., and it will be the best attended yet held. Charles L. Burdetta of Connecticut is the unanimous choice of the delegates for President, and is pretty sure to be elected. Thos. F. Sheridan of Illinois will be one of the candidates for First Vice-President, and will receive the support of all the Western delegates. Geo. F. Perkins of Massachusetts is also being pushed forward for the office principally by the delegates from New York. Dr. G. Carleton, the present Second Vice-President, and Secretary Bassett, as well as Treasurer Brewster, are to be their own successors. In case a combination is offered between the Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York delegates, an opposition ticket may be placed in the field, which will be headed by Albert Mott of Baltimore. After routine business and the election has been settled the questions which will be considered, will be the contested Michigan elections. It will be remembered that some 160 votes were not counted in an election in that State last December because they did not reach the secretary's office on Dec. 15, although they were mailed in due time and this caused the re-election of the present chief consul by a small majority. An amendment will be offered increasing Secretary Bassett's salary from $2,000 to $2,500 per annum. No changes are spoken of as regards the amateur rule and the assembly will also let the prize question severely alone. Washington, D. C., is the only city that has to date put in a bid for the annual L. A. W. meet, and it will doubtless be held there. The dates will probably be fixed early in June. The expulsion and re-instatement of A. A. Zinnerman, the great New Jersey rider, by the Racing Board last week will also be looked into and the powers of the Racing Board will be more clearly defined to avoid such actions in future. To-morrow afternoon the assembly will be tendered a reception at the Ohio State capitol by Gov. McKinley, who will make an address relative to the good work the L. A. W. is doing in agitating the improvement of country wagon roads. Contrary to expectations the L. A. W. A. A. U. Alliance will be continued for another year.

THE LONG WHEEL-BASE.

A comparative novelty, which is being generally introduced by the makers of bicycles this year, is the extended or long wheel-base, the reason for which is to enable a rider to get a reasonable distance behind his work without having to sit right over the back wheel, thus minimizing side-slipping and enabling him to assume a good position for correct pedaling and at the same time distribute his weight properly over the machine to the benefit of the steering and ease of running. The longer the wheel-base the weaker the frame, and the more liable it is to be twisted in case of a fall, a collision, or even by actual hard driving up-hill, and the shorter the rider the less need there is for a frame of this kind. But some makers seem to overlook this entirely, says the *Irish Cyclist*, and not satisfied with bringing the crank-axle bracket forward, increase the distance between the bracket and the front wheel. This is a great mistake as the nearer the front wheel can be brought to the crank-axle bracket without the toe touching the mud guard the better. If the front wheel is placed farther away all the faults of the long wheel-base are accentuated without any compensating advantage, and riders would do well to note this.

TAXING THE WHEELMEN.

The club wheelmen and the unattached riders of the city will be out in force at the meeting of Chairman Nelson Cole's Council Committee on Ways and Means on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The committee will consider the bill to tax bicycles. The bicycle riders are endeavoring to have all the wheelmen of the city who feel an interest in the matter present, as Secretary Little has been able to notify only a few of them of the meeting.

CYCLING CHAT.

D. J. Post of Hartford spent last Sunday and Monday in the city.

O. L. Rule, W. C. Todd and R. Hurck rode to DeSoto last Wednesday and report the roads to be in fine shape.

The date of the 100-mile road race at Memphis has been changed from May 30 to May 14.

Philadelphia's cycle show opens on Feb. 22 and will continue for six days. Rochester is also to have a like show on Feb. 29.

Edward A. Grath, E. J. Wills and J. A. Darnell are spoken of as candidates for the Missouri road offices this year.

It has been decided that the Forest Park road race which was a big success last year, will be held on May 21 over the same course.

The opening games of the Missouri's handicap French Pool tournament were played at the club house last night in the presence of a large audience.

W. M. Carman, the Canadian ordinary champion intends to ride a pneumatic safety this year, and is already getting himself in condition for the coming season.

St. Louis is at present the only city of its size in America that has not a ladies' bicycle club. Since the Fleetwing Outing Club went out of existence feminine devotees of the sport are rarely seen on the streets.

Runs to-day—Cycling Club to Ballwin, Missouris to St. Charles. Capt. Wolzendorf and Capt. Tidd request that every member of their respective clubs be on hand promptly, so as not to delay the start.

James N. Gustin was seriously injured by being run over by a horse and buggy while riding his wheel last July in Detroit. Last week he instituted a suit for $5,000 damages and the driver settled the claim by paying Gustin $1,250 in full.

Unique invitations have been issued for the bicycling club's "Hard Times" smoker next Saturday and a barrel of fun is in store for those who attend. Participants will be obliged to appear in tramp's costume and must either recite, play an instrument or sing a song, or in lieu thereof pay a fine of 50 cents. A hard tack supper will be served at 10:30 p. m. Many novelties in the way of make-ups will be presented.

One of the dirtiest jobs in the cleaning and adjusting of a cycle is the replacing of the chain after it has been cleaned, and very few go about it the right way. Both ends of the chain should be brought together on the lower chain wheel, says the *Irish Cyclist*, and the cogs will then hold them in position while the rivet is being put in. If this tip is followed it will be an easy matter, but there is nothing more exasperating than an attempt to put in the pin while holding the chain with the fingers.

LOCAL SPORTING NEWS.

RULES GOVERNING THE SPARRING AND WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

In the wrestling and sparring championships of the W. A. A. A. the following rules will govern:

Sparring—Competitors to spar in light boots or shoes, without spikes. The results shall be decided by two judges with a referee. The number of rounds to be contested shall be three, of three minutes each. In the "finals" the first two rounds will be three minutes each, and the final round four minutes. The interval between each round shall be one minute. Any competitor failing to come up when time is called shall lose the bout.

When a competitor draws a bye, such competitor shall be bound to spar such bye for the specified time, and with such opponent as the judges of the contest may approve.

Each competitor shall be entitled to the assistance of one person only, and no advice or coaching shall be given to any competitor by his assistant, or by any other person during the progress of the round.

In all competitions the decision shall be given in favor of the competitor who displays the best style and obtains the greatest number of points. The points shall be: For attack, direct clean hits with the knuckles of either hand on any part of the front or sides of head or body above the belt; defense, guarding, ducking, slipping, counterhitting or getting away. Where points are otherwise equal consideration to be given the man who does most of the leading.

The referee may, after cautioning the offender, disqualify a competitor who is sparring unfairly, by flicking or hitting with the open glove, by hitting with the inside or butt of the hand, wrist, or elbow, or by wrestling or roughing.

Wrestling, catch-as-catch-can—Any hold, grip, lock, or trip allowed, except strangling; nothing heavier than light slippers or rubbers without heels allowed on the floor; both shoulders shall be on the floor at the same time to constitute a fall; a rest of not less than five nor more than ten minutes shall be allowed between each fall; no striking, kicking, gouging, hair-pulling, butting, strangling or anything that endangers life or limb shall be allowed.

COMPTONS.

Name.	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Av.
Bengel	40	45	43	35	32	195	39
Stewart	26	38	32	46	35	177	35 2-5
Stevens	28	56	36	43	30	193	38 3-5
Stuessel	36	37	36	41	27	177	35 2-5
H. Froebel	27	40	38	36	37	178	35 3-5
Maffitt	39	46	30	40	36	191	38 1-5
Total	196	262	215	241	197	1,111	37 1-30

WESTERN.

Names.	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Av.
Cassel	45	43	42	37	31	198	39 3-5
Schaab	25	35	35	34	41	169	33 4-5
Scumgould	45	42	35	39	33	194	38 4-5
Newell	34	30	35	36	42	178	35 3-5
Stocken	28	41	35	30	36	170	34
Karl	39	40	41	39	35	195	38 4-5
Total	216	231	224	214	218	1,103	36 25-30

A BOWLING CHALLENGE.

The Crescent Cocked-hat Club hereby challenge any regular or picked team of six men to bowl a match game of cocked-hat a series of fifteen games, to be played on three different nights, five games at the home alleys of each team, the odd five games to be played on a mutually agreed upon neutral alley. Games and not pins to decide. The members of the club will bowl any six men picked from all the experts of the game in the city.

CRESCENT BOWLING CLUB,
N. W. corner of Broadway and Pine streets.

MISSOURI ANNUAL STEEPLE CHASE.

The Missouri Bicycle & Athletic Club will hold its fourth annual handicap steeple chase at the Fair Grounds on Sunday afternoon, March 6. The distance will be three miles over the regular steeple chase course. A handsome gold watch will be given for the first prize, a handsome gold medal to second, and appropriate prizes for third and fourth. For entry forms or other information, address George S. Rhodes, Chairman Games Committee, P. O. Box 363.

A CHALLENGE TO ZACHRITZ.

James Morgan, the wrestler, sends the following to this office:

I will wrestle Mr. Billy Zachritz Graeco-Roman style, best two out of three falls, barring no holds, the gate receipts to go to the poor of the city; or Mr. Zachritz can take the receipts, win or lose. All I want is for him to notify me two hours ahead and I will be on time to wrestle. I want another trial at him. I can not get any more backing against him, but this offer is certainly fair enough.

PASTIME CLUB NOTES.

The club has employed Max Luttberg, formerly of the New York Athletic Club, who made such a fiasco with McFadden, to teach the members wrestling. The instruction is free.

Capt. Cabanne is getting his foot-ball team in fine shape, but has not yet selected the eleven who are to do battle against the University of Illinois team, on the afternoon of Feb. 22. The men in training are the very best players in St. Louis and Capt. Cabanne feels confident that his team will defeat the University boys, in spite of the fact that the latter have not been beaten in four years, and are the present champions of Illinois and Indiana.

Mr. W. Plummer, Captain of the Michigan Athletic Club, spent Wednesday and Thursday evenings at the Club-house. He came with the hope of persuading the club to send a team of wrestlers and boxers to Detroit to take part in a contest the Michigan Club gives early in March. The club has the matter under consideration and will probably send several of its men to compete.

There is much interest manifested in a new hand ball tournament that is to begin on March 1. It is in charge of the Athletic Committee, and consequently will be properly managed. It is for beginners only. Three valuable prizes are offered, and no entry fee charged. The entry list closes Feb. 22. From the rapidity with which the entries are coming in the contest bids fair to continue for several months.

FOOT-BALL.

The Blue Bells and College Clubs will meet to-day at 3 o'clock on the College campus, with the following players:

BLUE BELLS.		COLLEGE.
Trimble	Goal.	Chavez
Duff Petrie	Backs.	O'Laughlin Gibbons
Robinson Bacon Mayberry	Half Backs.	Campbell Mayberry Dillon
Erman Stewart McDonald Orrick Painter	Forwards.	Fox Martin Calloway McDonald Desberger

The Sportsman's Park and Missouri Gymnasium will meet at Compton avenue to-day at 3 o'clock with these players.

SPORTSMAN'S.		MISSOURI GYMNASIUM.
Naughton	Goal.	Vein
Milne Haley	Backs.	Edom Edom
Houck Burchet Sampson	Half-backs.	Zeller Kelly Myers
Erman Sheridan Swanson Chiscke Wheeler	Forwards.	Nolan Orr Wynkoop Shelly Faust

The Woodbines and Emeralds will meet at Compton Avenue Park to-day at 2 o'clock.

COMPTONS, 2; WESTERNS, 3.

The first of a series of games at cocked-hat between the Comptons and Westerns resulted in a victory for the latter. The contest was close and interesting, the clubs alternately winning every other game. Although the Westerns won the majority of games their opponents beat them in the total number of pins. The second match will take place at the Western Rowing Club alley on the 20th. The score:

LOCAL SPORTING LINES.

The Missouri Gymnasium will nominate officers for the ensuing year to-morrow evening. The management completed a deal with Mr. John C. Meyers, who has secured control of Compton Avenue Park for two years, by which all gymnasium members have the use of the park for outdoor athletic purposes.

The contest in the 145-pound class in the coming boxing and wrestling championships should prove interesting. Besides the outside entries in this class, Mr. J. Schaan, Mr. R. Phillips, Mr. J. Dietz and Mr. John C. Meyers have entered.

There is a movement on foot to organize a local amateur base ball association to comprise six or eight clubs. It has been attempted several years, but owing to want of suitable grounds has not materialized. There will be a meeting at the "Congress" of some of the managers of the better amateur nines this week, and it is likely that a permanent organization will be formed similar to the Foot-ball Association.

The J. L. Hudson Base Ball Club had a banquet last Thursday evening to celebrate their organization for the coming season and elected T. J. Kinsella manager; Geo. Heck, captain, and Billy McClelland, assistant captain. The full team as completed at present stands: Anson Murphy, catcher; Pete Finn, pitcher; Gus Henneman, first base; George Heck, second base; Harry Culver, third base; Dick Ury, shortstop; George Mannewal, left field; Billy McClelland, center field; Pope Sturgeon, right field, and change pitcher.

The Home Comfort Base Ball Club, who gained such fame in 1890, have after one year's retirement decided to reorganize for the coming season and will gather together one of the strongest clubs that have yet represented this city. The team will be composed of the following well-known players: Morrison, Meek, J. Ricks, Dowd, Scheller, Eagan, Bumberry, P. Ricks, Catter and Warner. All correspondence in regard to games, etc., should be addressed to their manager, care of Wrought Iron Range Co., 2001 Washington avenue.

ATHLETICS.

THE A. A. U. SOON TO HAVE ANOTHER BIG WAR ON ITS HANDS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The storm has been brewing for some time in the athletic world, but that it would really burst forth in all its fury was not thought possible until yesterday. Developments now indicate the commencement of an athletic war equal in proportion to that between the old N. A. A. A. and the A. A. U., several years ago in which the A. A. U. finally triumphed. But the feeling against that organization, however, has never since entirely died out. The resignation of the Staten Island Athletic Club from the ranks of the A. A. U. has set everybody at all interested in athletics talking. This move on the part of the Staten Islanders is looked upon us the throwing down of the gauntlet to the A. A. U. by the progenitors of the United States League of Athletic Clubs to be formally organized next Friday at Delmonico's. The new league is a scheme born of Frederick Janssen's mind, and being a member of the Staten Island Athletic Club, he has set other clubs which are antagonistic to the A. A. U., although members of that organization, an example to follow. Will the Manhattan Athletic Club jump from the A. A. U. to the new League? It was said on good authority yesterday that such a move is really contemplated. None of the members will publicly express himself on the question, but there has been a great deal of talk privately about it.

It is said that more than fifty athletic clubs have appointed delegates to attend a meeting at Delmonico's, and that some of them have been instructed by their clubs to join. The Crescent Athletic Club, the wealthiest and most influential club in Brooklyn, is said to have pledged itself to become a member, and the newly organized University A. C., of which Charles F. Mathewson, late President of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U., is a member, will enroll itself under the banner of the new league. The University A. C. is composed of some of the brightest college graduates in the city. An A. A. U. man said that he did not think that the A. A. U. would be hurt but added: "Something that looks rather queer, though, is that many of the clubs of the A. A. U. including the New Yorks and Manhattans will send delegates to the meeting to be held at Delmonico's. If these clubs were satisfied with the A. A. U. and were loyal, they would certainly not send delegates to the meeting."

MISCELLANEOUS SPORT.

BRIDGE JUMPER STANLEY RECEIVES INJURIES WHICH MAY PROVE FATAL—OTHER NEWS.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 13.—Meredith Stanley, the bridge jumper, leaped from the suspension bridge into the river at 11 o'clock this morning, and received injuries which will probably prove fatal. He is lying at his room, No. 1068 Vine street, suffering intensely and unable to talk. In his descent from the bridge he attempted to turn a somersault, but failed. He struck the water sidewise. A purse of $25 was made up to induce Stanley and his wife to make the leap together, but she refused to do so on account of the purse being too small and the water too cold. Stanley then decided to jump alone.

SLAVIN AND MITCHELL ON CORBETT.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 13.—Charley Mitchell was asked to-night if he would cover Jim Corbett's forfeit of $1,000 deposited at New York with the representative of the Olympic Athletic Club of New Orleans. "They are working that for an advertising dodge to help their show along in New York," said Mitchell. "The police notified me that the go would be stopped when the first hard blow was struck. Corbett could pound away at me with all his might, but the first good punch I gave him would bring the police down on us. I am a foreigner, see? That alleged fight before the Olympic Club was not to a finish. We were to spar two local men and then we were to have a bout. This was to precede the Fitzsimmons-Maher fight," and Mitchell displayed the article, covering with his finger the amount he was to receive. "That fellow don't want to fight; he can't punch a hole in a pound of butter."

"Will you cover his forfeit?"

"Well, if he wants to meet me he can do it at a minute's notice at any of the towns I appear in."

"That duffer don't want to fight," put in Slavin. "He never did anything but hug that 'nigger' for a couple of hours. I will agree to knock him out in six rounds before any club that will hang up a purse of $5,000, but it must be an 18-foot ring."

A COCKING MAIN ARRANGED.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Feb. 13.—A grand three days' interstate cocking main beginning in this city March 20, has just been arranged between Col. Sledge of Redfork, Ark., and John Wilkins & Co. of San Antonio, at Inselman's pit, both sides to show twenty-one cocks for $30 on a battle, $500 or more on the odd.

Aurora Mines.

AURORA, MO., Feb. 13.—The output of the Aurora mines this week as to the various buyers was 258,150 pounds of lead, 560,000 pounds of silicate of zinc and 200,000 pounds of zinc blende that came to $10,759.59.

DECLARED BETS OFF.

Judge Carter Rules Off Advent and Jockey Davis.

CLEVER RIDING BY TOD SLOAN AT EAST SIDE TRACK.

Johnny Campbell Thinks He Will Win the Suburban With Cassius—Remarkable Growth of Racing in the United States and Canada—Close of the Lexington Trotting Sales—The Turf.

Yesterday was an ideal one for winter racing and a large crowd took advantage of the pleasant weather to journey over to the East Side course to participate in the sport. The betting was heavy in both the local and foreign books, and the talent fared splendidly as far as the track events were concerned. Three heavily booked favorites came in first and Spectator, who divided the betting honors with Jubilee in the fourth event, pleased a large number of his admirers by capturing that race. The one outsider to make connections was Bill Nye, who captured the closing race. The track was in first-class condition and the time registered in all the events was of the gilt-edged order. Col. Chinn deserves credit for the prompt manner in which the horses were sent off. The opening event was a five-eighths mile sellin g affair, in which Pregal was selected as a good thing, and he went to the post selling at 1 to 3. Thorns, who closed at 7, and Belle Redmond, who started at 3, also went to the post. The favorite set a good pace at the start and won by several lengths from Thorns, who secured the place. A three-quarters of a mile dash followed for which Onze, who is considered one of the best sprinters at the track, was made a heavy favorite, closing at 3 to 2. Onze cleared the bunch at the start and was three lengths in front at the quarter, which was increased to four at the half. Coming into the stretch the favorite was six lengths in front of the field. Jockey Davis, who was on Advent, the second choice, brought his whip into play in the stretch, and moved up followed by Day Dream, but it was too late. Onze passed the wire five lengths ahead. Presiding Judge Carter then announced that all bets were off on the race, because of the suspicious work of Davis on Advent, the second choice. He followed this announcement up by ruling off the course the horse, jockey, and owner, W. E. Hardin. Advent, who finished third, was disqualified and Pickup given third money. Mayor Nolan was a heavy favorite for the third event, Stemwinder and Nellie D. were also well thought of and both went to the post selling at 5 to 1. The start was effected promptly with Kate Clark in the front. She was soon overhauled, however, by Mayor Nolan and Stemwinder and a neck-and-neck struggle ensued, which ended at the wire with the favorite in front.

The handicap, the event of the day, followed, and Jubilee, with 122 pounds, closed selling at 2 to 1, as did also Spectator, who catried 90 pounds.

Jubilee was soon leading the field, accompanied by Bessie K. The pair continued close together, running well until the stretch was reached, where Tod Sloan pushed Spectator, who went to the front and won hands down. Bessie K. outran Jubilee for the place by a nose. A one mile dash closed the day's sport. The result surprised every one. Tod Sloan, who rode Bill Nye, a rank outsider, rushed the big gelding to the front at the start and was never headed. The summaries of the day follow:

First race, five-eighths of a mile, selling, for 4-year-old and upwards—Peregal 119, J. Murphy, first; Thorns 110, Pascoe, second; Belle Redmond 110, Morgan, third. Time, 1:03½.

Second race, three-fourths of a mile, selling—Onze 115, English, first; Day Dream 93, Jordan, second; Pickup 109, Nailing, third; Florence E. 103, Event 105, Advent 119, also participated. Time, 1:18¾.

Third race, four and a half furlongs; for horses beaten at this meeting—Mayor Nolan 112, J. Weber, first; Stemwinder 111, Thompson, second; Kate Clark 110, J. Mooney, third; Ada S. 88, Nellie D. 193, Miss Rosa 106, Rabbi 108, Bozelia 115 also ran. Time, :59¾.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile, handicap for all ages—Spectator 90, Tod Sloan, first; Bessie K. 119, J. Webber, second; Jubilee 122, Steppe, third; Woodpecker 109, Florence Slaughter 80, John Morris 81, Vedette 108, McGinty 95, also ran. Time, 1:18½.

Fifth race, one mile; for all ages that have not won two or more races this meeting—Bill Nye 85, Tod Sloan, first; Winslow 105, J. Webber, second; General Caldwell 85, C. Webber, third; Gomorro 85, Hanselle 86, Brown Button 90, also ran. Time, 1:46¾.

TO-MORROW' ENTRIES.

Below are the entries for to-morrow's races, which begin at 2 o'clock p. m.

First race, selling, nine-sixteenths of a mile—Ed Gartland, 107; Event, 113; Utah, 113; Colcox, 115; Stonewall, 115; Iago, 115; Billy Coleman, 115; Jasper, 117.

Second race, selling, five-eighths of a mile—Preston B., 97; Lord Tom Himyar, 99; Leta I., 103; Minnora, 103; Rush McDuff, 107; Oakview, 107; Amboy, 109; Grafton, 110.

Third race, for beaten horses ten pounds below scale, five-eighths of a mile—Ada S., 87; Duchess, 99; Lady Ali, 99; Red Bud III., 101; Palmyra, 102; Little Mollie, 102; Cannon Ball I., 104; Eddie R. 109.

Fourth race, handicap, three-fourths of a mile—Kildare, 105; The Scalper, 77; Spectator, 104; Woodpecker, 105; Jim Dunn, 97; Onze, 109.

Fifth race, 10 pounds below the scale, five-eighths of a mile—Bob Francis, 92; King Richard, 101; Dan L., 101; Hoodoo, 101; Zed, 104; McGinty, 107; St. Paul, 107.

JOHN CAMPBELL INTERVIEWED.

Mr. John Campbell, the well-known turfman of the firm of Walcott & Campbell, owners of one of the largest racing stables on the American turf, arrived in this city yesterday from Lexington, Ky., and was a visitor at the East Side course. Mr. Campbell was seen by a representative of the POST-DISPATCH and he said that he had come out West from his home on New York to attend the auction sale of trotting stock at Lexington last week. Mr. Campbell was formerly one of the best drivers in America, but left the business some time ago to give his time to racing horses exclusively. Speaking of the horses that will race under his colors next season, Mr. Campbell said: "We will have twenty-eight horses in training, including a number of tried performers. The most prominent of them are Cassius, who will carry 107 pounds in the Brooklyn Handicap and 107 in the Suburban, and Castaway II., who will also run in the former, and is down to carry 103. Cassius is a 6-year-old and has held his own in the past with the best horses on the turf, and at that weight should stand as good a chance as any horse in the race. Castaway II. is also good. Pessara is another crack of whom we expect great things. The latter will carry 117 pounds in the big Metropolis handicap which will be run at Morris Park. Actor and Entree, two 3-year-olds, are also expected to carry our colors to victory. Then we have a large number of untried, well-bred stock who will be heard from. Fred Taral, one of the best heavy-weight jockeys in the business, is under contract to ride for us next season, and T. Stevenson and W. Scofield, who are also well known on the Eastern tracks, have been secured for our stables. Mr. Walcott and myself will in the future confine our stable to racing in the East exclusively."

GUTTENBURG RACING AND ARRESTS.

GUTTENBURG RACE TRACK, Feb. 13.—Racing was continued here this afternoon under favorable conditions as to the weather, track and programme. Though the weather was cold it was fine and did not interfere with the sport to any extent.

The track was in excellent condition, the cold weather not freezing it up as hard as one would expect. The programme, while not as good as the past few days, was fairly promising, and it looked as though interesting racing might be seen. Because Blitzen beat Rancocas at six furlongs the other day the talent thought he could repeat that performance to-day, though the distance was a mile. They accordingly made Blitzen a hot favorite and Rancocas a strong second choice. The latter made all his own running and won handily. Blitzen easily beat Virgie for the place. Rancocas' performance is commendable inasmuch as he carried top weight and ran the distance in 1:43¼, which is very fast. Just before the third race Capt. Graham and his men served warrants on the representatives of the Star, Newport and Harlem Clubs. The usual forms were gone through with. The prisoners were taken before Justice Lockwood in Leigh's stable and liberated in $300 bail each. They then returned to the track and resumed business.

First race, purse $400, six furlongs—Anomaly, first; Marty B, second; Flambeau, third. Time, 1:16¾.

Second race, purse $400, five furlongs—Once Again, first; Ivanhoe, second; Marie Lovell, third. Time, 1:02½.

Third race, purse $500, one mile—Rancocas, first; Blitzen, second; Virgie, third. Time, 1:43¼.

Fourth race, purse $500, five furlongs—Toano, first; Innovation, second; Servius, third. Time, 1:02.

Fifth race, purse $400, mile and a quarter—Brussells, first; Van, second; Brooklyn, third. Time, 2:12¼.

Sixth race, purse $400, seven furlongs—Gold Digger, first; Minnie C, second; Kismet, third. Time, 1:33¾.

GLOUCESTER RESULTS.

GLOUCESTER, Feb. 13.—The races here yesterday resulted:

First race, six furlongs—Dickens, first; Templemore, second; Paloa, third. Time, 1:17½.

Second race, four and one-fourth furlongs—Minnie J., first; Knapp, second; Nannie, third. Time, :56½.

Third race, one mile—Lotion, first; Bohemian, second; Algon Quin, third. Time, 1:46¾.

Fourth race, seven-eighths of a mile—Mabel, first; Belisarius, second; Pagan, third. Time, 1:30½.

Fifth race, five-eighths of a mile—Blackburn, first; Red Elm, second; Hawkeye, third. Time, 1:01¾.

Sixth race, four and one-half furlongs—Mucilage, first; Cloverdale, second; Reve D'Or, third. Time, :56¾.

THE TROTTING SALES CLOSE.

MARGARET S. SELLS FOR $10,250—RECORD OF THE WEEK'S SALE.

LEXINGTON, KY., Feb. 13.—Woodward & Shanklin's sale was enlivened on this, the closing day, by the offering of five choicely bred trotters, the property of M. Salisbury, Pleasanton, Cal. The gem of the sale was Margaret S., 2:12½, the fastest mare ever sold at public auction. H. D. Henry, Morrisville, Pa., started her at $5,000. She then ran up to $10,000, the bidder being Don J. Leathers, Grand Rapids. Mr. Henry A. H. Morre, Philadelphia, then cried "Two-fifty," and she was knocked down to him at $10,250, which makes Mr. Morre the owner of more high-priced mares, all with low records, than any breeder in the United States. The five head sold by Mr. Salisbury realized $19,400, an average of $3,880.

During the day seventeen horses changed hands for $20,490, an average of $1,675.

The six days of the Woodward & Shanklin's sale aggregated 339 head for $381,445, an average of $1,125 which makes it the greatest combination sale of trotters ever held.

Last week Brasfield & Co., sold 347 head for $218,030, which makes a grand total for the two weeks of 686 trotters for $599,475, a grand average of $873. Taken as a whole, this series of sales has been remarkably successful, and in nearly every instance good horses have brought what they were worth.

A CHAT WITH FOXHALL KEENE.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Sitting in the smoking-room of the little hotel at Dunslaughlin today Foxhall Keene described to the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH correspondent how he came by his fall while hunting with the county Meath hounds. He has nearly recovered from the accident. His pluck is intact, but his good looks are seriously impaired. Keene and Eustis between them have spent money enough in Dunslaughlin to keep the village going for a year. They rented the best house in Meath, employed twelve servants, stabled twenty-two hunters, and poured out money freely. When the correspondent asked Keene how he came to get thrown he said: "Well, it was not the fault of the horse, nor especially difficult country. I have ridden on stiffer ground in America, but just as I cleared a long jump down came the horse and jammed me underneath the horse and a bit of a split so I think he jogged one leg against the other in landing. I was lucky to escape with the loss of a few teeth and a bruised face. Meath country is much harder to go over than the English shires, but I intend to come back here next year and try my luck again. The brood mares I bought at Newmarket to take to America are the best to be obtained. I have put them to the best stallions in England. Nearly all of them except Katherine II are in foal. I shall race Katherine II for the events she was entered for. I am in no hurry to send them to America. They can get served so much better here. St. Blaize and a few others are good enough in America, but I have to wait too long for dates.

"Keene said he bought them in Ireland through Edward MacDonald, who has sent some splendid horses to America. Keene rode out to-day in a carriage and felt keenly his not being able to follow the hounds, which the doctor forbade. Keene and Eustis are more particular favorites than any visitors Meath has had for years. Their prodigal liberality, wonderful horsemanship and sharp judgment on sporting matters have commended them to the people. Keene found some diversion while laid up in answering constant telegrams from America. He comes to London next Monday.

Katherine II. and Mavourneen are being trained by Col. North's trainer, Sherwood.

RACES RUN LAST YEAR.

THE RECORD OF 1891 MORE THAN DOUBLES THAT OF FIVE YEARS AGO.

LEXINGTON, KY., Feb. 13.—Among the numerous compilations covering the records of the turf in America and Canada for the season of 1891, none illustrates more fully the rapid growth of running racing than a review of the races run during the twelve months of the past year. In this period of time a total of 7,848 races were decided, to 5,208 run in 1890, 5,195 in 1889, 4,421 in 1888 and 3,741 in 1887, a remarkable showing when the fact is taken into consideration that in five years the racing interest has more than doubled so far as the races run are concerned. Another feature in relation to this as well as other tables in these series is that the growth of the turf is not the mushroom sort, but of the steady kind which each year to a more or less extent broadens its influence. It is better for racing that it takes five years to double the races run, rather than that such a feat be accomplished in a single twelve months; such an advancement would get a back set, but as its affairs now stand there seems no limit to this sport. Anything that is a producer is a success. The running race horse is eminently in this sphere. On the running turf, the old saw says "you can draw to a shoestring and get a tan yard." You may not get the tan yard, but one thing is certain if you hold any kind of a fair horse you will certainly be unable to hold on to the string. The table below gives in a classified form the races run last year, the six furlong scrambles being the most popular judging by this compilation, though five furlong rough and tumble also cross the thousand line. The list follows:

DISTANCES.

	No. of Races Run
No distance named	8
Quarter of a mile	20
Six hundred yards	4
Three furlongs	42
Three and a half furlongs	1
Four furlongs	334
Four and a half furlongs	676
Five furlongs	1,010
Five and a half furlongs	219
Six furlongs	1,398
Six and a quarter furlongs	68
Six and a half furlongs	419
Fourteen hundred yards	21
Seven furlongs	656
Seven and one-half furlongs	96
One mile	970
One mile and twenty yards	27
One mile and fifty yards	31
One mile and seventy yards	125
One mile and a hundred yards	28
One mile and a sixteenth	387
One mile and a furlong	384
One mile and three-sixteenths	43
One mile and a quarter	203
One mile and five-sixteenths	4
One mile and three furlongs	15
One mile and a half	71
One mile and five furlongs	2
One mile and three-quarters	8
Two miles	7
Two miles and a quarter	2
Two miles and a half	3
Three miles	1
Steeplechases, from a mile and a quarter to full course	74
Hurdle races, from a mile and a sixteenth to two miles	36

HEAT RACES—DISTANCES.

	Number of races.
Quarter of a mile	3
Six hundred yards	1
Three furlongs	9
Four furlongs	216
Four furlongs, 3 in 5	7
Four and a half furlongs	5
Five furlongs	26
Six furlongs	85
Seven furlongs	3
One mile	96
One mile, 3 to 5	1
One mile and a furlong	2

RECAPITULATION.

Number of races run on the flat single dashes	7,284
Number of cross-country and hurdle races	110
Number of heat races	454
Total number of races run on the American and Canadian turf in 1891	7,848

In comparison with other years last season's record shows 2,640 races more run than in 1890, 2,653 more than in 1889, 3,427 more than in 1888, and 4,307 more than in 1887.

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If you contemplate the purchase of a Diamond it will be of inestimable value to you to inspect our magnificent stock before purchasing and learn our extraordinary low prices on the finest and purest stones.

DIAMONDS--Direct Importation.

Diamond Rings	$ 15 to $ 500
Diamond Lace Pins	15 to 1,000
Diamond Necklaces	100 to 5,000
Diamond Ear Rings	15 to 1,200
Diamond Studs	10 to 850
Diamond Bracelets	20 to 1,500
Diamond Collar Buttons	5 to 150
Diamond Pendants	25 to 250

Our stock is one of the largest and finest in America, our own selection and importation. The latest and most beautiful styles of mountings are represented in Rings, Studs, Ear Rings, Bracelets, Necklaces, Pendants, Lace Pins, etc. ☞ Stones mounted to order and Diamonds reset in the highest style of the art in our own factory. Lowest prices in America for fine Diamonds.

N. B.—Goods will be sent by express on approbation to responsible parties.

P. S.—Illustrated Catalogues sent on application.

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The Temptation

To go out of doors in rough weather is not strong, but we are, many of us, compelled to face rough weather frequently. Diseases which arise from a chill are peculiar to no season of the year. This is true, therefore there should be in the closet of every household—what? Not an unmedicated stimulant, absolutely devoid of anything but an excitive action, but a tonic combining, in the effective form of an invigorant and an alterative, the quality of defense against changes of weather. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has three or four properties that no other article of its class possesses. Not only does it relieve the complaints which it eventually cures, it fortifies the system against the bad effects of changes of temperature, fatally and too often shown in the deadly form of "la grippe;" it produces a radical change in the weakened condition of a system peculiarly liable to be attacked by it, and it tends to provide against the danger resulting from an impoverished condition of the blood and a disordered state of the liver or bowels.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

POSITIVELY CURED BY THESE LITTLE PILLS.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation. Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.
Beware of Imitations and
Ask for CARTER'S and see you get
C-A-R-T-E-R-'S.

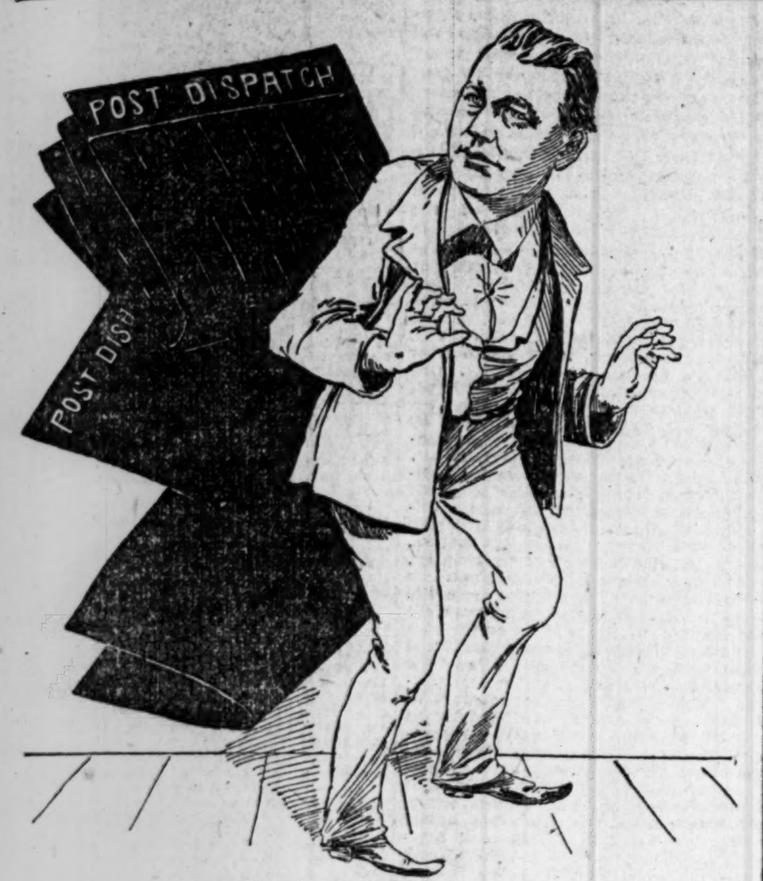
"Condition of Our Country."

Lecture by Mrs. Lease of Kansas. Entertainment Hall, Saturday night, Feb. 20. Music by Miss Alice Mitchell of Kansas City, Mo.

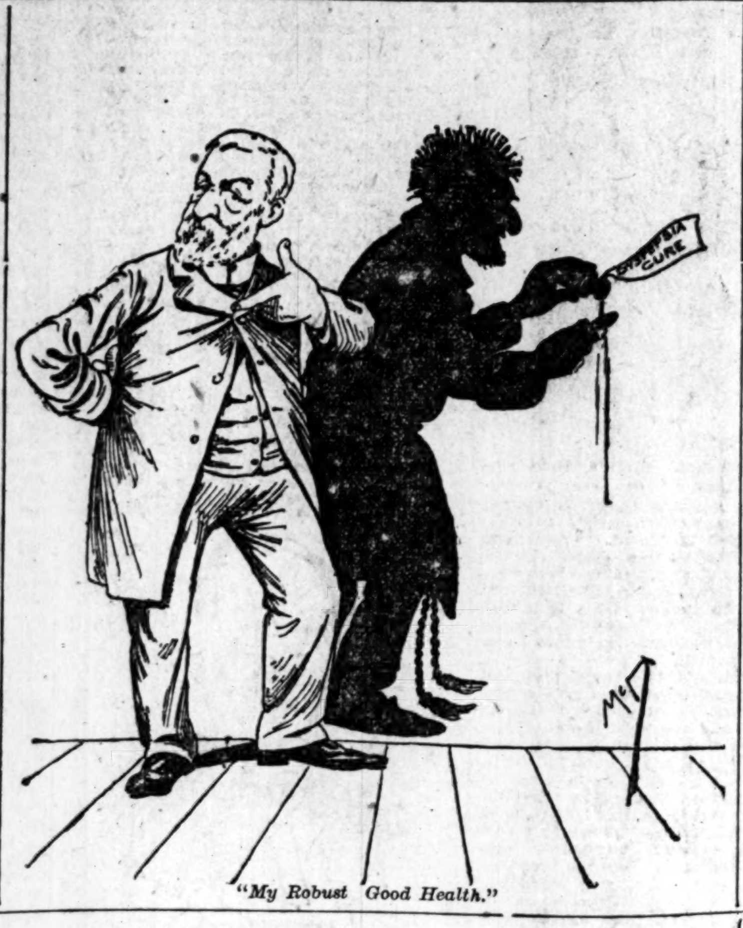
THE POST-DISPATCH—PAGES 25 TO 28.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1892.

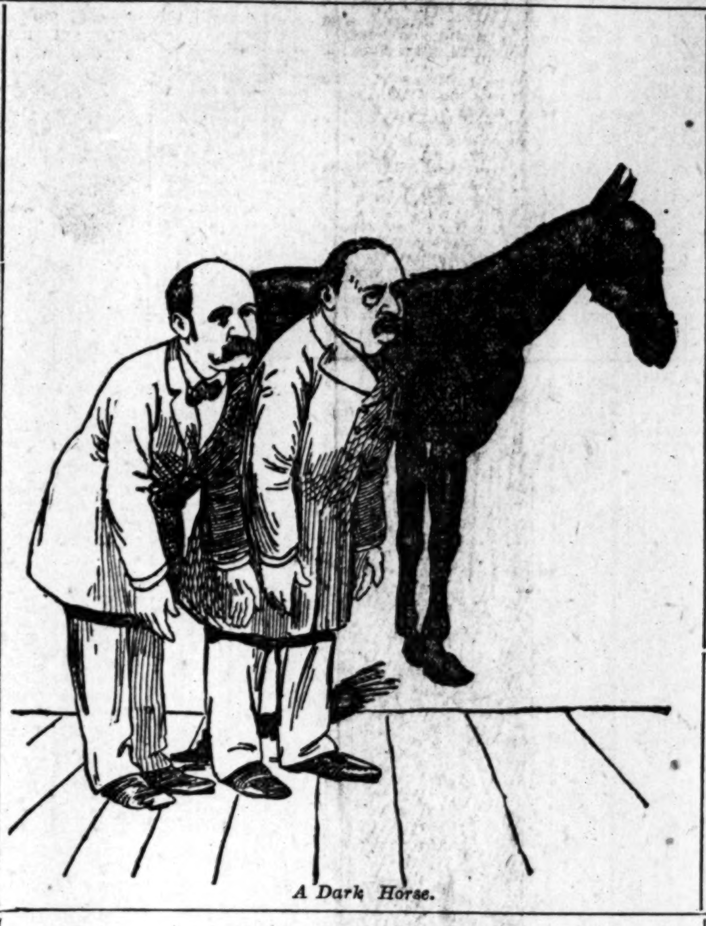
THE SHADOWS ON MEN'S MINDS.



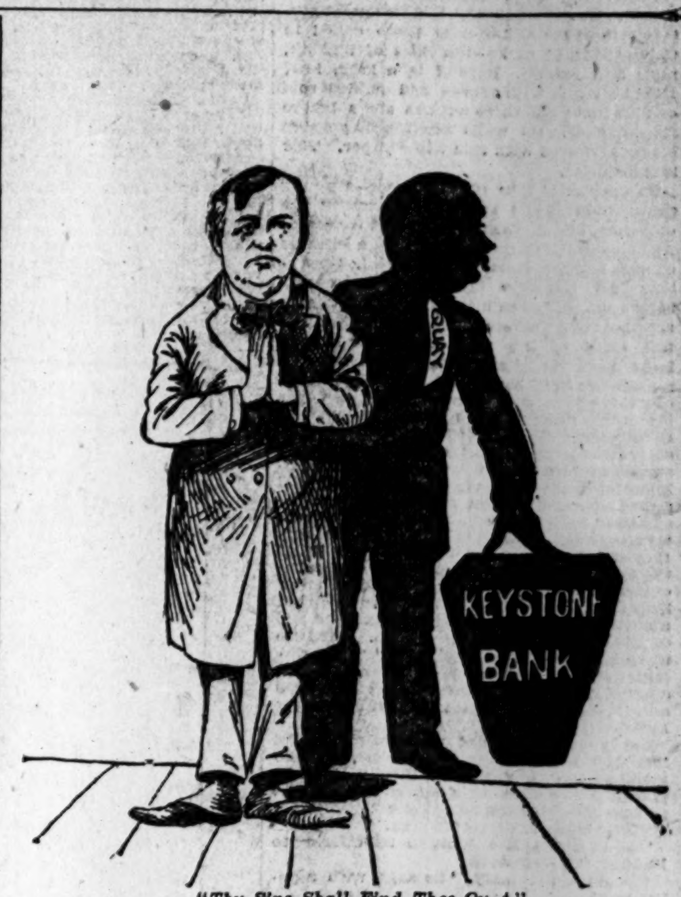
"A Free Press Fears No Czar."



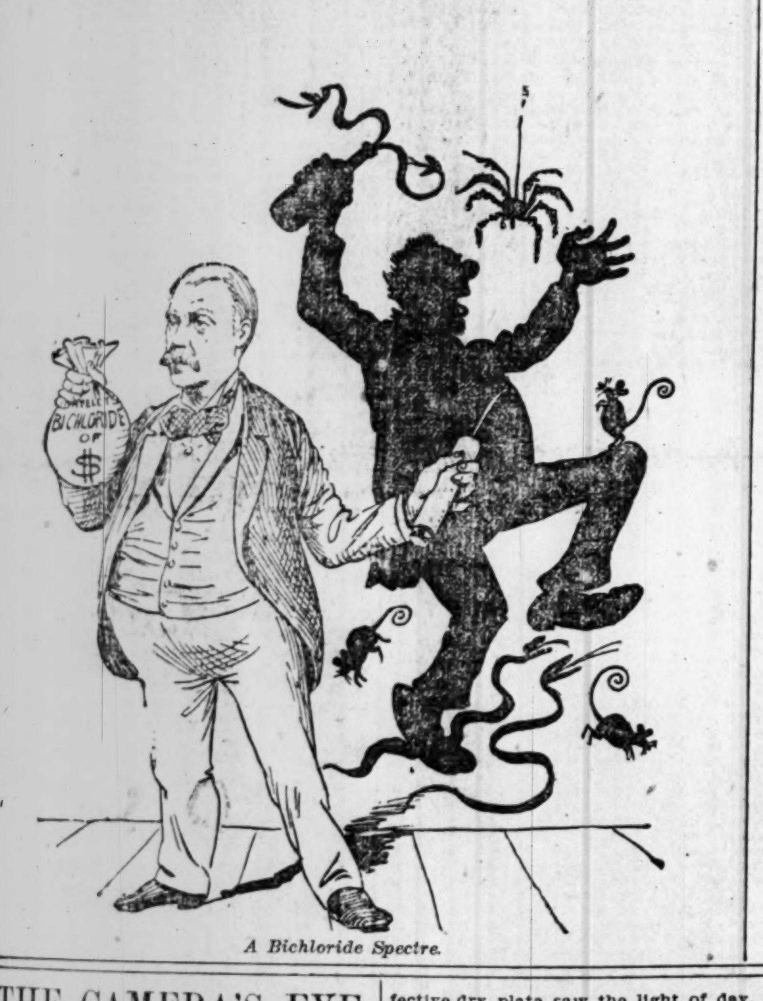
"My Robust Good Health."



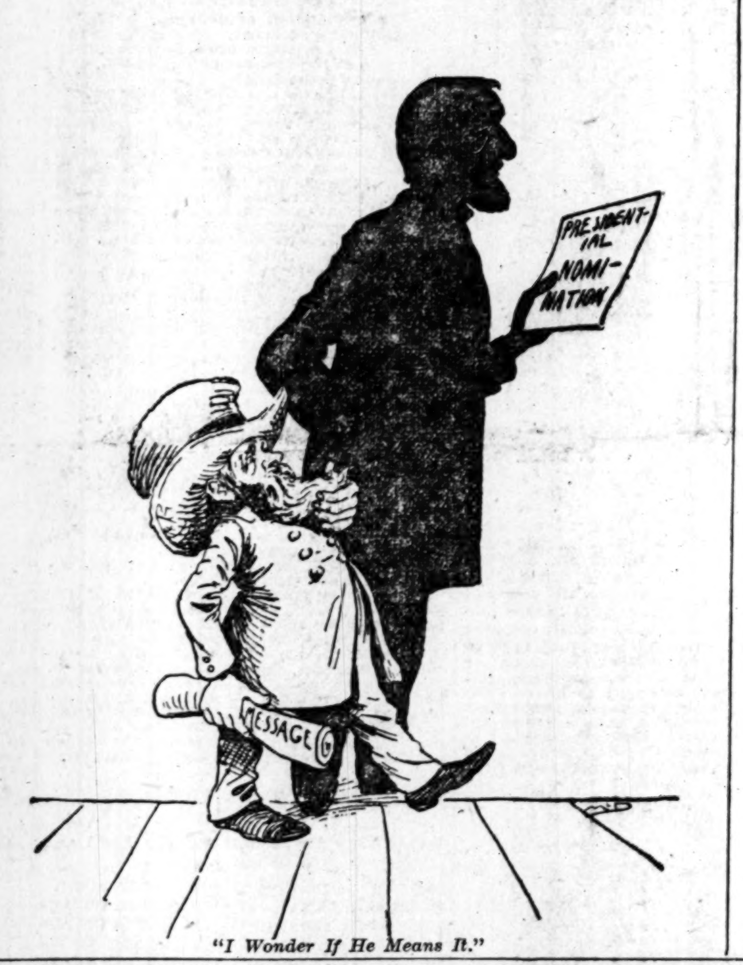
A Dark Horse.



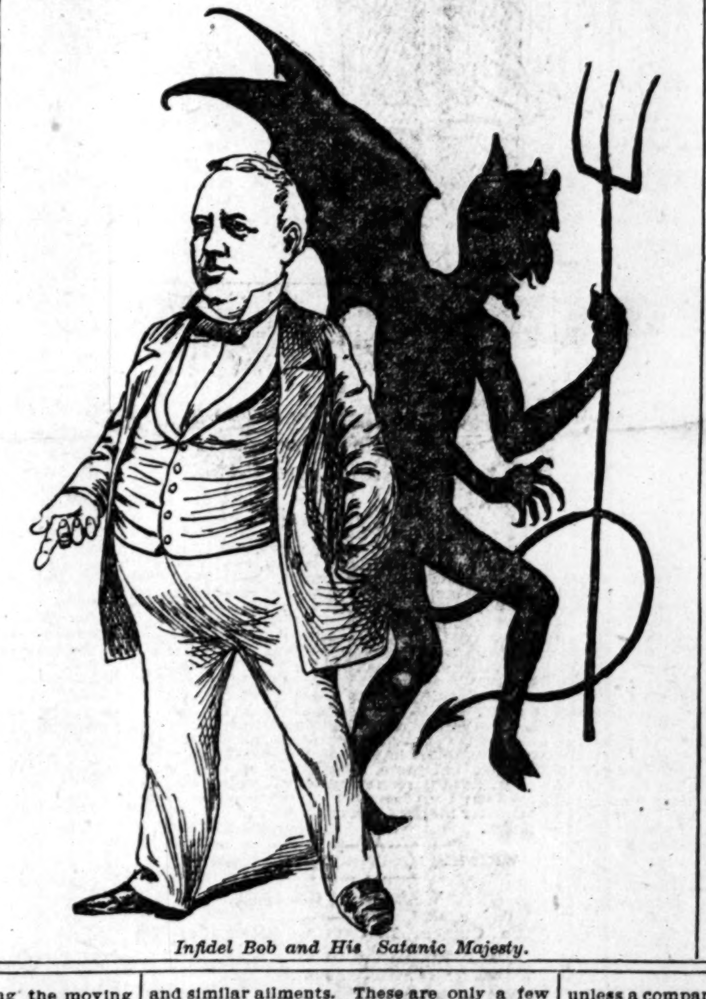
"Thy Sins Shall Find Thee Out."



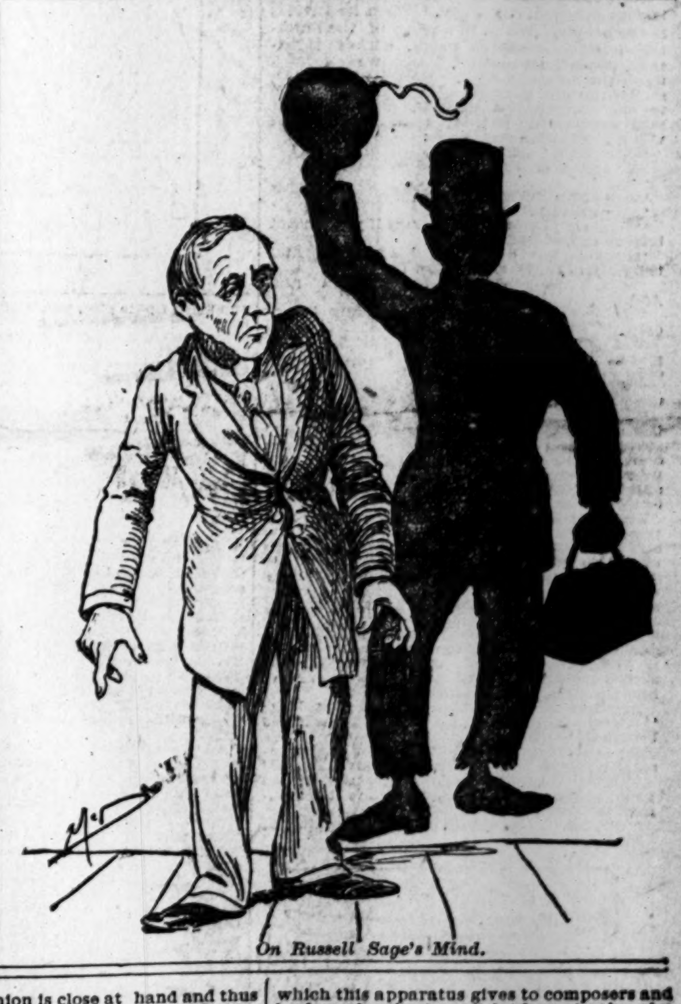
A Bichloride Spectre.



"I Wonder If He Means It."



Infidel Bob and His Satanic Majesty.



On Russell Sage's Mind.

THE CAMERA'S EYE.

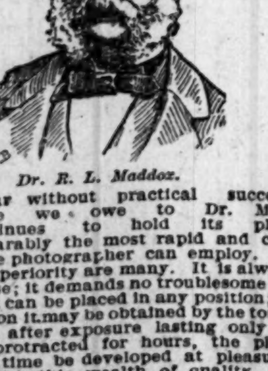
IT HAS ALL THE POWERS OF A HUMAN EYE BESIDES MANY MORE.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

To Dr. R. L. Maddox of Southampton, England, the art of photography owes its most important step forward since the time of Daguerre. It was in 1871 that he invented the gelatine dry plate, as the result of experiments intended to improve on the collodion process. His objections to that process were manifold. It was costly and slow, the manufacture of the cotton was troublesome, and the collodion vapor injuriously affected the photographer's health. To Dr. Maddox's own opposition to the vapor was joined that of his household, as its oppressive odor pervaded every room in the house. He met the case in a characteristic way, not with the submission of one who regards the evils of an imperfect method as inevitable, but with the spirit of an inventor, confident that thought and experiment will find a way of escape.

Using paper and glass by turns, he began. Exhausting the contents of his chemical shelves, he proceeded to draw upon the resources of the family pantry. Lichen, linseed oil, quince seed, tapioca, and wax were, each in succession, combined with varying proportions of silver salts and made into plates. At times one of the plates would give an encouraging result. Then the proportions of its ingredients would be changed carefully, only to have success, just as it seemed within reach, slip away. Since vegetable substances failed him, why not try animal compounds? More complex, they might be more unstable, and therefore more sensitive to light. Dr. Maddox mixed white of egg with his silver, but in vain. He next employed the finest isinglass, and so promising was the first plate that he felt sure that he was on the right track. He was using iodide of silver, such as he had been accustomed to combine with collodion. Despite the most careful filtering, the isinglass failed to yield a sufficiently even surface. Then the happy thought struck him: Why not try gelatine? Fortunately a packet of it happened to be in the house, and by dissolving it he secured a much better surface than he had with the isinglass. Just then he had been photographing some laurels, making a rather poor picture. What could improve this imperfect plate? He remembered having heard that for foliage the bromides were better suited than the iodides. To the bromides, then, increasing the quantity and lessening that of the iodides, he turned. So marked, at that point, was the success, that he settled on the use of bromide alone. Then the first effective dry plate saw the light of day. Dr. Maddox at once published his experiments. To some of the most ingenious minds in the ranks of photography, professional and amateur, their promise was as certain as dawn. Very soon the gelatino-bromide plate, as we now know it, was brought to perfection. In the final improvements Dr. Maddox took no part, as his health had broken down and he was forbidden to work. In 1892 a subscription, toward which American photographers are making handsome contributions, is being raised for him because he is infirm and poor. Apart from the subcription, the man whose skill, fertility of resource, and perseverance led the way to so many triumphs of science and art has been utterly without reward.

Because pictures obtained with collodion plates are the most delicate and beautiful the camera can give, repeated attempts have been made to increase their sensitiveness, but so far without practical success. The plate we owe to Dr. Maddox continues to hold its place as incomparably the most rapid and convenient the photographer can employ. Its points of superiority are many. It is always ready for use; it demands no troublesome accessories; it can be placed in any position; an impression on it may be obtained by the touch of a spring; after exposure lasting only an instant or protracted for hours, the plate may at any time be developed at pleasure. Freighted with this wealth of quality, the dry gelatine plate takes rank as one of the great creative inventions which not only add to the capital of art and science, but increase the rate at which their applications are multiplied.



Dr. R. L. Maddox.

Let us glance for a moment at some of the revelations won through its exquisite sensitiveness. In the hands of Muybridge of Philadelphia, with exposures in extreme cases estimated at only one five-thousandth of a second, horses have been photographed walking and galloping, athletes running and jumping, birds flying. That and similar work has had decided effect on pictorial art. Meissonier and other artists of eminence have given us representations of animal motion revised in the light of the camera's disclosures. In catching the swiftest phase motion in an instantaneous phase the dry plate far excels the capability of the quickest eye. That, however, is only one of the many ways in which visual capacity falls below that of the dry plate. But if the eye, moment by moment, cannot separate the phases of motion, it can nevertheless follow that motion in its continuity. Can photography reproduce such an impression? If it can, then it may boast not only much power that the eye has not, but also every power that it has. In its first attempt to annex this last outlying province to its empire the camera allied itself with a device regarded, when first invented, as little more than a toy. In its familiar form the zoetrope, or wheel of life, consists of a cylinder, eight to ten inches in width. It is open at the top, and around the lower half of the interior is placed a series of pictures showing, let us say, a horse in the successive motions of a leap over a hurdle. These pictures are looked at through narrow vertical slits in the cylinder, the apparatus being meantime revolved rapidly. Before the image of the horse in its first attitude has had time to fade from the retina, a second image showing the next phase of the leap is received, and so on through the series. Through this effect of the persistence of vision, as it is termed, the impressions blend into continuity, so that one seems to be looking at a horse in quick motion through the air.

In the early days of the zoetrope its pictures were roughly executed wood cuts. When these were replaced by a succession of instantaneous photographs, much better effects were produced. Something, however, was wanting. The photographs were taken at too wide an interval of time for their outlines to fuse with precision. That was the condition of affairs when Mr. Edison began work on the kinetograph. For the preparation of its pictures he has invented a machine which takes photographs on a narrow continuous strip, at intervals of only one-forty-sixth of a second, the exposure lasting one-sixtieth of a second. The images are developed by carefully timed machinery. When the strip is moved swiftly under an eye-piece, an incandescent lamp affording the needful light, the impression of witnessing rapid motion is reproduced perfectly. And the most surprising result is that the appearance of relief, of solidity, is united to that of continuous movement; through the single eye-piece all the effect of a stereoscope comes to the eye. In the apparatus now being completed at Mr. Edison's laboratory a series of views from his blacksmiths' shop is presented. The three workmen are seen successively striking the bar of red-hot iron, and at proper intervals assuaging their thirst from cans of generous diameter. The scene, as the photographer beheld it, returns to the eye with all the actuality of life. In his first model Mr. Edison took pictures half an inch square, in the next he essayed dimensions an inch square, and found his difficulties to be very much greater than in the first place. In the stereopticon the images can be enlarged to life size and thrown upon a screen with astonishing vividness.

The kinetograph bestows a distinctly new and most important gift on mankind. In as far as nerve and muscle can be educated by imitating the dexterity of mechanic, chemist, surgeon or artist, its reproductions will be invaluable. They repeat every movement of the hand, not simply as one might observe it at work, but as the eyes would see it were they quickened and sharpened tenfold. A good deal might be learned by watching in this way how an Australian throws a boomerang, a Daccan weaves the tissues so delicate as to be "woven wind," and how the artists of Japan form and decorate their pottery and bronzes. For an example of the benfits we may expect to find bound up in this new acquisition, let us note its availability to teaching the dumb to speak. Deaf mutes learn to interpret what is uttered by closely observing the moving lips and facial muscles. Let a speaker's lips be photographed, in their series of motions, as he says, "How are you?" In the resultant pictures placed in the kinetograph the learner may observe the motions of articulation until he has mastered them perfectly. The invention has other applications quite as interesting, if less serious.

Photography is enlisted by science as a means rather than an end, but a means of incalcuable importance. And here, just as in the hands of the artist, the gelatine film is available for unnumbered purposes for which a wet plate would be out of the question. Take a botanist, for example. While a field, gathering specimens for his collection, he secures the portrait of a flower here, of an herb there, in the full flush of life. In giving a true idea of a plant a portrait very effectively supplements its shriveled and discolored remains. The botanist, too, as at Harvard, is enabled by photography to compare with ease and readiness the tissues of plants and to place side by side the products of the most distant levels and zones. Botany has a practical as well as a strictly scientific side. From the Department of Agriculture at Washington, from State experimental farms, many thousand seeds, cuttings and saplings are distributed throughout the Union every year. Were photographs of specimens in new territory taken systematically and compared at headquarters much could be done toward learning which new species are best suited for particular localities. Especially would that be the case with trees, like the spruce, desirable for rapid growth as timber, or like the soft maple, for shade. The matter of measurement could be provided for by putting a yard-stick two inches into the ground beside the tree and photographing both together.

Attached to a balloon, the camera has been floated over an enemy's camp and returned with full intelligence of his strength and distribution. This is one of the cases in which war bestows a gift on peace, and the skill acquired in military photography has given valuable lessons to the land surveyor and railroad engineer. As Lieut. Reed of West Point has shown, the camera can abridge the labor of the map-maker and plan-maker quite as much as the drudgery of the unaided eye and pencil in other departments of science. In a photograph obtained 700 yards above Stamford Hill, in the northern part of London, the topographical features were so well defined that with the aid of a microscope the smallest objects could be recognized easily. On ordinary ground, having no extreme differences of level, it is now practicable by balloon photography to attain more accurate plans than those of ordinary surveying. For that exacting kind of work lenses are demanded having wide, flat fields and giving perspective with the utmost truth.

As lenses have been refined and perfected, photography has been applied to higher and higher powers of the microscope, until now we have prints exhibiting the sections of leaf-buds amplified more than 8000 diameters, resolving their threads into beautiful beads. The best work of this kind in England has been done by Dr. Maddox, whose compeer in this country was the late Col. Woodward. Photo-micrography now furnishes images of the bacteria whose multiplication means diphtheria, typhoid and other deadly diseases. It enables abnormal conditions of the blood and tissues to be portrayed, as a basis for comparison in the treatment of yellow fever and similar ailments. These are only a few of the benefits the physician receives from the camera. It photographs the larynx in the act of utterance, and in both health and disease.

THE NEW ASTRONOMY.

What the Spectroscope Has Done for Astronomical Science.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The phrase "The new astronomy" is heard often nowadays. The science has been advanced so much and so radically during the past few years that it deserves this designation to distinguish it from the older system of thought and investigation which prevailed before the spectroscope became par excellence the instrument of celestial geography. The wonders of the new astronomy have been revealed by the spectroscope, aided latterly by photography. By its use facts have been discovered which revolutionize astronomical methods.

The strangest of all the uses to which the spectroscope has been put is the measurement of velocities among fixed stars. Formerly its only use was to ascertain the chemical constitution of heavenly bodies, but this is now one of its least important duties. When the place of a "fixed star" has been accurately determined by measurement made with the meridian circle, and when, after the lapse of a number of years, the place of the same star is again determined by observation, it often happens that the two places are not identical. In other words the star has moved. There is no such thing as a fixed star. But there are some movements which cannot be measured by the telescope and meridian circle. These are the cases when a star happens to be darting directly toward the observer or directly from him. In such cases the telescopic method is inapplicable because the observer would not notice any change in the star's position. Here the spectroscope comes in to fill the vacant place in the astronomer's armory.

The most extraordinary results have been obtained in observations on Algol—the Demon Star—that celestial enigma which has puzzled astronomers for 4,000 years. For two days and ten hours this star remains of uniform lustre, being ranked about the second magnitude. Then a decline of brightness sets in and the star in a few hours loses about three-fifths of its brightness. These changes are visible to the naked eye and have been known for centuries. Nobody could account for them but the hypothesis was vetured that Algol was attended by a dark satellite or companion star which revolved around it and at each revolution cut it off from vision. But one night the spectrographic process was applied and it was discovered that Algol was retreating at a rate of twenty-six miles a second. The observation was repeated when the astonishing fact appeared that the star was still moving with the same velocity, but towards the earth. Motion had suffered a reversal. Now it is impossible for any body in space to run along a certain distance and then turn and retrace its way. Such a movement is forbidden by the constitution of matter and motion. But there is no objection to the supposition that Algol is moving in a circular path or one nearly so. During the description of one semi-circle Algol will be coming toward us, while during the other semicircle it will be moving away from us. But the star cannot move in any such path unless a companion is close at hand and thus the guess of the old astronomy is verified by deduction from the facts of the new.

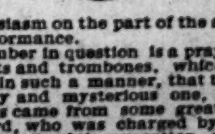
The introduction of the spectroscope will perhaps aid astronomy to solve the riddle of stellar motion and bring something like order out of the seemingly erratic motions of the stars. It is known that all the stars are in motion. The great pyramid looked directly upon the spot in the heavens where the pole star was several thousand years ago and it is supposed that it served as a sort of observatory. In the great dipper the motions are such that after some thousands of years the figure will disappear. There does not seem to be any regularity in these stellar movements. Stars are shooting in every direction without any governing principle so far as astronomy has discovered. Many years ago Madler thought that the star Alcyone, one of the Pleiades, was the center about which the universe revolved. But later investigations proved that he was mistaken. Similar speculations concerning a rotation of the "Milky Way" have also been given up.

Still, no astronomer doubts that some law prevails. There may be many centers of motion—sub-universes as it were—an infinite number of them—all within the space occupied by the universe we see. There may be other universes beyond the range of ours where other "natural laws" prevail, where gravitation is not the regulator of motion. Those questions are wholly matters of speculation now, but the amazing revelation of the spectroscope have aroused the hope that they can some time be answered and reduced to the kingdom of facts.

AN ORCHESTRAL IMPROVEMENT.

A Damper for Brass Instruments Which Does Not Injure the Quality.

In the beautiful mountain-scene of the third act of Massenet's charming opera "Le Mage," (The Magician) which has been received with overwhelming applause at Paris, an instrumental innovation has been introduced which causes an outburst of the wildest enthusiasm on the part of the audience at each performance.



The number in question is a prayer written for cornets and trombones, which is to be rendered in such a manner, that the effect is a far-away and mysterious one, as though the sounds came from some great distance. M. Gaillard, who was charged by Massenet with the details of the execution, sought the advice of Adolph Sax, the son of the famous inventor, and in a very few days the latter had solved the delicate task to the utmost satisfaction of the composer.

The desired effect was obtained by a novel "mute" or damper, which is illustrated by the cut. Up to the present time the dampers applied to cornets, etc., had rather a denaturalizing effect upon the sound of the instrument, and impaired the pureness of the tone. But the new system removes all these shortcomings. The mechanism is so simple, that the damper can be applied in a moment to the mouth of the instrument.

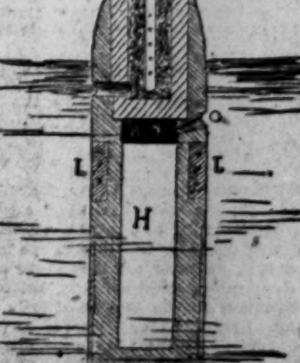
Independent of the many new resources which this apparatus gives to composers and leaders of orchestras, it is of great value also to the students of brass instruments.

A HELP TO NAVIGATION.

The Ingenious Oil Cartridge Which a Frenchman Has Invented.

A Frenchman named Silos has recently invented a most ingenious device for pouring oil on the water during a storm at sea. Hitherto the oil thrown from a vessel lay mostly in her wake and while she was constantly battling with waves ahead the water behind was calm and still. Mr. Silos' scheme is a cartridge which can be thrown ahead of the vessel.

The cartridge is made of wood, about eighteen inches long, with a tube (H) running inside, which contains the oil. The cartridge is projected in the desired direction from a small cannon or a sling-shot, and in the water assumes an upright position. The bottom of the cartridge, as well as the sides, are lined with tin, and a cork ring runs all around it, as designated by letter L. As soon as the cartridge has assumed its upright position the apertures O, leading to the oil-chamber, are brought under water, and with the melting away of a thin layer of blotting-paper, the water enters the oil-chamber, sinks to the bottom by reason of its specific gravity, and displaces a corresponding amount of oil, which calms the troubled waters.



The Cartridge.

The head of the cartridge is provided with a very ingenious device. The little tube B, shown in the cut, contains phosphorated calcium. Through an opening under the water this calcium is brought in contact with water, thus creating phosphor hydrogen, which ascends in the perforated tube, explodes as soon as the air strikes it and burns a glaring flame which does not become extinguished in the air, and indicates thus the direction in which the cartridge has been thrown, even by night.

SILVER SHIELD Hams and Bacon, mild, tender and appetizing, at J. F. Conrad's.

BUDDHA'S SHRINE.

LAFCADIO HEARN DESCRIBES HIS VISITS TO JAPANESE TEMPLES.

PART II.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

I pass on and climb some steps to a second gate with similar gargoyles and swarming of dragoons, and enter a court where graceful votive lanterns of stone stand like monuments. On my right and left two great grotesque lions are sitting—like those called in China the Dogs of Fo—the lions of Buddah, male and female. Beyond is a long, low, light building, with curved and gabled roof of blue tiles; and three wooden steps before its entrance. Its walls are simple wooden screens covered with thin white paper. This is the temple.

On the steps I take off my shoes—a young priest slides aside the screens closing the entrance, and bows me a gracious welcome. And I go in, feeling under my feet a softness of immaculate matting thick as a bed-cushion. An immense square appartment is before me, full of an unfamiliar sweet smell—the scent of Japanese incense; but after the full blaze of the sun, the paper-filtered light here is dim as moonshine—for a minute or two I can see nothing but gleams of gilding in a soft gloom. Then, my eyes becoming accustomed to the obscurity, I perceive against the paper-paned screens, surrounding the sanctuary on three sides, are shapes of enormous flowers cutting like silhouettes against the vague white light. I approach and find them to be paper flowers—symbolic lotos blossoms beautifully colored, with curling leaves gilded on the upper surface and bright green beneath. * * * At the dark end of the apartment, facing the entrance, is the altar of Buddha—a rich and lofty altar, covered with bronzes and gilded utensils of metal, clustered to right and left of a shrine like a tiny gold temple. But I see no statue—only a charming mystery of unfamiliar shapes of burnished metal, relieved against darkness—darkness behind the shrine and altar—whether recess or inner sanctuary I cannot tell.

The young attendant who welcomed me into the temple now approaches, and, to my utter astonishment, exclaims in English, pointing to a mass of gilding between the groups of candelabra on the altar:

"That is the shrine of Buddha."

"And I would like to make an offering to Buddha," I responded.

"It is not necessary," he says, with a polite smile.

But I insist; and he places the little offering for me upon the altar. Then he invites me to his own room, in a wing of the building—a large, luminous room, without furniture, beautifully matted. And we sit down upon the floor and chat. He tells me he is a student in the temple. He learned English in the University of Tokyo, and speaks it with a curious accent, but with fine choice of words. Finally he asks me:

"Are you a Christian?"

And I answer truthfully—

"No."

"Are you a Buddhist?"

"Not exactly."

"Why do you make offerings if you do not believe in Buddha?"

"I revere the beauty of his teaching and the faith of those who follow it."

"Are there Buddhists in England and America?"

"There are, at least, a great many interested in Buddhist philosophy."

And he takes from his robe a little book and gives it to me to examine. It is an English copy of Olcott's "Buddhist Catechism."

"Why is there no image of Buddha in your temple?" I ask.

"There is a small one in the shrine upon the altar," the student answers; "but the shrine is closed. And we have several large ones. But the image of Buddha is not exposed here every day—only upon festal days, and some images are exposed only once or twice a year."

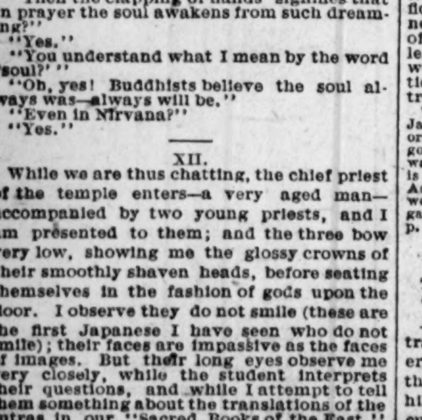
From my place I can see between the open paper screens men and women ascending the steps to kneel and pray before the entrance of the temple. They kneel with such naive reverence—so gracefully and so naturally that the kneeling of our Occidental devotees seems a clumsy stumbling by comparison. Then some clap their hands together three times, slowly and loudly, bow their heads, silently pray for a moment, and then rise and go away as if consoled. From time to time I hear the clink and rattle of brazen coin flung into the great money box at the door.

I turn to the young student and ask him: "Why do people clap their hands three times before they pray?"

He answers: "Three times for the San-sai, the Three Powers—Heaven, Earth, Man."

"But do they clap their hands to call the gods, as rich men clap their hands to summon their attendants?"

"Oh, no!" he replied. "The clapping of hands represents only the awakening from the dream of the long night."



The Torii.

"What night—what dream?"

He hesitates some moments before making answer:

"The Buddha said: 'All beings are only dreaming in this fleeting world of unhappiness.'"

"Then the clapping of hands signifies that in prayer the soul awakens from such dreaming?"

"Yes."

"You understand what I mean by the word 'soul?'"

"Oh, yes! Buddhists believe the soul always was—always will be."

"Even in Nirvana?"

"Yes."

XII.

While we are thus chatting, the chief priest of the temple enters—a very aged man—accompanied by two young priests, and I am presented to them; and the three bow very low, showing me the glossy crowns of their smoothly shaven heads, before seating themselves in the fashion of gods upon the floor. I observe they do not smile (these are the first Japanese I have seen who do not smile); their faces are impassive as the faces of images. But their long eyes observe me very closely, while the student interprets their questions, and while I attempt to tell them something about the translations of the Sutras in our "Sacred Books of the East," and about the labors of Beale and Burnouf, and Feer and Davids. And they listen without change of face, so that I feel slightly embarrassed, as if before a judgment seat. I have always hated men who do not smile. I do not think I could ever hate these, but I wish they would smile.

As I rise to go all rise with me—and the student, whose smile is something rare, delicious, beautiful—so that I already love him—asks for my name and address.

"For," he adds, "you will not see me here again, as I am going to leave the temple. But I will visit you."

"And your name?" I ask.

"Call me Akira," he answers.

At the threshold I bow my good-bye; and they all bow, very, very low—one blue-black head, very handsome—three glossy heads, like balls of ivory. And as I go only Akira smiles.

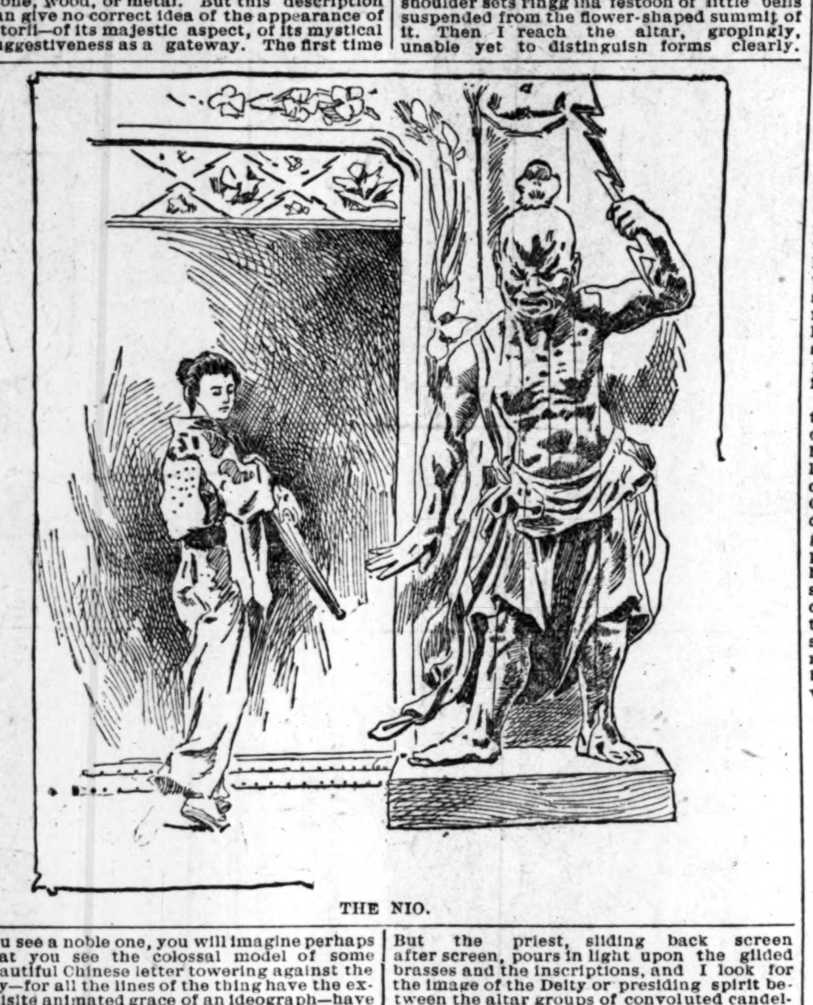
XIII.

Tera? queries Cha, as I resume my seat in the jinrikisha at the foot of the steps. Which means, I suppose, do I wish to see any more temples? Most certainly I do; I have not yet seen Buddha.

"Tera, Cha."

He touches his vast hat with a smiling bow, uplifts the shafts of the jinrikisha and again begins the delightfully baroque panorama of mysterious shops and tilted eaves and fantastic flags and riddles written over everything. I have no idea in what direction Cha is running. I only know that the streets seem to become always narrower as we go—and that some of the houses look like great wickerwork pigeon cages only, and that we pass over several bridges before we halt again, at the foot of another hill. There is a lofty flight of steps here also, and before them a structure which I know is both a gate and a symbol, imposing, yet in no manner resembling the great Buddhist gateway seen before. Astonishingly simple all the lines of it are, it has no carving, no coloring, no lettering upon it, yet it has a weird solemnity, an enigmatic beauty inexpressible. It is a torii.

I am standing before a Shinto symbol; I see for the first time, out of a picture at least, a torii. How describe a torii to those who have never looked at one even in a photograph or engraving? Two lofty and admirably tapered columns supporting two slightly separated cross beams—the lower and lighter beam having its ends fitted into the columns a little below their summits, the uppermost supported upon the columns themselves, and projecting on either side beyond them. That is a torii; the construction varying little in design, whether made of stone, wood, or metal. But this description can give no correct idea of the appearance of a torii—of its majestic aspect, of its mystical suggestiveness as a gateway. The first time you see a noble one, you will imagine perhaps that you see the colossal model of some beautiful Chinese letter towering against the sky—for all the lines of the thing have the exquisite animated grace of an ideograph—have the bold angles and superb curves of characters made by four sweeps of a master-brush.*



THE NIO.

Passing the torii I ascended a flight of perhaps one hundred stone steps, and find at their summit a second torii, from whose lower cross-beams hangs festooned the mystic shimenawa. It is in this case a hemp rope of perhaps two inches in diameter through its greater length, but tapering off at either end like a snake. Sometimes the shimenawa is made of bronze, when the torii itself is of bronze; but according to tradition it should be made of straw, and most commonly is. For it represents the straw rope which the deity Futo-tama-no-mikoto stretched behind the Sun-goddess, Ama-terasu-oho-mi-kami, after Ame-no-ta-iikara-wo-no-kami, the god of invincibly mighty hands, had pulled her out—as is told in the ancient myth of Shinto. And the shimenawa has a curious aspect in its true form, because made of straw pulled up by the roots which stick out at intervals along one side of the rope.

Advancing beyond this torii, I find myself in a sort of park and pleasure-ground on the summit of a hill. There is a small temple on the right, it is all closed up, and I have read so much about the disappointing vaculty of Shinto temples that I do not regret the absence of its guardian. And I see before me what is infinitely more interesting, a grove of cherry trees covered with something unutterably beautiful, a dazzling mist of snowy blossoms, clinging like summer cloud-fleece, about every branch and twig; and the ground beneath them and the path before me is white, white with the soft, thick, odorous snow of fallen petals.

Beyond this loveliness are dainty flower pots surrounding tiny shrines, and marvelous grotto work, full of monsters, dragons and mythologic beings chiseled in the rock, and miniature landscape work with tiny groves of dwarf trees, and lilliputian lakes, and microscopic brooks and bridges and cascades. Here also are swings for children. And here are belvideres, perched on the verge of the hill, where from the whole fair city, and the whole smooth bay, speckled with fishing sails no bigger than pin heads, and the far, faint high promontories reaching into the sea, are all visible in one delicious view, blue penciled in an elfish sweetness of haze indescribable.

Why should the trees be so lovely in Japan? With us a plum or cherry tree in flower is not an astonishing sight—but here it is a miracle of beauty, so bewildering that however much you may have previously read about it, the real spectacle strikes you dumb. You see no leaves—only one great filmy mist of petals. Is it that the trees have been so long domesticated, petted, nourished by man in this land of the gods, that they have acquired souls, and strive to show their gratitude, like women loved, by making themselves more beautiful for man's sake. Assuredly they have mastered men's hearts by their loveliness, like beautiful slaves. Their flowers, also, are to them what silky daintiness and grace and gentleness and the charm of youth are to the maidens of Japan. And lest wicked foreigners should wantonly wound them, everywhere you see the inscription set up: "It is forbidden to injure the trees."

*Various writers, following the opinion of the Japanologue Satoro, have stated that the torii was originally a bird-perch for fowls offered up to the gods at Shinto shrines—"not as food, but to give the warning of daybreak." The etymology of the word is said to be "bird-rest" by some authorities; but Aston, the Japanese grammarian, derives it from words which would give simply the meaning of a gateway. See Chamberlain's "Things Japanese," p. 356.

XIV.

Tera?

"Yes, Chatera."

Away again—but only for a brief while do I traverse Japanese streets. The houses seperate, become scattered, the city thins away through little valleys, and over little wooded hills. And lo! I find myself travelling along a curving road that overlooks the sea. Green altitudes slope steeply to the right; on the left, far below is a vast expanse of dun-brown sand and shallow pools of brine, stretching away in alternations of dull and shimmering levels to a line of breakers so remote that it is discernible only as the smallest conceivable series of white moving threads. The tide is out, and thousands of cockle-gatherers are scattered over the sands, at such distances that their stooping figures, dotting the glimmering sea-bed, appear no larger than flies. And some are coming along the road before us, returning from their search with well-filled baskets—girls with faces white and rosy as the faces of English girls.

As the jinrikisha rattles on, the heights dominating the road grow higher. All at once Cha halts again before the steepest and loftiest flight of temple steps I have ever seen.

I climb and climb and climb—halting perforce betimes, to ease the violent aching of my quadricepo muscles; reach the top completely out of breath; and find myself between two lions of stone: one showing his granite fangs, the other with jaws closed. Before me stands the temple, at the further end of a small bare plateau surrounded on three sides by low cliffs—a small temple, looking very old and gray. From a rocky height to the left of the building, a little cataract rumbles down into a pool, fringed in by a palisade. The voice of the water drowns all other sounds. A sharp wind is blowing from the ocean: the place is chill even in the sun—and bleak, and desolate as if no prayer had been uttered in it for a hundred years.

Cha taps and calls; while I take off my shoes upon the worn wooden steps of the temple, and after a minute of waiting we hear a muffled step approaching and a hollow cough behind the paper screens. They slide open, and an old white-robed priest appears and motions me, with a bow, to enter. He has a beautiful, kindly face, and his smile of welcome seems to me one of the most exquisite I have ever been greeted with. Then he coughs again, so badly that I fear if I ever come here another time I shall ask for him in vain.

I go in, feeling that soft spotless cushioned matting beneath my feet with which the floors of nearly all Japanese buildings are covered; I pass the indespensable bell and lacquered reading desk, and before me I see screens only, stretched from floor to ceiling. The old man, still coughing, slides back one of these upon the right, and waves me into the dim soft light of an inner sanctuary, haunted by faint odors of incense. A colossal bronze lamp, with snarling gilded dragons coiled about its columnar stem, is the first object I discern, and, in passing it, my clumsy shoulder sets ringing a festoon of little bells suspended from the flower-shaped summit of it. Then I reach the altar, gropingly, unable yet to distinguish forms clearly. But the priest, sliding back screen after screen, pours in light upon the gilded brasses and the inscriptions, and I look for the image of the Deity or presiding spirit between the altar groups of convoluted candelabra. And I see only a mirror, a round, pale disc of polished metal and my own face therein, and behind this mockery of me a phantom of the far sea.

Only a mirror! Symbolizing what? Illusion?—or that the Universe exists for us only as the reflection of our own souls, a measureless phantasm created by our own hopes and fears, a sea-shadowing of ghostly waves of birth and death, sun-kissed or darkened by bliss or pain? I know not. There is none to tell me.

As I sit on the temple steps, putting on my shoes preparatory to going, the kind old priest approaches me again, and, bowing, presents a bowl. I hastily drop some coins in it—imagining it to be a Buddhist alms bowl, before discovering it to be full of hot water. But the old man's beautiful courtesy saves me from feeling all the grossness of my mistake. Without a word, and still preserving his kindly smile, he takes the bowl away; and, returning presently with another bowl, empty, fills it with hot water from a little kettle and makes a sign to me to drink.

I find it very refreshing, this hot water. At other temples I have usually been offered tea—but this lonesome little shrine is very, very poor. As I descend the winding steps to the roadway I see the good old hierophant looking after me, and I hear once more his hollow cough.

LAFCADIO HEARN.

WHAT folly! To be without BEECHAM'S PILLS.

WEARING THE LEEK.

The Custom Is Said to Have Had Its Origin in Battle.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The origin of wearing the leek by the Welch, on the 1st of March, is ascribed to several causes. John Brady, in his "Clavis Calendaria" (1813), says: "The custom of wearing the leek on St. David's day is derived from St. David, who caused the Britons under King Cadwallader to distinguish themselves from their enemies during a great battle, wherein they conquered the Saxons by virtue of his prayers and that regulation."

In number 1977 of the "Harleian MSS" (1700), there is the following, confirmatory of the above assertion:

I like the leeke above all herbes and flowers,
When we first wore the same the field was ours.
The leek is white and greene, whereby is ment
That Britaines are both stout and eminent;
Next to the lion and the unicorn,
The leeke's the fairest emblym that is worne.

It is affirmed in the "Royal Apothegms" of King James I. (1584), he states that: "The Welchmen in commemoration of the great fight by the Black Prince of Wales, do wear leeks as their chosen ensign." Shakspeare, however, seems to destroy the theory advanced by the king. In "King Henry V.," where by force Fluellen compels pistol to eat a leek, and after the act is finished Fluellen goes away leaving Gower to console Pistol, Gower then calls Pistol "Counterfeit cowardly knave. Will you mock at an ancient tradition, begun upon an honorable aspect, and worn as a memorable trophy of predeceased valor, and dare not avouch in your deeds any of your words?" Now the fight to which the king refers in his "Apothegms" occurred only about sixty years previous to the battle of Agincourt, and certainly Shakspeare would not refer to a period of little more than half a century before, as "an ancient tradition," therefore the origin of wearing the leek must be of an earlier date.

I find in an old magazine a contribution on this subject, evidently written by an antiquary and student, in which he rejects the theory that wearing leeks on St. David's day originated at the battle between the Welch and Saxons. He thinks it more probable that leeks were a Druidical symbol employed in honor of the British Ceudven or Ceres. He thinks that the Druids were a branch of the Phœnician priesthood. Both were addicted to oak worship; and during the funeral rites of Adonis, at Byblos, leeks and onions were exhibited in "pots with other vegetables and called the gardens of that deity." The leek was worshiped at Ascalon (whence the modern term of Scallions), as it was in Egypt. Leeks were also deposited in the sacred chests of the mysteries of Isis, and Ceres, the Ceudven of the Druids. Leeks are among the hieroglyphics; sometimes a leek is on the head of Osiris; and at other times grasped in an extended hand.

In Poor Robin's Almanac (1757) are these lines, under March:

The first of this month some do keep,
For honest Taff to wear his leek;
Who patron was, they say, of Wales,
And since that time cuts-plutter-a nails,
Along the street this day doth strut
With hur green leek in hur hat,
And if hur met a shentleman
Salutes in Welch, and if hur can
Discourse in Welch, then hur shall be
Amongst the green-horned Taffy's free."

FORTUNE LOST.

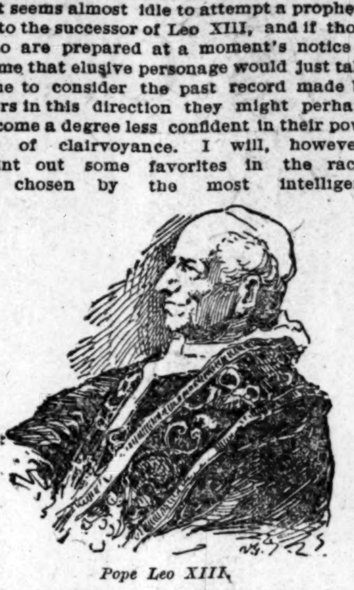
Do not delay until it is all gone, but be cured of drunkenness and then you will be able to do business. The Gold Cure Institute, 2021 Olive, will fix you.

THE NEXT POPE.

THE MEN WHO WILL BE CANDIDATES FOR THE PAPACY.

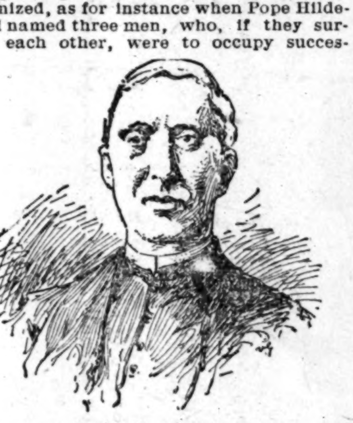
Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

It seems almost idle to attempt a prophecy as to the successor of Leo XIII, and if those who are prepared at a moment's notice to name that elusive personage would just take time to consider the past record made by seers in this direction they might perhaps become a degree less confident in their powers of clairvoyance. I will, however, point out some favorites in the race, as chosen by the most intelligent of foreign observers. It is a time-honored tradition that no one ever yet correctly named in advance the coming pope, upon any occasion when a change in that high office seemed imminent. Candidates who appeared likeliest for election have scarcely ever been chosen, and men who were never once even mentioned in the discussion have received the honor. This is a true statement of the experience of former prophets, and it is not encouraging to those following in their wake.

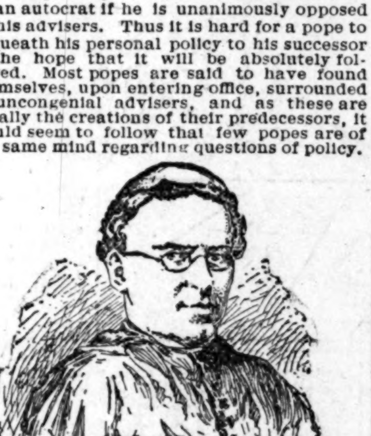


Pope Leo XIII.

One thing should not be lost sight of, and that is the fallacy of supposing that the cardinals who are nearest the pope as regards his confidence and regard are therefore likely to be, any one of them, his successor. History affords proof of this. Gregory XVI was followed by a man he distrusted, and with whose policy he disagreed—Pius IX. Pope Pius, in his turn, gave place to Leo XIII., whom he never would have selected to succeed him had he possessed the authority to indicate his successor. But no such authority is vested in the pontiff now. In the most remote times some privilege of the kind was occasionally recognized, as for instance when Pope Hildebrand named three men, who, if they survived each other, were to occupy successively after him the chair of Peter. But all that is changed now. The Pope can name the members of the Privy Council, whom, as stated above, appoint every pope, but the electoral rules are hedged around with so many peculiarities that even though a pope leaves behind him a Privy Council made up of his friends, their after influence may not be great upon the policy of the new pontiff, who cannot at the same time be an autocrat if he is unanimously opposed by his advisers. Thus it is hard for a pope to bequeath his personal policy to his successor in the hope that it will be absolutely followed. Most popes are said to have found themselves, upon entering office, surrounded by uncongenial advisers, and as these are usually the creations of their predecessors, it would seem to follow that few popes are of the same mind regarding questions of policy.



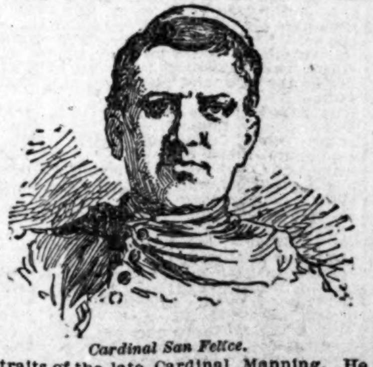
Cardinal Alimonde.



Cardinal Valetta.

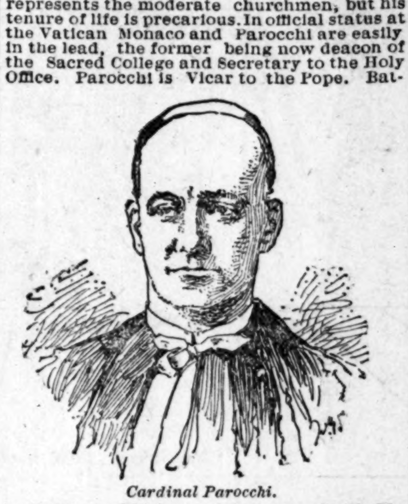
Leo XIII, has ever been a professor of constitutional methods, declaring that arbitrary actions should be avoided. He does not believe in forcing his ideas upon others.

Ultramontanism is the force which must be primarily considered as bearing upon the question of papal succession, because in its most radical and its more moderate form it still represents the controlling influences of Vatican policy. Of the three Cardinals, Parocci, Monaco and Battagline, who are looked upon in Rome as the most probable candidates for the distinction of the triple crown, two are Ultramontanes. These are Lucido Maria Parocchi and Raffaele Monaco. Parocchi is somewhat a type of the Pope of song and story, whose supposed perennial enjoyment of "a happy life" has furnished certain lyrists of the past with inspiration for their poetical talents. Rotund and jolly in his physical aspect, a careful discrimination as to the observance of ascetic rules of life and a liberal interpretation of their practical application, have saved him from presenting the worn and threadbare appearance with which we are all familiar in the portraits of the late Cardinal Manning. He is more suggestive of the traditional liberality of the refectory of the monks of old than of the self-denying discipline of the cloister. The older he grows the stouter he gets, and to all appearances the distressing evidences of a consuming ambition have told but little upon his massive frame. Parocchi is the leading spirit of the advanced Ultramontanes, who still pursue the idea of a restoration of temporal power, to be furthered and strengthened by the encouragement of political alliances and the exercise of clerical influence upon the body politic in all lands where the Catholic faith continues to be a power. This is the root and animating force of papal interference in temporal affairs all over the globe. In Germany, in France, in Austria and in Ireland it has within the present century found its most profitable field. The recent utterances from Rome discouraging the continuance of opposition to the republic in France may indicate that Leo XIII. in his last days is nearing a point of reaction which the pope succeeding him is more likely than not to make the starting point of a directly opposite policy. The cardinals may desire to put a brake on the wheels of progress set in motion by the present Pontiff. They may be whirring too fast to please the cardinals. Should this be so, Parocchi would doubtless be their first choice. The conservative element within the sacred college might, of course, object, and as Parocchi has often evidenced a vacillating disposition the extremists may be inclined to mistrust his complete loyalty to the Ultramontane cause.



Cardinal San Felice.

For this reason Cardinal Monaco, who was born Marquis La Valletta and is descended from the founder of the Knights of Malta, will possibly prove to be the stronger candidate in the eyes of the Ultramontanes and they would possess in him the advantage of a leader and spokesman whose lease of life seems to have a greater unexpired term than that of either of his rivals. For neither of the latter are in a perfect state of health. Parocchi, despite his obesity, which seems to the outsider an evidence of health, really is in danger on account of it. Francesco Battaglini is the opposite of robust. And despite the spiritual side of the question, which might naturally be presumed to take precedence, it is unfortunately true that the grosser attributes of material stamina have much to do with the decision of the forthcoming conclave of selection. Age is another important factor, the youngest candidate ranking his elders in eligibility. The status of the three aspiring clerics is as follows: Battaglini is 68, Monaco 64 and Parocchi 58. About the fairest view of the situation can be thus summarized: Parocchi, who is popular and diplomatic and known to be rather an extremist, hence strengthening with many his availability for selection, has also the advantage in point of age. Monaco is the opportunist element of the Ultramontanes, thus capturing the conservative majority of cardinals, and he enjoys the best of health. Battaglini represents the moderate churchmen, but his tenure of life is precarious. In official status at the Vatican Monaco and Parocchi are easily in the lead, the former being now deacon of the Sacred College and Secretary to the Holy Office. Parocchi is Vicar to the Pope. Battaglini is Archbishop of Bologna, but holds no special office at court. Contiguity to the person of the existing Pope, however, is of little value to the prophet of succession, as I have already pointed out.



Cardinal Parocchi.

The Liberal party has two or three prominent representatives in the sacred college who are known to fame. These are Cardinal Allmonda, Bishop of Turin; Cardinal San Felice of Naples and Prince Gustav, Cardinal Hohenlohe von Schwillingfuerst, a cousin german of the present heir to the crown of Austria. Within recent years each of these has been mentioned in connection with the pontificate, and they have received consideration as possibilities for the succession. Allmonda is a friend of the Italian royal family. San Felice is beloved for his great public charity and benevolence.

Meantime, it is well understood that only the most estreme conditions of danger could induce the voluntary removal of the Vatican from Rome. The belief is current in Italy, and now amounts to a conviction, that the policy of Leo XIII's successor will be particularly directed to maintain the equity of a restoration of some part of the former papal independence in Rome, and that a revolt against the present state of things will arise after the next pope is installed. This belief justifies faith in the coming ascendency of the Ultramontanes.

When Leo dies and the necessity presents itself of choosing some one in his place, the voice of the church in foreign lands will be audible to any important degree in France only, for that country is alone in the possession of any really forcible outside clerical influence in the Roman conclave.

Rome for the Romans is the motto of the Italian clerics. They have had the pie all to themselves for so long that they have no intention of allowing outsiders to step in at this late day to cheat them out of their birthright—the offices, the spoils, and the power. When we see the American pope the prophets have so generously assured us of, and whom we are a unit in desiring to see, the Italian Cardinals will, I feel confident, be suffering from much colder weather than that to which they are accustomed.

V. GRIBAYEDOFF.

TRAINS FOR JERUSALEM.

"This Way for Jaffa, the Holy Land and Way Stations."

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Blase American tourists can have a novelty next summer in the line of foreign peregrination. They can travel merrily from Jaffa to Jerusalem in a parlor car! Perhaps their sense of reverence would be more soothed by the old-time shoon and scallop and staff, and covering the route by the active locomotion of their legs. But those who are nineteenth centuryists in their views will settle into their comfortable seat in a Pullman and hear the Arab conductor howl out "J'rus'lum! All out for J'rus'lum!" without being a bit disturbed in their mind. He will do it in Arabic, but there is no doubt about his swallowing half his words just the same.

This is the cheerful prospect held out by a French company which has just issued a prospectus of the "Jaffa & Jerusalem Railway Co." The road was begun in April, 1890, and they have pushed it on rapidly. The distance is a fraction over fifty four miles. The rails, "sleepers," three locomotives and forty-eight freight cars are already delivered at Jaffa.

Thomas Cook, the cosmopolitan Cicerone, has managed hitherto fully nine-tenths of travel in the Holy Land. The method of transportation from Jaffa to Jerusalem, as arranged by Cook, is an ox-wagon or landaus. You pay your money and take your choice. The difference in the tariff between the two is $15 or $20.

The unfortunate pilgrim to the Holy Land was journeyed in this way, beginning his discomforts in effecting a landing at Jaffa. The sea is very shallow on the coast of Palestine and at Jaffa everything, passengers included, has to be taken off the ship in small boats, which put out to it for this purpose.

Jaffa, until quite recently, was a nasty little town of 12,000 inhabitants and with no Delmonico in the place. Now it is a nasty little town of 30,000, which shows that selling oranges and olives has a good effect on the census.

Palestine is nothing if not hilly, and the jaunt to the Sacred City is a bit of a jolt. Occasionally the road is rutty, and the wheels dig down into the landscape as if they were agriculturists in a new land.

However, if the thing didn't break down they arrived at Jerusalem with their anatomy in a condition which allowed them to open their Badeckers and start in "to do" the sacred spot with praiseworthy heroism.

The Holy Land is one of those places which most people do not visit at all and few visit twice. So the pilgrims who have made their way thither before this year of grace 1892 will wish they had put it off till next summer, when the maiden locomotive will whistle and shriek and snort through the orange groves of Jaffa, while the smoke it belches forth will trail across its fertile valley of the Wady-Surar, along which the iron horse will caper for most of his course.

The French company which has sprung this railway on the Holy Land is not dealing with subjects of Herod the Tetrarch nor forcing Apostles to study time-tables and eat at railroad lunch counters. With all their trials they have escaped this at least, those holy men.

The company has obtained an absolute concession for seventy-one years of the line from Jaffa to Jerusalem, with the option of extensions to Nablous in the direction of Damascus and to Gaza in the direction of Port Said. This was granted to it by a Firman dated Oct. 28, 1888.

SILVER SHIELD genuine English cured Breakfast Bacon, tender and appetizing, at R. N. Poulin's.

IN THE CATACOMBS.

MURAT HALSTEAD'S DESCRIPTION OF HIS VISIT TO ROME.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

V.

Evidently the railroads of Italy are not managed with the purpose of enabling the travelers to see the country. There were two trains leaving Pisa for Rome that one had to make choice between—a train at 11:40, reaching Rome at 9 o'clock, and one at 4:30, arriving at Rome at 11:15. In either case the country near the Eternal City had to be observed by moonlight. The tax on one light trunk was nearly $3. This has a tendency to prohibit the transportation of dress suits, extra overcoats, overshoes and bootjacks in the future. The train for Rome came in with a shrill squeak from the steam whistle, and a party of Americans entered a compartment which had a metal tag on it with the word Roma. Perhaps the people of the United States do not believe in Col. Shepard's way of spelling the name of the Italian capital, but he is only doing as the Romans do, and should be able to hold his own in a spelling match. These December days are the shortest of the year, and we were hardly out of Pisa before darkness fell, as modified by moonlight. It was a December night, and yet the air was not chilly. One door of our compartment was open for hours and there was no complaint. We found the car getting hot, and lo! it was heated by steam, and there was a lever found with directions as to turning the steam on and off. We turned it off. On the right was the Mediterranean, often visible; on the left, not far off, mountains—occasionally whole villages. We had stores of roast chickens that had been good livers, bread and butter, grapes, oranges, and red wine of the country, and yet the ride seemed long-drawn out. As we neared the point of departure from the sea—Rome is fourteen miles inland—we were running as close to the waters as the New York Central to the Hudson, and when it was suggested that we were approaching New York, a glance westward confirmed the conjecture. "Now," said one, "we must be within half an hour of the Vanderbilt depot, and our friends will hardly be expecting us." The thought, or rather fancy, that we were about to arrive in New York was not wholly disagreeable, but a few lighthouses resolved the situation, and a slight fringe of surf was unlike the Hudson's shore.

I took a cab and said in French and English—and a companion said in Spanish and German—"Go to St. Peter's." We rattled along for awhile, when a formidable old round castle appeared on the northern side of the Tiber, which we were crossing by an old bridge adorned with stained marble figures. The castle of St. Angelo was before us, and there it was Belisarius once beat back the Goths. Still no glimpse of St. Peter's. Another turn, and we were before the Cathedral, the long parenthetical colonnades on either land, the mass of the building concealing the dome. The approach to St. Peter's must be the finest in the world, unless that of the Capitol at Washington exceeds it—I mean the approach from Pennsylvania avenue. The front of St. Peter's has been pictured until all civilized creatures on the European and American continents know how it looks. The front view at first is less magnificent than I had anticipated and the approach had an unexpected gradueur. I fancy the facade should be loftier to perfect the harmony, but I do not wish to be understood to be criticising or complaining, and I hope it will not be thought impertinent to be candid about impressions, though to the learned and artistic they may seem crude. The obelisk, crowned with the bronze cross, is at the central point of the space inclosed by the colonades that frame the massive picture. On the right is the huge palace of the Vatican, with its 10,000 rooms and treasures of priceless art, and the residence of the Popes. The masters who handled this great subject did not mean that the Vatican buildings should be obtrusive. They had to be extensive, but the requirement was that they should not rival in architectural attractiveness the sacred edifice. They are simple and modest as possible, considering their bulk. The slopes and steps by which you reach St. Peter's are easy; and as you reach the doors the gigantic proportions of all around you become more and more clear. You lift a heavy curtain of worked leather, and enter. The effect is startling—not so much that the scene is one of stupendous proportions, as because it is so brilliant. I knew the edifice was enormous, but had no conception of the splendors of its marbles, its mosaics, its ceilings, its tombs, its altars. Volumes have been and may well be written of these.

May I confess, without an admission of utter incapacity, that the Sistine Chapel is a disappointment? The work of Michael Angelo may be the grandest that mortal has accomplished, but either the light is very bad, or there is some trouble with my sight or faculty of comprehension. If he handles the Supreme Being reverentially, I cannot see that. God appears half a dozen times on the ceiling in attitudes that I fear are uncouth, and we are asked to palpitate over the amazing foreshortening of his figure, and I find it difficult to behold with awe the pulling of Eve from the side of Adam, or the expression of the serpent in the Garden of Eden—a human head and shoulders on the body of a snake twined around an absurd tree. Of course, this is not the spirit in which the majestic accomplishments of the greatest of artists should be scanned, but there should be something in them to defend them from involuntary ridicule. The Sistine Chapel is bleak as a barn, and the tremendous "Last Judgment" is foggy, and the hill that is introduced, with the devils and all that, would be none the worse if still more obscure. The figure of Christ, the Judge, ought at least to possess dignity and glory, but may I mention that in the light in which I saw it the resemblance to a faded chromo was forced upon me? It may not be regarded as offensive, and I do not mean that it should be so, if I offer the hint that the introduction of the Edison incandescent light into the chapel would bring out the hidden beauties and the grandeur, for which we have now to rely upon the illuminating power of the imagination. The Raphael frescoes and paintings on canvas are not so disappointing as the great works of his only rival, but his ceilings would hardly warrant the almost divine reputation that has been accorded to him. Still there is the unmistakable glow of genius in his touch, and I would rather take off my hat when I see his work than before some other things that are accounted far holier. The Vatican paintings were not an unmingled delight, and the Papal guard at the entrance did not present an appearance absolutely tidy, let alone warlike and picturesque. While on duty they should not lounge. They need smartening up.

Rome is of three distinct formations—the very old, the very new and the medieval. There are subdivisions, but for general purposes the classification into three parts will serve. We have close together the railroad depot, a wall built 500 B. C., and the fragment of the baths of Diocletian, occupied, so far as habitable, by Ezekiel, the sculptor, who looks down from a window he has inserted in the ruin, upon a new park, and close at hand is a splendid fountain, whose brilliant waters come by one of the old aqueducts to the Apennines. New buildings are in course of construction and are planned in this part of the city, and when the work is completed it will disclose the old porportions of the baths and race course of the festive Diocletian's monumental edifice.

The Roman antiquities are in better form than I expected to see them. The Pantheon, in spite of the destructiveness to which it has been exposed, is wonderfully preserved, and in it the tomb of King Victor Emanuel is worthily placed. I inscribed my name in the book provided for the record of the respect of visitors, without any remark about the Pope. The insult to the memory of the King by one of the French pilgrims was not so important in itself as in the state of popular feeling that it revealed. The Italian Government was in a state of indignation which was natural, and behaved, notwithstanding, with conservative instincts, or the affair would have had very deplorable results. The attitude of the church, opposed to Italian unity, frets the Italian people and impairs their devotion to the church in its spiritual relations. I should think the political policy of the church a mistake. The national feeling of the Italians is passionate, and each year welds them closer together. The Pope is said recently to have admonished some Archbishops that they should not be more Catholic than himself, and the observation might find application on the American side of the Atlantic. The tomb of Raphael is in the Pantheon and is comparatively simple. His beautiful creations are held to be the highest expressions of art, but one must be able to know much to give them intelligent estimation. As a painter he outranks Michael Angelo, who was greatest as a sculptor and architect; but Angelo had forty years more working days than were vouchsafed Raphael, who, dying, like Byron and Burns, at 37, in the language of Longfellow, lives in immortal youth. Titian, who comes next in the highest walks and worlds of art, was at hard work in his ninety-ninth year on the "Entombment of Christ," when he was cut off by the plague. The glory of the Pantheon is that it is the one of the old structures to stand with, one may say, the roof on.

The grounds about the old Forum were originally a valley, and the excavation of several aares presents the general appearance of an old marble yard, twenty-five or thirty feet below the level of the neighboring streets. This was to show the enormous accumulation of debris during thousands of years of the processes of construction, destruction and reconstruction.

The pillars of the Forum (which was not exactly the Forum) are something less magnificent in the reality than in the photographs; but they tell the magnificence of old times. Some of the stones of the old sacred road are still in their places, and the old Romans must have had a good time riding over those stones in their chariots—carts on two wheels, without springs. They had exercise as exhilirating as riding in an American wood wagon over a corduroy road. The acres of modern excavation have yielded a great deal of information, but the light will always be dim. The ruin was awfully complete. The fragments of stone preserved are precious as relics, and the stories they tell need faith and fancy. Here is the spot where the Romans assembled, in the midst of the monuments of their greatness and quarreled over the spoil of all the nations around the Mediterranean, and from Persia to Scotland, and avenged others by self-destruction. Cæsar fell in Pompey's Theater, where the Senate met after the Senate House had been burned in civil warfare; and here his body was brought and buried; and this rude mass of brick is the spot where Antony stood. The bricks are still good and would yet rise and mutiny were he to say: "Friends, Romans, Countrymen!"

I fancy there is incredulity that is not warranted, as to the extent and authenticity of the Catacombs. There has been a cultivation of skepticism as to them, but there they are. The early Christians and others did bury their dead in passages cut in stone, and the whole extent of these strange burial-places found about Rome would cover a square mile, and all the passages would measure hundreds of miles. It will be remembered that the burial of the dead within the limits of old Rome was, for sanitary reasons, prohibited, and that cremation did not commend itself to the early Christians and the Jews and others. It is a mistake to suppose that the interments in the Catacombs were all of saints. Many sinners were placed in them, and perhaps some of the bones of sinners have been sanctified and celebrated as those of saints. The catacombs that I visited were, of course, outside the city and the entrance was through a church. The priest who guided us was a keen-eyed and bright-faced man. We had candles and plenty of matches. The excavations are narrow, just room to walk freely, and on either side tombs in tiers, sometimes two and often four, stone shelves hollowed out for placing the dead. The rock cuts easily, like chalk, but hardens upon exposure to the air; but there must have been infinite labor performed in preparing this city of the dead. Thousands and tens of thousands of these tombs have been robbed, but in many the bones are still visible, and many have never been opened; the original marble and terra-cotta slabs inclosing and sealing up the remains have not been touched. Here was an open tomb—an elongated mass of white plaster. A child, the priest says, died of some contagious disease, and the body was coated with white plaster. "Here," said the priest, "are a man and wife." We look through an iron netting, and there are two skeletons, side by side, the skulls and bones of the legs showing white in the gloom. Presently we come to a chapel, a dungeon-like department, grim and mysterious in the feeble light of our candles. In some places the passages lined with tombs are forty feet under the ground. Here the Christians were concealed, largely from the tyranny of their persecutors, and took sacred care of their dead, and marked clearly their places of sepulture. It is fair to say here that, taking this into consideration, there is a good basis for belief in the genuineness of many relics that have been scoffed at as fabulous by those too ignorant to know the strength of the testimony.

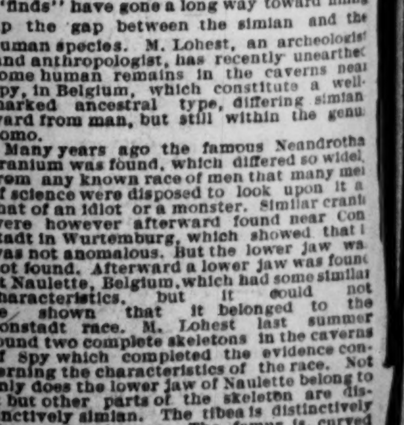
MURAT HALSTEAD.

AN HISTORIC TREE.

The "Joli Fou," Which Has Looked on Many Centuries.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

On the way to Strassburg, near the station of Remilly, in the forest of Dain, grows a tree which has celebrated many centennials. It belongs to the family of beech trees and is surrounded by a thick growth of brushwood. The cut is reproduced from a photograph, such as are sold in great numbers to the visitors who inspect this curious sight. It shows the main portion of the trunk with the figure of a man standing by its side so as to show by comparison the proportionate height of the tree. The branches look very curious and are enormous, one of them holding the weight of at least a dozen people. They twist and turn and wind upward in the most grotesque fashion, forming peculiar angles and elbows and leading up story by story to the top of the tree.



The tree is very famous in the neighborhood of Remilly. It has been very appropriately called the "Joli Fou" (Jolly Fool) and attracts annually a large number of picknickers and sightseers.

THE MISSING LINK.

It Has Been Found in the Caverns of Belgium.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

There is some hope now that the missing link has been found. At any rate, recent "finds" have gone a long way toward filling up the gap between the simian and the human species. M. Lohest, an archeologist and anthropologist, has recently unearthed some human remains in the caverns near Spy, in Belgium, which constitute a well-marked ancestral type, differing simian ward from man, but still within the genus homo.

Many years ago the famous Neandrotha cranium was found, which differed so widely from any known race of men that many men of science were disposed to look upon it as that of an idiot or a monster. Similar crania were however afterward found near Constadt in Wurtemburg, which showed that it was not anomalous. But the lower jaw was not found. Afterward a lower jaw was found at Naulette, Belgium, which had some similar characteristics, but it could not be shown that it belonged to the Constadt race. M. Lohest last summer found two complete skeletons in the caverns of Spy which completed the evidence concerning the characteristics of the race. Not only does the lower jaw of Naulette belong to it but other parts of the skeleton are distinctively simian. The tibea is distinctively shorter than in man. The femur is curved as in the chimpanzee. This find answers expectations founded on the theory of what the ancestral type of man ought to be according to the Darwinian law of descent.

The cavern in which these bones were found was filled with three distinct strata each containing human remains and articles of human manufacture. The skeletons were in the lowest strata and were surrounded with material indicating an age immensely older than the other two strata. M. Lohest does not speculate concerning the significance of his discovery but other naturalists consider it strong evidence that the so-called Constadt race was a species extinct from man but within the genus, and nearly allied to the genera next lower in the scale of development.

THE CONSPIRACY OF MRS. BUNKER.

Another Woman Comes Into the Plot and the Fisherman's Wife Sees Her Dream Dispelled.

BY BRET HARTE.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. Copyright.

["The Conspiracy of Mrs. Bunker" was begun in last SUNDAY'S POST-DISPATCH. Zephas Bunker, an old whaler from the New England coast, being stranded in San Francisco, "hired out" to a small Petaluma farmer. He cared very little for farming, but a good deal for the farmer's daughter. They went to Oakland, were married, and then made their way in a fishing boat up the coast. On a convenient spot a little cabin was built and Zephas took to fishing again. As he was absent so much of the time, his wife did not tire of him. The illusion was kept up, and the freedom which she enjoyed more than compensated for the solitude to which she was condemned.

But one day a stranger appeared. Mrs. Bunker divined at once that he was a superior person. She also saw that he was trying to get away. But her delicacy forbade questions and she treated him with hospitality for several hours until two other strangers came and the three went away together, leaving Mrs. Bunker in a reverie not wholly delightful nor wholly sad.

But one fact came home to her, or rather two facts. First, she now knew that her husband was not a superior man. She was disillusioned. Second, she could not help feeling a strange sympathy for the stranger, who was certainly in trouble of some sort. Besides, he had delicately refrained from offering her money for his dinner, but left her a beautiful ring instead.

Bunker came home late that night. He had been kept out late helping the vigilantes look for an escaped duelist who had escaped by sea or land. He was a Southerner, who it was charged had provoked the fight in order to get rid of a Northerner who was not convenient. Public indignation was aroused and the whole community was looking for Wynyard Marion. This was the story Bunker told Molly. The mystery was clear. She had entertained a doubt, but she did not tell her husband.]

PART II.

During that evening and the next, Mrs. Bunker, without betraying her secret, or exciting the least suspicion on the part of her husband, managed to extract from him not only a rough description of Marion, which tallied with her own impressions, but a short history of his career. He was a famous politician, who had held high office in the South; he was an accomplished lawyer; he had served in the army; he was a fiery speaker; he had a singular command of men. He was unmarried, but there were queer stories of his relations with some of the wives of prominent officials, and there was no doubt that he used them in some of his political intrigues. He, Zephas, would bet something that it was a woman who had helped him off! Did she speak?

Yes! she had spoken. It made her sick to sit there and hear such stories. Because a man did not agree with some people in politics it was perfectly awful to think how they would abuse him and take away his character. Men were so awfully jealous, too; if another man happened to be superior and fine looking there wasn't anything bad enough for them to say about him. No! she wasn't a slavery sympathizer either, and hadn't anything to do with a man's politics, although she was a Southern woman, and the MacEwans had come from Kentucky and owned slaves. Of course, he, Zephas, whose ancestors were Cape Cod Quakers, and had always been sailors, couldn't understand. She did not know what he meant by saying, "what a long tail our cat's got," but if he meant to call her a cat, and was going to use such language to her, he had better have stayed in San Francisco with his Vigilante friends. And perhaps it would have been better if he had stayed there before he took her away from her parents at Martinez. Then she wouldn't have been left in a desert rock without any chance of seeing the world, or ever making any friends or acquaintances.

It was their first quarrel. Discreetly made up by Mrs. Bunker in some alarm at betraying himself; honestly forgiven by Zephas in a rude, remorseful consciousness of her limited life. One or two nights later, when he returned, it was with a mingled air of mystery and satisfaction. "Well, Mollie," he said cheerfully," it looks as if your pets were not as bad as I thought them."

"My pets!" repeated Mrs. Bunker, with a faint rising color.

"Well, I call these Southern Chivs your pets, Mollie, because you stuck up for them so the other night. But never mind that now. What do you suppose has happened? Jim Rider, you know, the Southern banker and speculator, who's a regular big Injin among the 'Chivs,' he sent Cap Simmons down to the wharf while I was unloadin' to come and see him. Well, I went, and what do y'u think? He told me he was gettin' up an American fishin' company, and wanted me to take charge of a first-class schooner on shares. Said he heard of me afore, and knew I was an American and a white man, and just the chap ez could knock them Eyetalians outer the market."

"Yes," interrupted Mrs. Bunker quickly, but emphatically, "the fishing interest ought to be American and protected by the State, with regular charters and treaties."

"I say, Mollie," said her astonished but admiring husband, "you've been readin' the papers or listenin' to stump speakin', sure."

"Go on," returned Mrs. Bunker, impatiently, "and say what happened next."

"Well," returned Zephas, "I first thought, you see, that it had suthin' to do with that Marion business, particklerly ez folks allowed he was hidin' somewhere yet, and they wanted me to run him off. So I thought he might as well know I wasn't to be bribed, so I ups and tells him how I'd been lyin' off Sancelito the other day workin' for the other side agin him. With that he laughs, says he didn't want any better friends than me, but that I must be livin' in the backwoods not to know that Wynyard Marion had escaped, and was then at sea on his way to Mexico or Central America. Then we agreed to terms, and the long and short of it is, Mollie, that I am to have the schooner, with $150 a month and 10 per cent shares after a year! Looks like biz, eh, Mollie? old girl, but you don't seem pleased."

She had put aside the arm with which he was drawing her to him, and had turned her white face toward the window. So he had gone—this stranger—this one friend of her life—she would never see him again, and all that would ever come of it was this pecuniary benefit to her husband, who had done nothing. He would not even offer her money, but he had managed to pay his debt to her in this way that their vulgar poverty would appreciate. And this was the end of her dream!

"You don't seem to take it in, Mollie," continued the surprised Zephas. "It means a house in 'Frisco and a little cabin for you on the schooner when you like."

"I don't want it! I won't have it. I shall stay here," she burst out with a half-passionate, half-childish cry, and ran into her bedroom, leaving the astonished Zephas helpless in his awkward consternation.

By Gum? I must take her to 'Frisco right off, or she'll be havin' the high strikes here alone. I oughter knowed it would come to this!" But, although he consulted "Cap" Simmons the next day, who informed him it was all woman's ways when "struck," and advised him to pay out all the line he could at such delicate moments, she had no recurrence of the outbreak. On the contrary, for days and weeks following she seemed calmer, older and more "growed up;" although she resisted changing her seashore dwelling for San Francisco, she accompanied him on one or two of his "deep sea" trips down the coast and seemed happier on their southern limits. She had taken to reading the political papers and speeches and some cheap American histories. Capt. Bunker's crew, profoundly convinced that their skipper's wife was a "woman's rights" fanatic, with the baleful qualities of a "sea lawyer" superadded, marvelled at his bringing her.

It was on returning home from one of these trips that they touched briefly at San Francisco, where the secretary of the fishing company came on board. Mrs. Bunker was startled to recognize in him one of the two gentlemen who had taken Mr. Marion off in the boat, but as he did not appear to recognize her even after an awkward introduction by her husband, she would have recovered her equanimity but for a singular incident. As her husband turned momentarily away, the secretary, with a significant gesture, slipped a letter into her hand. She felt the blood rush to her face as, with a smile, he moved away to follow her husband. She came down to the little cabin and impatiently tore open the envelope, which bore no address. A small folded note contained the following lines:

> I never intended to burden you with my confidence, but the discretion, tact and courage you displayed on our first meeting, and what I know of your loyalty since, have prompted me to trust myself again to your kindness, even though you are now aware whom you have helped, and the risks you ran. My friends wish to communicate with me and to forward to me, from time to time, certain papers of importance, which, owing to the tyrannical espionage of the Government, would be discovered and stooped in passing through the express or post-office. These papers will be left at your house, but here I must trust entirely to your wit and judgment as to the way in which they should be delivered to my agent at the nearest Mexican port. To facilitate your action, your husband will receive directions to pursue his course as far South as Todos Santos, where a boat will be ready to take charge of them when he is sighted. I know I am asking a great favor, but I have such confidence in you that I do not even ask you to commit yourself to a reply to this. If it can be done, I know that you will do it; if it cannot, I will understand and appreciate the reason why. I will only ask you that when you are ready to receive the papers you will fly a small red pennant from the little flagstaff among the rocks. Believe me your friend and grateful debtor, W. M.

Mrs. Bunker cast a hasty glance around her, and pressed the letter to her lips. It was a sudden consummation of her vaguest, half-formed wishes, the realization of her wildest dreams! To be the confidant of the gallant, but melancholy hero in his lonely exile and persecution was to satisfy all the unformulated romantic fancies of her girlish reading. To be later, perhaps, the Flora Macdonald of a middle-aged Prince Charlie did not, however, evoke any ludicrous associations in her mind. Her feminine fancy exalted the escaped duellist and alleged assassin into a social martyr. His actual small political intrigues and ignoble aims of office seemed to her little different from those aspirations of royalty which she had read about—as perhaps they were. Indeed, it is to be feared that in foolish little Mrs. Bunker, Wynyard Marion had found the old feminine adoration of pretension and privilege, which every rascal has taken advantage of since the flood.

Howbeit, the next morning after she had returned and Zephas had sailed away she flew a red bandanna handkerchief on the little flagstaff before the house. A few hours later a boat appeared mysteriously from around the Point. Its only occupant—a common sailor—asked her name, and handed her a sealed package. Mrs. Bunker's invention had already been at work. She had created an aunt in Mexico, for whom she had, with some ostentation, made some small purchases while in San Francisco. When her husband spoke of going as far south as Todos Santos, she begged him to deliver the parcel to her aunt's messenger, and even addressed it boldly to her. Inside the outer wrapper she wrote a note to Marion, which with a new and amazing diffidence, she composed and altered a dozen times, at last addressing the following in a large schoolgirl hand: "Sir, I obey your commands to the last. Whatever your oppressors or enemies may do, you can always rely and trust upon She who in deepest sympathy signs herself ever, Mollie Rosalie MacEwan." The substitution of her maiden name in full seemed in her simplicity to be a delicate exclusion of her husband from the affair, and a certain disguise of herself to alien eyes. The superscription, "To Mrs. Marion MacEwan from Mollie Bunker, to be called for by hand at Todos Santos," also struck her as a marvel of ingenuity. The package was safely and punctually delivered by Zephas, who brought back a small packet directed to her, which, on private examination, proved to be a letter addressed to "J. E. Kirby, to be called for," with the hurried line: "A thousand thanks. W. M." Mrs. Bunker drew a long, quick breath. He might have written more; he might have—but the wish remained unformulated. The next day she ran up a signal; the same boat and solitary rower appeared around the point and took the package. A week later, when her husband was ready for sea, she again hoisted her signal. It brought a return package for Mexico, which she inclosed and readdressed and gave to her husband. The recurrence of this incident apparently struck a bright idea from the simple Zephas.

"Look here, Mollie, why don't you come yourself and see your aunt. I can't go into port without a license, and them port charges cost a heap o' red tape, for they've got a fillibuster scare on down there just now, but you can go ashore in the boat, and I'll get permission from the secretary to stand off and wait for you there for twenty-four hours." Mrs. Bunker flushed and paled at the thought. She could see him! The letter would be sufficient excuse, the distrust suggested by her husband would give color to her delivering it in person. There was perhaps a brief twinge of conscience in taking this advantage of Zephas' kindness, but the next moment, with that peculiar logic known only to the sex, she made the unfortunate man's suggestion a condonation of her deceit. She hadn't asked to go; he had offered to take her. He had only himself to thank.

But the political excitement in which she had become a partisan without understanding or even conviction, presently culminated with the presidential campaign and election of Abraham Lincoln. The intrigues of Southern statesmen were revealed in open expression, and echoed in California by those citizens of Southern birth and extraction who had long held place, power and opinion there. There were rumors of secession, of California joining the South, or of her founding an independent Pacific empire. A note for "J. E. Kirby" informed Mrs. Bunker that she was to carefully retain any correspondence that might be in her hands until further orders, almost at the same time that Zephas as regretfully told her that his projected Southern trip had been suspended. Mrs. Bunker was disappointed, and yet, in some singular condition of her feelings, felt relieved that her meeting with Marion was postponed It is to be feared that some dim conviction, unworthy a partisan, that in the magnitude of political events her own pretty personality might be overlooked by her hero tended somewhat to her resignation.

Meanwhile the seasons had changed. The winter rains had set in, the trade winds had shifted to the southeast, and the cottage, although strengthened, enlarged and made more comfortable through the good fortunes of the Bunkers, was no longer sheltered by the cliff, but was exposed to the full strength of the Pacific gales. There were long nights when she could hear the rain fall monotonously on the shingles, or startle her with a short, sharp reveille on the windows, there were brief days of flying clouds and drifting sunshine, and intervals of dull gray shadow, when the heaving white breakers beyond the gate slowly lifted themselves and sank before her like wraiths of warning. At such times, in her accepted solitude, Mrs. Bunker gave herself up to strange moods and singular visions; the more audacious and more striking it seemed to her from their very remoteness, and the difficulty she was beginning to have in materializing them. The actual personality of Wynyard Marion, as she knew it in her one interview, had become very shadowy and faint in the months that passed, yet when the days were heavy she sometimes saw herself standing by his side in some vague tropical surroundings and hailed by the multitude as the faithful wife and consort of the great leader. President, Emperor—she knew not what! Exactly how this was to be managed and the manner of Zephas' effacement from the scene, never troubled her childish fancy and, it is but fair to say, her woman's conscience. In the logic before alluded to, it seemed to her that all ethical responsibility for her actions rested with the husband who had unduly married her. Nor were those visons always roseate. In the wild declamation of that exciting epoch which filled the newspapers, there was talk of short shrift with traitors, so there were days when the sudden onset of a squall of hail against her window caused her to start as if she had heard the sharp fusillade of that file of muskets of which she had sometimes read in history.

One day she had a singular fright. She had heard the sound of oars falling with a precision and regularity unknown to her. She was startled to see the approach of a large eight-oar barge rowed by men in uniform, with two officers wrapped in cloaks in the stern sheets, and before them the glitter of musket barrels. The two officers appeared to be conversing earnestly, and occasionally pointing to the shore and the bluff above. For an instant she trembled, and then an instinct of revolt and resistance followed. She hurriedly removed the ring, which she usually wore when alone, from her finger, slipped it with the package under the mattress of her bed, and prepared with blazing eyes to face the intruders. But when the boat landed, the two officers, with scarcely a glance toward the cottage, proceeded leisurely along the shore. Relieved, yet it must be confessed a little piqued at their indifference, she snatched up her hat and sallied forth to confront them.

"I suppose you don't know that this is private property?" she said, sharply.

The group halted and turned toward her. The orderly, who was following, turned his face aside and smiled. The younger officer demurely lifted his cap. The elder, gray, handsome, in a general's uniform, after a moment's half-astounded, half-amused scrutiny of the little figure, gravely raised his gauntleted fingers in a faithful salute.

"I beg your pardon, madam, but I am afraid we never even thought of that. We are making a preliminary survey for the Government with a possible view of fortifying the bluff. It is very doubtful if you will be disturbed in any rights you may have, but if you are the Government will not fail to make it good to you." He turned carelessly to the aide beside him. "I suppose the bluff is quite inaccessible from here?"

"I don't know about that, General. They say that Marion, after he killed Henderson, escaped down this way," said the young man.

"Indeed—what good was that? How did he get away from here?"

"They say that Mrs. Fairfax was hanging round in a boat waiting for him. The story of the escape is all out now."

They moved away with a slight perfunctory bow to Mrs. Bunker, only the younger officer noting that the pert pretty little Western woman wasn't as sharp and snappy to his superior as she had at first promised to be.

She turned back to the cottage astounded, angry and vaguely alarmed. Who was this Mrs. Fairfax who had usurped her fame and solitary devotion? There was no woman in the boat that took him off; it was equally well known that he went in the ship alone. If they had heard that some woman was with him here—why should they have supposed it was Mrs. Fairfax? Zephas might know something—but he was away. The thought haunted her that day and the next. On the third came a more startling incident.

She had been wandering along the edge of her domain in a state of restlessness which had driven her from the monotony of the house when she heard the barking of the big Newfoundland dog, which Zephas had lately bought for protection and company. She looked up and saw the boat and its solitary rower at the landing. She ran quickly to the house to bring the packet. As she entered she started back in amazement. For the sitting-room was already in possession of a woman who was seated calmly by the table.

The stranger turned on Mrs. Bunker that frankly insolent glance and deliberate examination which only one woman can give another. In that glance Mrs. Bunker felt herself in the presence of a superior, even if her own eyes had not told her that in beauty, attire, and bearing the intruder was of a type and condition far beyond her own, or even that of any she had known. It was the more crushing that there also seemed to be in this haughty woman the same incongruousness and sharp contrast to the plain and homely surroundings of the cottage that she remembered in him.

"Yo' aw Mrs. Bunker, I believe," she said in languid Southern accent. "How de doh?"

"I am Mrs. Bunker," said Mrs. Bunker, shortly.

"And so this is where Cunnie Marion stopped when he waited fo' the boat to take him off," said the stranger, glancing lazily around and delaying with smiling insolence the explanation she knew Mrs. Bunker was expecting. "The Cunnie said it was a pooh enough place, but I don't see it. I reckon, however, he was too worried to judge and glad enough to get off. Yo' ought to have made him talk—he generally don't want much prompting to talk to women, if they're pooty."

"He didn't seem in a hurry to go," said Mrs. Bunker indignantly. The next moment she saw her error, even before the cruel, handsome smile of her unbidden guest revealed it.

"I thought so," said she lazily, "this is the place, and here's where the Cunnie stayed. Only yo' oughtn't have given him and you'self away to the first stranger quite so easy. The Cunnie might have taught yo' that, the two or three hours he was with yo'."

"What do you want with me?" demanded Mrs. Bunker, angrily.

"I want a letter yo' have for me from Cunnie Marion."

"I have nothing for you," said Mrs. Bunker, "I don't know who you are."

"You ought to considering you've been acting as messenger between the Cunnie and me," said the lady, coolly.

"That's not true," said Mrs. Bunker hotly, to combat an inward sinking.

The lady rose with lazy, languid grace, walked to the door, and called, still lazily, "Oh Pedro!"

The solitary rower clambered up the rocks and appeared on the cottage threshold.

"Is this the lady who gave you the letters for me and to whom you took mine?"

"Si, Senora."

"They were addressed to a Mr. Kirby," said Mrs. Bunker sullenly. "How was I to know they were for Mrs. Kirby?"

"Mr. Kirby, Mrs. Kirby and myself are all the same. You don't suppose the Cunnie would give my real name and address? Did you address yo'r packet to his real name, or to some one else? Did you let your husband know who they were for?"

Oddly, a sickening sense of the meanness of all these deceits and subterfuge suddenly came over Mrs. Bunker. Without replying she went to her bedroom and returned with Col. Marion's last letter, which she tossed into her visitor's lap.

"Thank yo', Mrs. Bunker. I'll be sure to tell the Cunnie how careful yo' were not to give up his correspondence to everybody. It'll please him mo' than to hear yo' are wearing his ring—which everybody knows—before people."

"He gave it to me—he—he knew I wouldn't take money," said Mrs. Bunker, indignantly.

"He didn't have any to give," said the lady, slowly, as she removed the envelope from her letter and looked up with a dazzling but cruel smile. "A So'th'n gentleman don't fill up his pockets when he goes out to fight. He don't tuck his maw's Bible in his breast pocket, clap his dear auntie's locket, big as a cheese-plate, over his heart, nor let his sole-leath r cigar case that his gyerl gave him lie round him in spots when he goes out to take another gentleman's fire. He leaves that to the Yanks!"

"Did you come here to insult my husband?" said Mrs. Bunker, in the rage of desperation.

"To insult yo' husband! Well—I came here to get a letter that his wife received from his political and natural enemy, and—perhaps I did!" With a side glance at Mrs. Bunker's crimson cheek she added, carelessly, "I have nothing against Capt. Bunker; he's a straightforward man, and must go with his kind. He helped those hounds of Vigilantes because he believes in them. We couldn't bribe him if we wanted to. And we don't."

If she only knew something of this woman's relations to Marion—which she only instinctively suspected—and could retaliate upon her, Mrs. Bunker felt she would have given up her life at that moment.

"Col. Marion seems to find plenty that he can bribe," she said roughly, "and I've yet to know who you are to sit in judgment on them. You've got your letter, take it and go! When he wants to send you another through me somebody else must come for it, not you. That's all!"

She drew back as if to let the intruder pass, but the lady, without moving a muscle, finished the reading of her letter, then stood up quietly and began carefully to draw her handsome cloak over her shoulders. "Yo' want to know who I am, Mrs. Bunker," she said, arranging the velvet collar under her white, oval chin. "Well, I'm a So'th'n woman from Figynya, and I'm Figynian first, last and all the time." She shook out her sleeves and the folds of her cloak. "I believe in State rights and slavery—if you know what that means. I hate the North, I hate the East, I hate the West. I hate this nigger Government. I'd kill that man Lincoln quicker than lightning!" She began to draw down the fingers of her gloves, holding her shapely hands upright before her. "I'm hard and fast to the cause. I gave up house and niggers for it." She began to button her gloves at the wrist with some difficulty, tightly setting together her beautiful lips as she did so. "I gave up my husband for it, and I went to the man who loved it better and had risked more for it than ever he had. Cunnie Marion's my friend. I'm Mrs. Fairfax, Josephine Hardee that was; his disciple and follower. Well, maybe those puritanical No'th'n folks might give it another name!"

She moved slowly toward the door, but on the threshold paused, as Col. Marion had, and came back to Mrs. Bunker with an outstretched hand. "I don't see that yo' and me need quo'll. I didn't come here for that. I came here to see your husband, and seeing you I thought it was only right to talk squarely to you, as you understand I wouldn't talk to your husband. Mrs. Bunker, I want your husband to take me away—I want him to take me to the Cunnie. If I tried to go in any other way I'd be watched, spied upon and followed, and only lead those hounds on his track. I don't expect yo' to ask yo' husband for me, but only not to interfere when I do."

There was a touch of unexpected weakness in her voice and a look of pain in her eyes which was not unlike what Mrs. Bunker had seen and pitied in Marion. But they were the eyes of a woman who had humbled her, and Mrs. Bunker would have been unworthy her sex if she had not felt a cruel enjoyment in it. Yet the dominance of the stranger was still so strong she did not dare to refuse the proffered hand. She, however, slipped the ring from her finger and laid it in Mrs. Fairfax's palm.

"You can take that with you," she said, with a desperate attempt to imitate the other's previous indifference. "I shouldn't like to deprive you and your friend of the opportunity of making use of it again. As for my husband, I shall say nothing of you to him as long as you say nothing to him of me—which I suppose is what you mean."

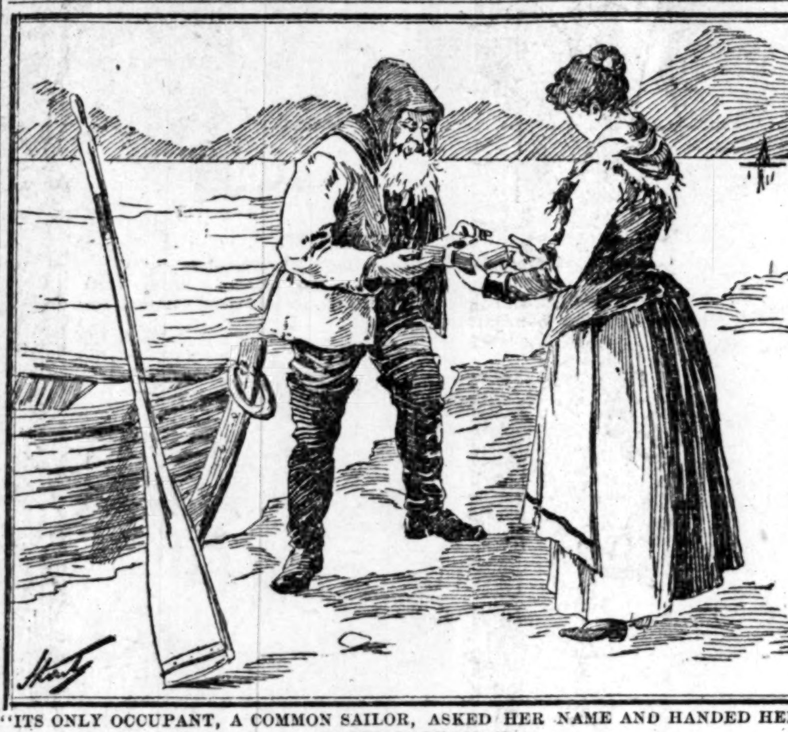
The insolent look came back to Mrs. Fairfax's face. "I reckon yo're right," she said quietly, putting the ring in her pocket as she fixed her dark eyes on Mrs. Bunker, "and the ring may be of use again. Good by, Mrs. Bunker."

She waved her hand carelessly, and turning away passed out of the house. A moment later the boat and its two occupants pushed from the shore and disappeared round the Point.

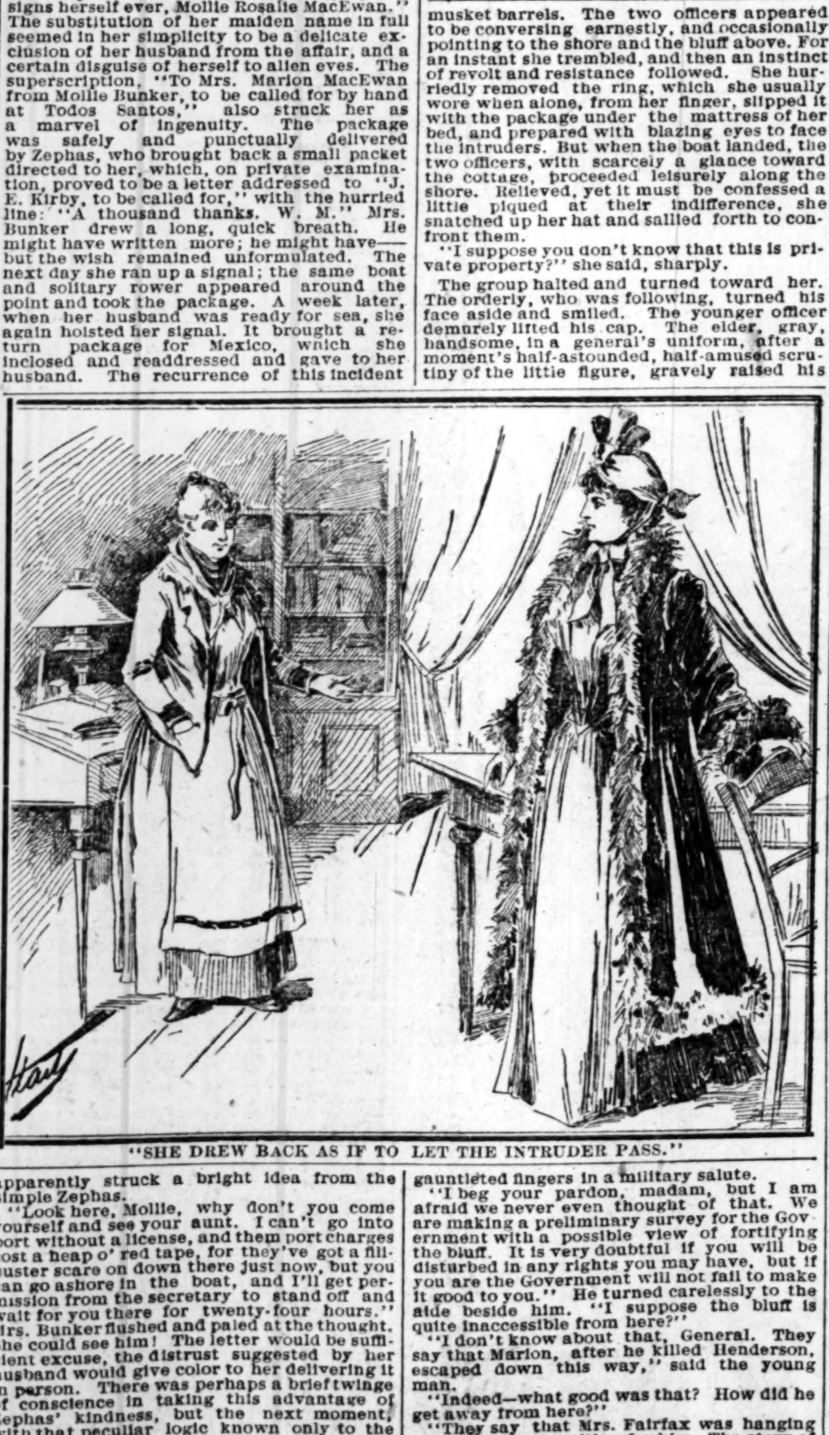
Then Mrs. Bunker looked round the room and down upon her empty finger, and knew that it was the end of her dream. It was all over now—indeed, with the picture of that proud, insolent woman before her she wondered if it had ever begun. This was the woman she had allowed herself to think she might be. This was the woman he was thinking of when he sat there; this was the Mrs. Fairfax the officers had spoken of, and who had made her—Mrs. Bunker—the go-between for their lovemaking! All the work that she had done for him, the deceit she had practiced on her husband, was to bring him and this woman together! And they both knew it, and had no doubt laughed at her and her pretensions.

It was with a burning cheek that she thought how she had intended to go to Marion and imagined herself arriving perhaps to find that shameless woman already there. In her vague unformulated longings she had never before realized the degradation into which her foolish romance might lead her. She saw it now; that humiliating moral lesson we are all apt to experience in the accidental display of our own particular vices in the person we hate she had just felt in Mrs. Fairfax's presence. With it came the paralyzing fear of her husband's discovery of her secret. Secure as she had been in her dull belief that he had in some way wronged her by marrying her, she for the first time began to doubt if this condoned the deceit she had practiced on him. The tribute Mrs. Fairfax had paid him—this appreciation of his integrity and honesty by an enemy and a woman like herself—troubled her, frightened her, and filled her with her first jealousy! What if this woman should tell him all; what if she should make use of him as Marion had of her. Zephas was a strong Northern partisan, but was he proof against the guileful charms of such a devil? She had never thought before of questioning his fidelity to her; she suddenly remembered now some rough pleasantries of Capt. Simmons in regard to the inconstancy of his calling. No! there was but one thing for her to do; she would make a clean breast to him; she would tell him everything she had done except the fatal fancy that compelled her to it. She began to look for his coming now with alternate hope and fear—with unabated impatience. The night that he should have arrived passed slowly; morning came, but not Zephas. When the mist had lifted she ran impatiently to the rocks and gazed anxiously toward the lower bay. There were a few gray sails scarce distinguishable above the grayer water; but they were not his. She glanced half mechanically seaward, and her eyes became suddenly fixed. There was no mistake. She knew the rig. She could see the familiar white lap streak as the vessel careened on the starboard tack. It was her husband's schooner slowly creeping out of the Golden Gate.

(*To be Concluded.*)



"ITS ONLY OCCUPANT, A COMMON SAILOR, ASKED HER NAME AND HANDED HER A SEALED PACKAGE."



"SHE DREW BACK AS IF TO LET THE INTRUDER PASS."

PRINCES' DEATHS.

The Unhappy Ends That Have Lately Befallen Heirs to European Thrones.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The recent death of the young Duke of Clarence has called attention to the sad fate of many of the heirs to European thrones during the past century. The young son of Louis XVI. died at the age of 11 from the cruel treatment inflicted upon him by his republican jailers. The son of Napoleon the Great ended his days in exile at Vienna at the age of 21. The Count de Chambord, the hope and representative of the older line of the Bourbon kings of France, died in a foreign land, having passed his long life of half a century in exile. The handsome and popular Duke of Orleans, the eldest son of Louis Philippe, came to an untimely end by leaping from his carriage while his horses were running away, and with him perished the last chance of the establishment of the line of Orleans upon the throne. The Princess Charlotte, daughter of George IV. of England and heiress to the crown, died in early womanhood in child bed. The two daughters of William IV., either of whom, had she survived, would have reigned over England in place of Queen Victoria, each lived only a few months. The death of the young Prince Imperial, the son of Napoleon III., by the spear of a savage in Zulu land, is not yet forgotten. Neither is the tragic end of the Archduke Rudolphe, Prince Imperial of Austria, nor the regretted demise of the youthful Prince Baldwin, son of the heir to the throne of Belgium. The two sons of the King of the Netherlands both died in the prime of life, leaving only their fragile little sister to inherit the crown of Holland. The death by consumption at Nice of the elder brother of the present Czar of Russia was one of the melancholy royal tragedies of the hour, and the more so, as like the Duke of Clarence, his betrothal to a fair young princess had just taken place. The Princess Dagmar became the wife of his younger brother and is now the Empress of Russia. The father of the present King of Portugal had an elder brother who died before he came to the throne. The only son of the present King and Queen of Belgium, the direct heir to the crown, was taken from them by a long wasting malady while he was still a child.

They are not fortunate, these young heirs to the grandeurs of this world. And more than ever by the untimely end of the Duke of Clarence is the imprudence of the delay in marrying the future sovereigns of Europe abundantly manifested. He was just 28 when he died. Had his marriage, in accordance with past customs in the royal houses of Europe, taken place as soon as soon as possible after his coming of age, he would in all probability have been succeeded in his regal rights by a child of his own. As it is, his brother, Prince George, himself unmarried and not yet entirely recovered from the attack of typhoid fever which came near carrying him off a few weeks ago, takes his place in the line of succession. The Prince of Wales, it is said, intends, if he comes to the throne, to be known as Edward VII., and the deceased Duke, had he succeeded him, would consequently have been Edward VIII. His present heir in the fullness of time will ascend the throne as George V. So the fierce old epigram on the Georges that declared,

> When from earth the Fourth descended,
> God be praised, the Georges ended!

appears to be controverted by this recent decree of fate. The French press and people have acted in a most courteous and sympathetic manner towards the bereaved royal family of England. No undue amount of Republican prejudices has prevented the Parisians, from President Carnot down, from manifesting a very genuine degree of regret and sympathy. Undoubtedly the popularity of the Prince of Wales in Paris has a good deal to do with the popular manifestations of feeling concerning the untimely death of his eldest son.

THE SECRET OF VENETIAN GLASS.

Kept in One Family for Hundreds of Years—Only Two Persons Know It.

Everybody admires Venetian glass, the product of the Murano factories, but few know "how it is done," and even those few do not know the real secret. The curious may stand before the furnace and watch the whole process from the time the first lump of glass is put into the white fire at the end of a long hollow iron rod till the perfect vase is put into the oven to be slowly cooled. But they will not see below the surface. The development of the vessel is before you. The the secret of growth is hidden.

Not even the proprietor of the establishment knows it. The mystery is in the keeping of two men and is handed down from generation to generation. The father shares it with his son or with his nearest male kin. The eldest always has one or two young members of his family near him as apprentices, who learn from him the process of manufacture and who may be considered "in the line of succession." In order to provide against a mischance the secret is written down and deposited in a lawyer's archives at Venice. When one of the two men dies the other takes the paper, explains it to the nearest male relative and then locks it up again.

The Venetians of the middle ages invented the art and made it famous. During the tumults through which Venice passed the secret was lost, but about seventy years ago an Italian gentleman, who had pondered long on the mystery, chanced to hear of an old man, who it was said had the secret. It was handed down to him from his father. It had survived in a family of peasants who guarded it with jealous care. This old man was induced to try the process, and the result was the revival of Venetian glass. The old villager's family have been enriched, but they still remain simple workmen.

THE GOLD CURE INSTITUTE

At 2021 Olive cures regular as well as periodical drinkers.

REAL MEN IN BOOKS

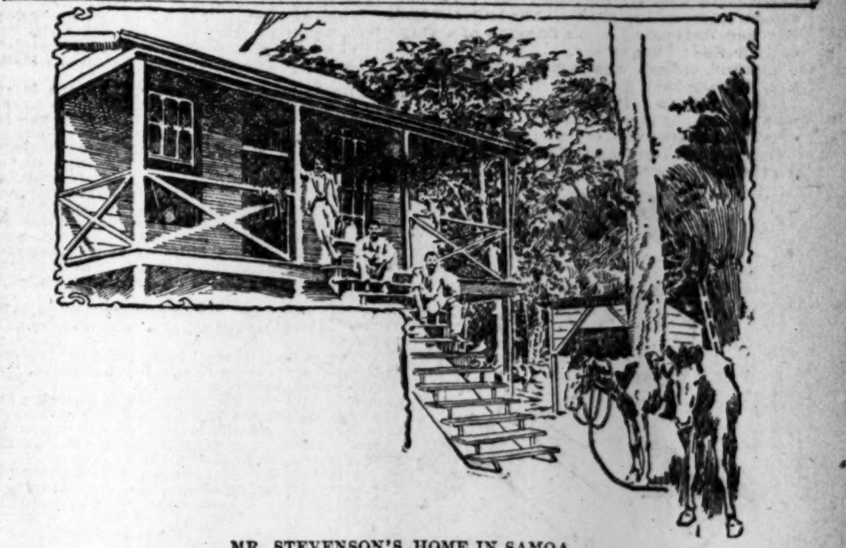
MR. STEVENSON'S FRIENDS HIS CHARACTERS—MRS. BURNETT'S VENTURE.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Novelists have long exercised a free hand in introducing real people into fiction. Sometimes no attempt whatever is made to disguise the characters, and, again, they are but thinly veiled under names highly suggestive of the real ones. In many cases, no doubt, this has been very pleasing to the people portrayed, but more frequently it has been a cause of grave dissatisfaction to the original of the portrait; and in a recent case the publishers have been held responsible for the too free use of the author's pen in this respect. In the case referred to—that of Pinnock vs. Chapman & Hall—the defendants were forced to pay $1,000 damages, besides all the heavy expenses of a lawsuit.

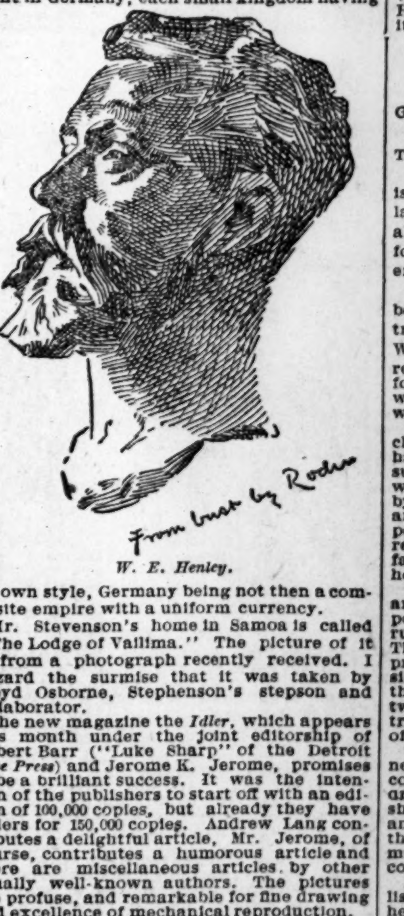
Few authors practice this more openly than Mr. Stevenson, many of whose characters are drawn from real life. The original of John Silver—the fierce one-legged pirate in "Treasure Island"—is W. E. Henley, an old friend and schoolmate of Mr. Stevenson's, and now the editor of that very sharp and caustic journal, the *National Observer*. Mr. Henley protested that the picture was not a fair one; Mr. Stevenson replied: "No, perhaps it is not, but it is what you would have been if you had been a pirate."

Another old friend, Charles Baxter, a Scotch advocate, is dealt with even more unmercifully as "Finsbury," in another work.



MR. STEVENSON'S HOME IN SAMOA.

It is a somewhat curious fact that in acknowledging his indebtedness to an old drama for the central idea of his short story, "The Bottle Imp," which appeared in a syndicate of newspapers last year, Mr. Stevenson did not know that the story was published over sixty years ago in Germany in the Romancists and Novelists' library—a series of works in folio volumes. The story was laid in Germany, and the situations turned readily on the great variety of coins then current in Germany, each small kingdom having its own style, Germany being not then a composite empire with a uniform currency.

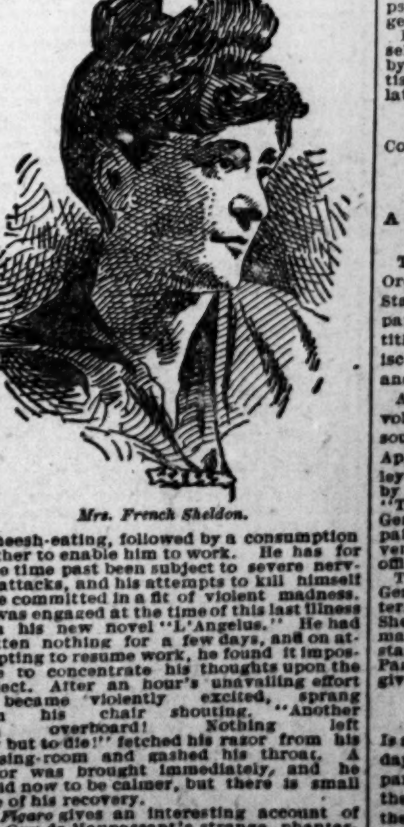


W. E. Henley.

Mr. Stevenson's home in Samoa is called "The Lodge of Vailima." The picture of it is from a photograph recently received. I hazard the surmise that it was taken by Lloyd Osborne, Stephenson's stepson and collaborator.

The new magazine the *Idler*, which appears this month under the joint editorship of Robert Barr ("Luke Sharp" of the Detroit *Free Press*) and Jerome K. Jerome, promises to be a brilliant success. It was the intention of the publishers to start off with an edition of 100,000 copies, but already they have orders for 150,000 copies. Andrew Lang contributes a delightful article, Mr. Jerome, of course, contributes a humorous article and there are miscellaneous articles by other equally well-known authors. The pictures are profuse, and remarkable for fine drawing and excellence of mechanical reproduction.

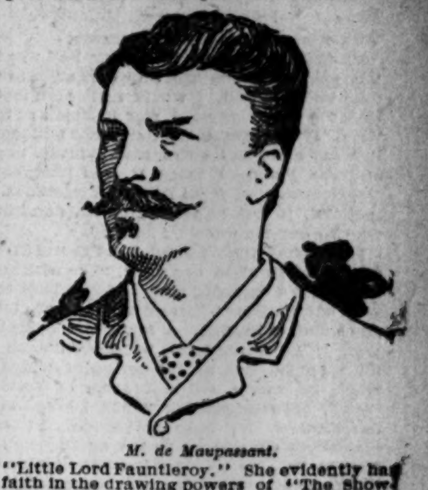
The inquiries that have been made into the attempted suicide of M. de Maupassant have revealed a sad story of paralysis of the brain, resulting from an indulgence in morphia and hasheesh-eating, followed by a consumption of ether to enable him to work. He has for some time past been subject to severe nervous attacks, and his attempts to kill himself were committed in a fit of violent madness. He was engaged at the time of this last illness with his new novel "L'Angelus." He had written nothing for a few days, and on attempting to resume work, he found it impossible to concentrate his thoughts upon the subject. After an hour's unavailing effort he became violently excited, sprang from his chair shouting, "Another man overboard! Nothing left now but to die!" fetched his razor from his dressing-room and gashed his throat. A doctor was brought immediately, and he is said now to be calmer, but there is small hope of his recovery.



Mrs. French Sheldon.

Le Figaro gives an interesting account of poor Guy de Maupassant's strange phantasmagoric story, "Le Horla," showing that it clearly contains the germ of the brain disease which has at length swept the unhappy man into an insanity which it is feared will last his life. The symptoms described in the story exactly correspond with the incipient stages of the ailment, and must have been transcriptions from M. de Maupassant's own experiences.

Mrs. Burnett's latest dramatic venture has been very well received by the London public, though, of course, it is hardly to be expected that she will repeat her success with "Little Lord Fauntleroy." She evidently has faith in the drawing powers of "The Showman's Daughter," as she leased the Royalty Theater and engaged her own company, assuming the entire financial risk. Her many friends in America will wish her success in the new role of author-manager.



M. de Maupassant.

Walter Scott will shortly commence the publication of an "International Series of Humor." Different writers have been commissioned to compile volumes of humor, one for each nation. The initial volume of this series will be "American Humor," the compilation of this book being in the hands of James Barr, who edited "American Humorous Verse" for the same firm some time ago. Later on in this series will appear "Canadian Humor," compiled by the same hand. The series will be published simultaneously in England and America.

Henry Harland (Sidney Luska) has just returned to London after a long tour on the Continent, and has settled down for the winter in his cozy home in Cromwell road. He is engaged on a new novel that will make its appearance in a few months.

FREDERICK RAYMOND.

"PER ASPERA."

George Ebers' Latest Novel of Roman and Alexandrian Life.

Translated for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

George Ebers' latest novel, "Per Aspera," is worthy of his fame. It cannot but leave a lasting impression on the mind of the reader, abounding as it does with some of the profoundest studies of ancient life, thought and emotion.

One of the most interesting chapters in the book is the one in which he describes the entrance of the Roman Cæsar into Alexandria. What Ebers has seen with his inward eye is revealed with a rare and powerful force. The forms of his fancy arise before us as if they were real, living shapes in whose veins the warmest life pulsates.

Melissa, the sweet and beautiful artist-child, accompanied by her father's friend, has come from the sick bed of her lover, who suffers from a dangerous wound. On the way she learns of the wonderful cures made by the renowned Galenus, who is expected to arrive at Alexandria in the suite of the Emperor Basianius, called Caracalla. The girl resolves upon gaining a hearing with the famous healer and to ask his help in saving her sweetheart's life.

While on the way to Alexandria the two are met by the advance guard of the imperial cortege and their progress is interrupted by the constantly increasing throngs. They are driven by the lictors, who lead the procession, into the midst of a crowd of sight-seers, who have congregated beneath the arches that line the houses. Thus these two become witnesses of the pompous entrance. Ebers' description of this event is one of the most masterly passages in literature.

"The tread of the horses, their excited neigh, the clatter of the wheels, the loud commands of the leaders, the beating of the drums, the flourish of the trumpets and the shrill piping of the clarinets filled the air with an incessant din. It was a hideous noise that offended the ear. Suddenly a wild tumult arose in the East. The Emperor was coming."

Ebers' wonderful power is shown in Melissa's conduct. She forgets her purpose, her lover, her friend. Every other feeling is swallowed in the one all-pervading enthusiasm. She shouts with the rest, her heart beats quick, her joy is as tumultuous as any in the multitude, and without knowing why she weeps with excitement. It is one of the most stirring passages ever written by Ebers, and it is besides a study of psychological conditions wonderfully suggestive.

Besides the unusual merit of the work itself, Ebers' "Per Aspera" is finely illustrated by H. W. Schmidt, one of the best sketch artists of Germany. It has not yet been translated from the German.

GREATER than Diana of Ephesus, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It stood the test of time. 25c.

WAR PAPERS.

A New Volume of Personal Reminiscences Issued by Order of the Loyal Legion.

The Missouri Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States has just published in book form the papers read at stated meetings, under the title of "War Papers and Personal Reminiscences 1861—1865." It is handsomely bound and well printed in clear large type.

Among the papers comprised in the first volume are "Early Events of the War in Missouri,"Lieut.-Col. James O. Broadhead. "The Appomattox Campaign," by Maj.-Gen. Wesley Merritt; "Wounded at Fort Donelson," by Brevet Lieut.-Col. James O. Churchill; "The Battle of Pea Ridge," by Brevet Brig.-Gen. John W. Noble; "Pope's Virginia Campaign," by Brevet Maj.-Gen. John D. Stevenson, and many others by well-known officers.

The volume is concluded by eulogies on Generals Grant and Sherman and Admiral Porter. The first by Gen. Powell; those on Gen. Sherman by Col. Hitchcock and Capt. Pitzman, both of whom served on his personal staff. That on Admiral Porter is by Lieut. Parker, whose service under the Admiral gives him authority to speak.

Getting a Start in Life

Is a difficult task sometimes. As a latter day millionaire remarked, "The hardest part of the road to fortune was the saving of the first $100." Deposit your savings with the Chemical National Bank. They allow a liberal interest on time deposits, and you'll soon have "the first $100."

WHERE'S OLD JOSS?

JEROME K. JEROME'S HUMOROUS DESCRIPTION OF A LONDON MUSIC HALL.

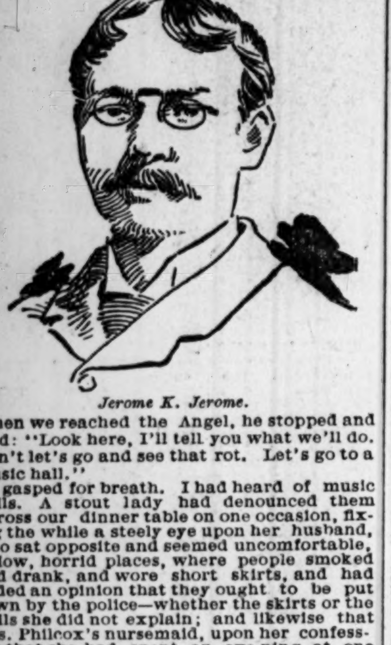
Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

My first appearance at a music hall was in the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and s——well, I would rather not mention the exact date. I was fourteen at the time. It was during the Christmas holidays, and my aunt had given me 5 shillings to go and see Phelps—I think it was Phelps—in "Coriolanus"—I think it was "Coriolanus." Anyhow, it was to see a high-class and improving entertainment, I know.

I suggested that I should get young Skegson, who lived in our road, to go with me. Skegson is a barrister now, and could not tell you the difference between a knave of clubs and a club of knaves. A few years hence he will, if he works hard, be innocent enough for a judge. But at the period of which I speak he was a red-haired boy of worldly tastes, notwithstanding which I loved him as a brother. My dear mother wished to see him before consenting to the arrangement, so as to be able to form her own opinion as to whether he was a fit and proper companion for me, and, accordingly, he was invited to tea. He came, and made a most favorable impression upon both my mother and my aunt. He had a way of talking about the advantages of application to study in early life, and the duties of youth towards those placed in authority over it, that won for him much esteem in grown-up circles. The spirit of the Bar had descended upon Skegson at a very early period of his career.

My aunt, indeed, was so much pleased with him that she gave him two shillings toward his own expenses ("sprung half a dollar" was how he put it when he got outside), and commended me to his especial care.

Skegson was very silent during the journey. An idea was evidently maturing in his mind.



Jerome K. Jerome.

When we reached the Angel, he stopped and said: "Look here, I'll tell you what we'll do. Don't let's go and see that rot. Let's go to a music hall."

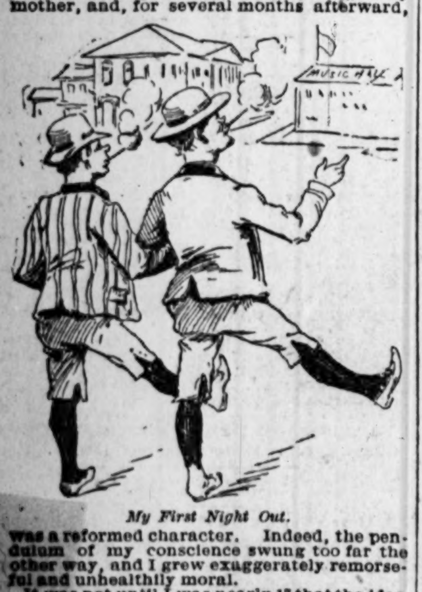
I gasped for breath. I had heard of music halls. A stout lady had denounced them across our dinner table on one occasion, fixing the while a steely eye upon her husband, who sat opposite and seemed uncomfortable, as low, horrid places, where people smoked and drank, and wore short skirts, and had added an opinion that they ought to be put down by the police—whether the skirts or the halls she did not explain; and likewise that Mrs. Philcox's nursemaid, upon her confessing that she had spent an eve ning at one with her young man, had been called a shameless hussy, and summarily dismissed as being no longer a fit associate for the baby.

But the spirit of lawlessness was strong within me in those days, so that I harkened to the voice of Skegson, the tempter, and he lured my feet from the paths that led to virtue and Sadlers Wells, and we wandered into the broad and crowded ways that branch off from the Angel towards merry Islington.

Skegson insisted that we should do the thing in style, and so we stopped at a shop near the Agriculture Hall and purchased some big cigars. A huge card in the window claimed for these that they were "the most satisfactory twopenny smoke in London." I smoked two of them during the evening and never felt more satified—using the word in its true sense, as implying that a person has had enough of a thing, and does not desire any more of it, not just then—in all my life. Where we went, and what we saw when we got there, my memory is not very clear about; it never was. We sat at a little marble table. I know it was marble because it was so hard and cool to the head. From out the smoky mist a ponderous creature of strange, undefined shape, floated heavily towards us, and deposited a squat tumbler in front of me containing a pale yellowish liquor, which subsequent investigation has led me to believe must have been Scotch whiskey. It seemed to me then the most nauseous stuff I had ever swallowed. It is curious to look back and notice how one's tastes change.

I reached home very late and very sick. That was my first dissipation, and, as a lesson, it has been of more practical use to me than all the good books and sermons in the world could have been. I can remember to this day standing in the middle of the room in my night shirt, trying to catch my bed as it came round.

Next morning I confessed everything to my mother, and, for several months afterward, was a reformed character. Indeed, the pendulum of my conscience swung too far the other way, and I grew exaggerately remorseful and unhealthily moral.



My First Night Out.

It was not until I was nearly 17 that the idea occurred to me to visit a music hall again. Accordingly one Saturday night I wended my way to the "Pav.," and there the first person I ran against was my uncle. He laid a heavy hand upon my shoulder and asked me, in severe tones, what I was doing there. I felt this to be an awkward question, for it would have been useless trying to make him understand my real motives (one's own relations are never sympathetic), and I was somewhat nonplussed for an answer until the reflection occurred to me: "What was he doing there?" This I, in my turn, propounded to him, with the result that we entered into treaty by the terms of which it was agreed that no future reference should be made to the meeting by either of us—at least, not in the presence of any member of the family—and the compact was ratified according to the usual custom, my uncle paying the necessary expenses.

In those days we sat, some four or six of us, round a little table, on which were placed our drinks.

Also, in those days, there were "chairmen"—affable gentlemen, who would have anything at anybody's expense, and drink any quantity of it, and never seem to get any fuller. I was introduced to a music hall chairman once, and when I said to him, "What is your drink? he took up the "list of beverages" that lay before him, and, opening it, waived his hand lightly across its entire contents, from clarets, past champagnes and spirits, down to liquors. "That's my drink, my boy," said he. There was nothing narrow-minded or exclusive about his tastes.

It was the chairman's duty to introduce the artists. "Ladies and gentlemen," he would shout, in a voice that united the musical characteristics of a fog-horn and a steam saw, "Miss 'Knerietta Montressor, the popular serio-comic, will now happear." These announcements were invariably received with great applause by the chairman himself, and generally with chilling indifference by the rest of the audience.

It was also the privilege of the chairman to maintain order and reprimand evil-doers. This he usually did very effectively, employing for the purpose language both fit and forcible. One chairman that I remember seemed, however, to be curiously deficient in the necessary qualities for this part of his duty. He was a mild and sleepy little man, and, unfortunately, he had to preside over an exceptionally rowdy audience at a small hall in the Southeast district. On the night that I was present there occurred a great disturbance. "Joss Jessop, the Monarch of Mirth," a gentleman evidently high in local request, was, for some reason or other, not forthcoming, and, in his place, the management proposed to offer a female performer on the zither, one Signora Ballatino.

The little chairman made the announcement in a nervous, deprecatory tone, as if he were rather ashamed of it himself. (The poor are staunch sticklers for etiquette. I overheard a small child explaining to her mother one night in Three Colts street, Limehouse, that she could not get into the house because there was a "lady" on the doorstep drunk.) "Signora Ballatino, the world-renowned"—

Here a voice from the gallery requested to know what had become of "Old Joss," and was greeted by loud cries of "Ere, ere." The chairman, ignoring the interruption, contiued:

"—— the world-renowned performer on the zither——"

"On the whater?" came in tones of plaintive inquiry from the back of the hall.

"Hon the zither," retorted the chairman, waxing mildly indignant; he meant zithern, but he called it a zither. "A hinstrument well known to anybody as 'as 'ad any learning."

This sally was received with much favor, and a gentleman who claimed to be acquainted with the family history of the interrupter begged the chairman to excuse him, on the ground that his (the interrupter's) mother used to get drunk with the two pence a week and never sent him to school.

Cheered by this breath of popularity, our little president endeavored to complete his introduction of the signora. He again repeated that she was the world-renowned performer on the zithern; and, undeterred by the audible remark of a lady in the pit to the effect that she'd "never 'eard on 'er," added:

"She will now, ladies and gentlemen, with your kind permission, give you examples of the—"

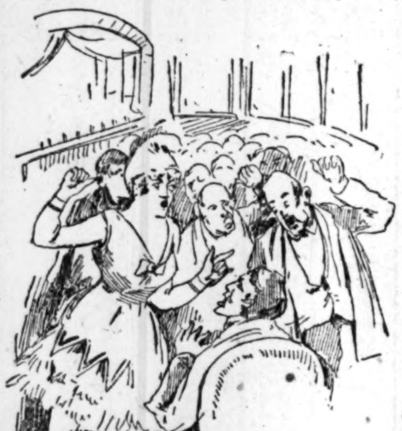
"Blow yer zither," here cried out the gentleman who had started the agitation, "we want Jess Jessop."

This was the signal for much cheering and shrill whistling, in the midst of which a wag with a piping voice suggested as a reason for the favorite's non-appearance that he had not been paid his last week's salary.

A temporary lull occurred at this point, and the chairman, seizing the opportunity to complete his oft-impeded speech, suddenly remarked; "—songs of the Sunny South;" and immediately sat down and began hammering upon the table.

Then Signora Ballatino, clothed in the costume of the Sunny South, where clothes are less essential than in these colder climes, skipped airily forward and was most ungallantly greeted with a storm of groans and hisses. Her beloved instrument was unfeelingly alluded to as a pie dish, and she was advised to take it back and get the penny on it. The chairman, addressed by his Christian name of "Jimmee," was told to lie down and let her sing him to sleep. Every time she attempted to start playing, shouts were raised for Joss.

At length the chairman, overcoming his evident disinclination to taking any sort of hand whatever in the game, rose and gently hinted at the desirability of silence. The suggestion not meeting with any support, he proceeded to adopt sterner measures. He addressed himself personally to the ringleader of the rioters, the man who had first championed the cause of the absent Joss. This person was a brawny individual, who, judging from appearance, followed in his business hours the calling of a coalheaver. "Yes, sir," said the Chairman, pointing a finger towards him, where he sat in the front row of the gallery; "you, sir, in the flannel shirt. I can see you. Will you allow this lady to give her entertainment?"



Quelling a Disturber.

"No!" answered he of the coalheaving profession, in stentorian tones.

"Then, sir," said the little chairman, working himself up into a state suggestive of Jove about to launch a thunderbolt, "then, sir, all I can say is that you are no gentleman."

This was a little too much, or rather a good deal too little, for the Signora Ballatino. She had hitherto been standing in a meek attitude of pathetic appeal, wearing a fixed smile of ineffable sweetness, but she evidently felt that she could go a bit farther than that herself, even if she was a lady. Calling the chairman "an old messer," and telling him for —— sake to shut up if that was all he could do for his living, she came down to the front and took the case into her own hands.

She did not waste time on the rest of the audience. She went direct for that coalheaver, and thereupon ensued a slanging match, the memory of which sends a thrill of admiration through me even to this day.

As well might the lamb stand up against the eagle, when the shadow of its wings falls across the green pastures, and the wind flies before its dark oncoming. At the end of two minutes he lay gasping, dazed and speechless. Then she began. She announced her intention of "wiping down the bloomin' 'all" with him and making it respectable; and, metaphorically speaking, that is what she did. Her tongue hit him between the eyes, and knocked him down and trampled on him. It curled round and round him like a whip, and then it uncurled and wound the other way. It seized him by the scruff of his neck, and tossed him up into the air, and caught him as he descended, and flung him to the ground, and rolled him on it. It played around him like forked lightning, and blinded him. It danced and shrieked about him like a host of whirling fiends, and he tried to remember a prayer, and could not. It touched him lightly on the sole of his foot and the crown of his head, and his hair stood up straight, and his limbs grew stiff. The people sitting near him drew away, not feeling it safe to be near, and left him alone, surrounded by space, and language.

It was the most artistic piece of work of its kind that I have ever heard. Every phrase she flung at him seemed to have been woven on purpose to entangle him and to embrace in its choking folds his people and his gods, to strangle with its threads his every hope, ambition and belief. Each term she put upon him clung to him like a garment, and fitted him without a crease. The last name that she called him one felt to be, until one heard the next, the one name that he ought to have been christened by.

For five and three-quarter minutes by the clock she spoke, and never for one instant did she pause or falter; and in the whole of that onslaught there was only one weak spot.

That was when she offered to make a better man than he was out of a Guy Fawkes and a lump of coal. You felt that one lump of coal would not have been sufficient.

At the end she gathered herself together for one supreme effort and hurled at him an insult so bitter with scorn, so sharp with insight into his character, so heavy with prophetic curse, that strong men drew and held their breath while it passed over them and women hid their faces and shivered.

Then she folded her arms and stood silent; and the house, from floor to ceiling, rose and cheered her until there was no more breath left in its lungs.

In that one night she stepped from oblivion into success. She is now a famous "artiste."

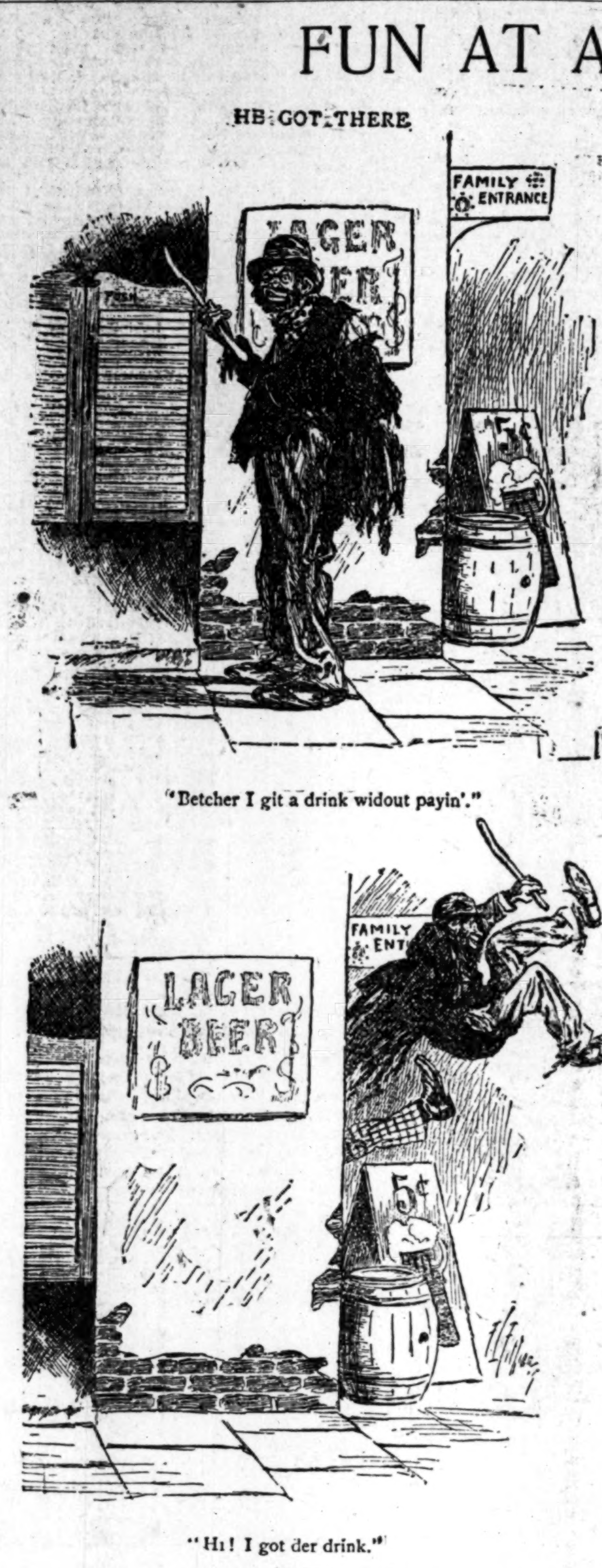
But she does not call herself Signora Ballatino, and she does not play upon the zithern, Her name has a homelier sound, and her specialty is the delineation of coster character.

JEROME K. JEROME.

"WHO BUT MUST LAUGH?"

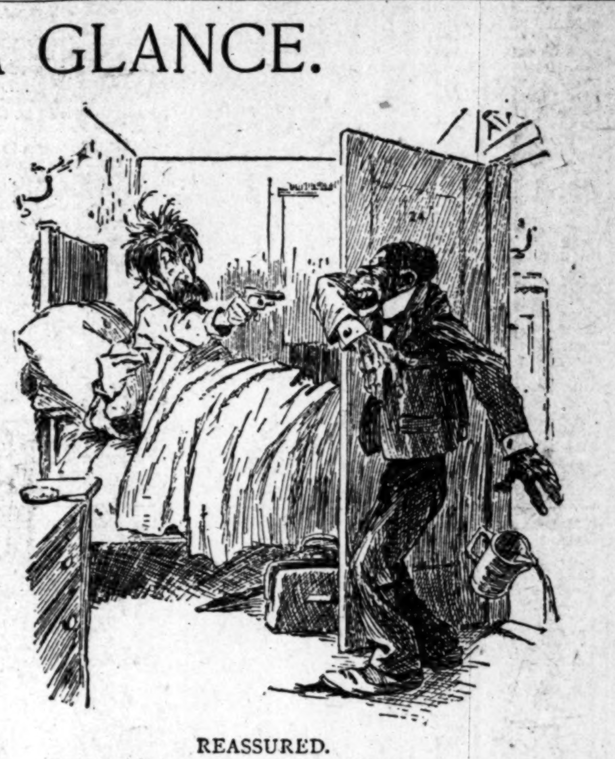
FUN AT A GLANCE.

HE GOT THERE



"Betcher I git a drink widout payin'."

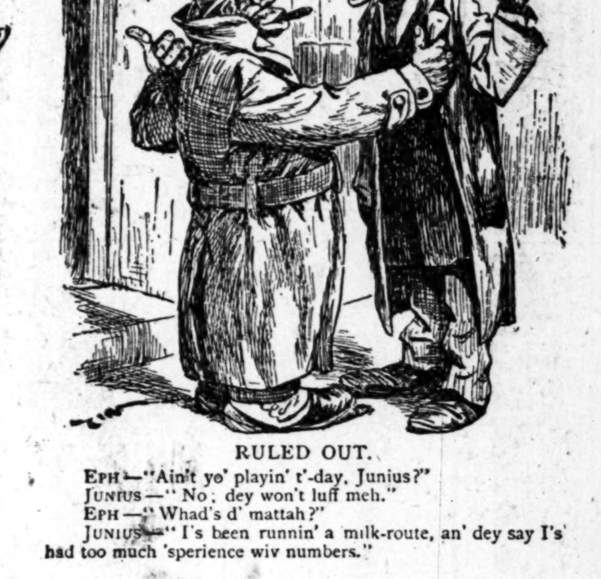
"Hi! I got der drink."



REASSURED.

VISITOR—"'Xcuse me, boss; I's de hall-boy.

MR. JENNINGS (*who has recently traveled from the west*)—"Oh, all r-right! I th-thought for a moment you were another W-wagner car-p-porter!"



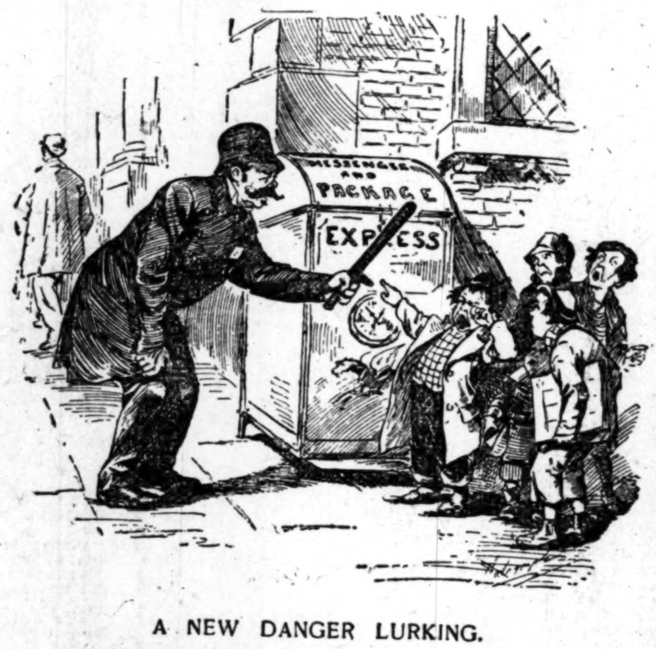
RULED OUT.

EPH—"Ain't yo' playin' t'-day, Junius?"

JUNIUS—"No; dey won't luff meh."

EPH—"Whad's d' mattah?"

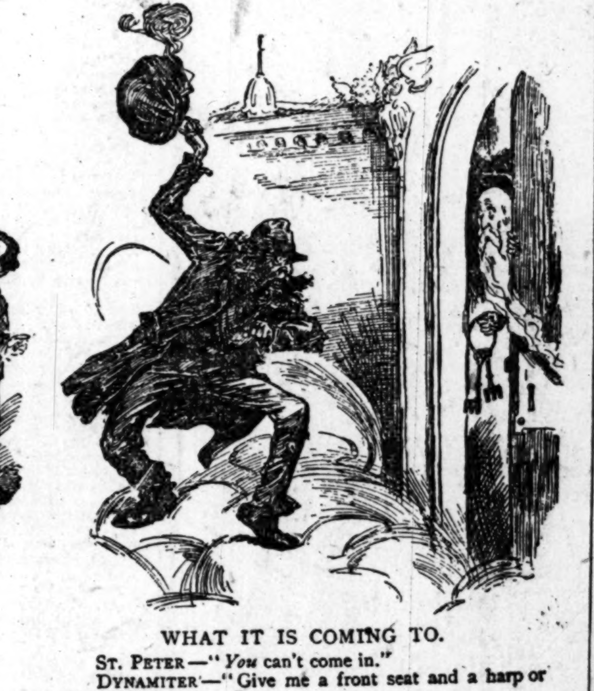
JUNIUS—"I's been runnin' a milk-route, an' dey say I's had too much 'sperience wiv numbers."



A NEW DANGER LURKING.

OFFICER—Here! Here! What 's all this row about?

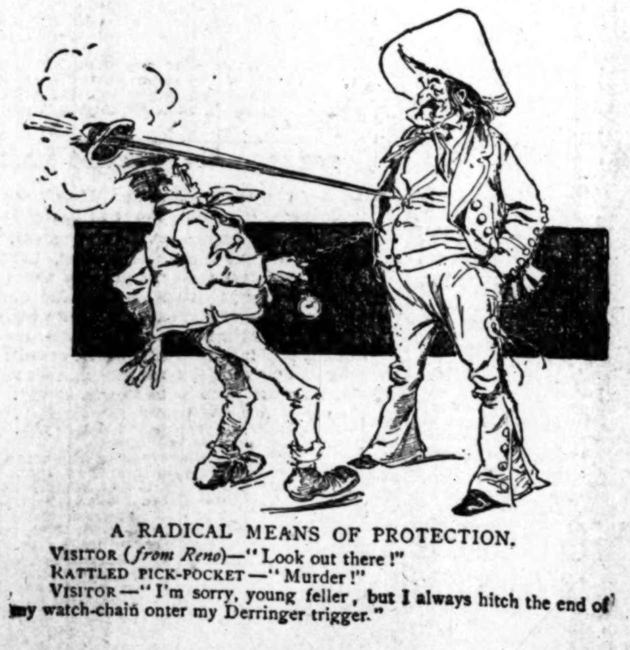
TEARFUL TIM.—I was boostin' me brudder up, an he fell into der box, an' we can't git him out till der bloke comes round in der mornin.



WHAT IT IS COMING TO.

ST. PETER—"*You* can't come in."

DYNAMITER—"Give me a front seat and a harp or I'll wreck the place!"

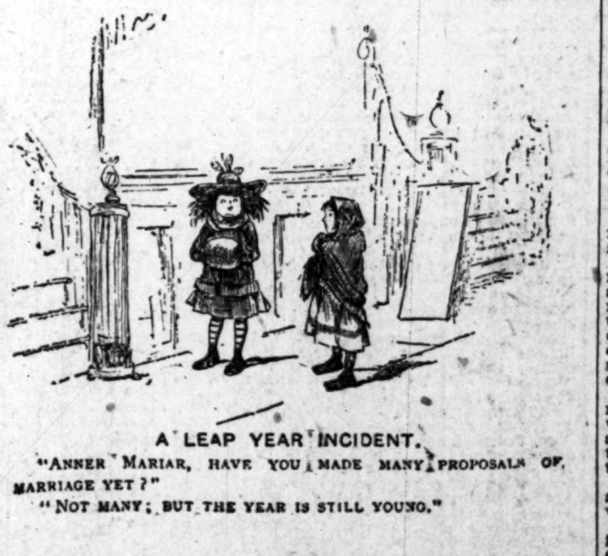


A RADICAL MEANS OF PROTECTION.

VISITOR (*from Reno*)—"Look out there!"

RATTLED PICK-POCKET—"Murder!"

VISITOR—"I'm sorry, young feller, but I always hitch the end of my watch-chain onter my Derringer trigger."



A LEAP YEAR INCIDENT.

"ANNER MARIAR, HAVE YOU MADE MANY PROPOSALS OF MARRIAGE YET?"

"NOT MANY; BUT THE YEAR IS STILL YOUNG."

Some of the Good Things in "Life," "Puck" and "Judge" Reproduced for the "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Readers.

French Wit in Americanese.

From the Boston Herald.

A police officer met an organ grinder on the street, and said: "Have you a license to play? If you have, so much the better for you. If not, you must accompany me." "With pleasure," answered the street musician, "what will you sing?"

A man presented himself at the morgue. One of his friends was missing, and he wished to see if his dead body had been received there. "Very well," said the official. "Did your friend have any peculiarity by which he might be recognized?" "Oh, yes," replied the man, "he stuttered."

One of little Jack's uncles was dangerously ill. When Jack was put to bed on the evening of the day the intelligence arrived, he made the following touching prayer: "Oh, Lord, I pray to you to preserve my uncle Thomas, at least until after I get my birthday present from him."

A man and his wife at the Police Court, were charged with assaulting each other on the street. One of their friends was present as a witness. "Did you see the beginning of the trouble?" asked the magistrate of the witness. "Oh, yes, Judge; it was about two years ago." "Two years ago!" exclaimed the magistrate. "Yes," answered the witness; "I was present at their marriage."

BILL NYE'S WATCH.

IT PROVOKES THE JEALOUSY OF RIVAL JEWELERS—A NIGHT OF HORROR.

Written for SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. Copyright.

THOMASTON, Conn., Feb. 9.—This is where the Seth Thomas clocks are made.

I bought a new watch just before going to Thomaston, and so I was interested in the works of the watch generally. I bought my watch in New York, but left it to be engraved. I had an inscription put on it stating that it was from admirers of mine who desired thereby to express their generous appreciation of what I had done for my race. (N. B.—It is a stop watch.)

I buy all my testimonials now. They are cheaper, because I know where to get them at 40 off and avoid having cake and ice-cream trodden of men into the carpet. I am getting together my tin wedding presents this winter, and you would be surprised to see how I am getting them. Testimonials really come higher than anything else unless you buy them yourself.

I once received a lovely gold-headed cane from a man who loved me as a brother. I am now engaged in paying a joint note for him, and there is verdigris on the cane.

We should learn from this to say, "No, thank you; I have one," when people approach us with gifts. Gifts should be exchanged only between old friends, say 70 to 170 years of age, or members of one's family.

My former watch—the one I owned before I received this testimonial—was set by throwing it out of gear and then prying the hands into position by means of a hose coupler. So I took the new watch to a large jeweler on Broadway. He immersed his eye in a long rubber thing and looked a long time at the price mark, which was still on the watch. Then he looked up at me with that keen, seaching rubber thing and through his clinched teeth he hissed:

"Where did you get this watch?"

Some men would have had presence of mind and told him it was none of his one thing or another business, but I did not. When Providence was making presence of mind my name was not called out. So I said I got it of Mr. So-and-so.

"Well, you will have to get another in a few weeks. Here's the watch you ought to have if you don't want to look like a jay."

Then I took my poor little timepiece from his hand and stole out to another place, a larger place, and hung around there timidly till I noticed the diamond detective pointing me out to the sapphire detective.

I now decided to ask the owner about my watch. He looked quickly at a printed list of valuable watches that have been recently stolen in New York City and then compared the numbers with mine.

"Where did you get this watch?" he said coldly, shaking it as if to make it go. Instead of saying that I received it from friends as a testimonial, I forgot and told him where I got it, for I feared he thought I had got it dishonestly.

"Well, you had better take it back there and get them to give you a few lessons in how to run a watch. This is no kindergarten here, especially for owners of that class of watch. Here's a watch you want if you don't want to depend upon the 12 o'clock whistle every day."

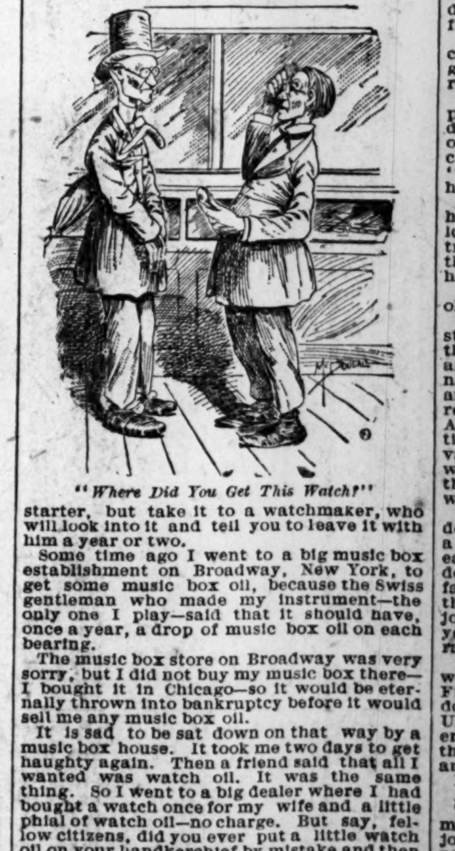
Just as he was reading the inscription I snatched my watch away from him and went out.

Seth says—meaning Mr. Thomas, of course—that in winding a watch one should hold it in one hand and wind it with the other. This will strike home to thousands of careless people who have been for years holding the watch in the teeth and winding it by means of the toes.

Never drive fence posts or kill insects with the watch. In injures it. Never expose the works while in a state of intoxication.

Have a regular time for winding the watch and do not go over that time. Do not wind the watch during the sermon at church if it be a Waterbury watch, for you might lose the nub of the sermon.

Should your watch stop do not shake it violently or pry the wheels with a carstarter, but take it to a watchmaker, who will look into it and tell you to leave it with him a year or two.



"Where Did You Get This Watch?"

Some time ago I went to a big music box establishment on Broadway, New York, to get some music box oil, because the Swiss gentleman who made my instrument—the only one I play—said that it should have, once a year, a drop of music box oil on each bearing.

The music box store on Broadway was very sorry, but I did not buy my music box there—I bought it in Chicago—so it would be eternally thrown into bankruptcy before it would sell me any music box oil.

It is sad to be sat down on that way by a music box house. It took me two days to get haughty again. Then a friend said that all I wanted was watch oil. It was the same thing. So I went to a big dealer where I had bought a watch once for my wife and a little phial of watch oil—no charge. But say, fellow citizens, did you ever put a little watch oil on your handkerchief by mistake and then go to church and get put out?

* * * * *

Some sad stories indeed might be told of the ravages of the grip in New York if we could know them all and tell them to the world.

One evening I had rooms—it was really a room—one of those portable rooms which is attached to a suite and used then as a cloakroom, but let separately sometimes to jayish travelers and furnished with a flexible trundle-bed—but I refer to it as rooms because I do not care very much how I live if I can make the public believe that I loll in the lap of luxury till it causes adverse criticism.

I could hear the conversation in the next room. In fact, I could not avoid it. I cannot wear cotton in my ears all the time, as high as cotton is now, and so I was obliged to hear the pathetic words that come to me over the transom and through the walls.

There was a little, dry, hard cough and a sigh of pain after it; then a woman's broken voice.

"Her cough is tighter to-night, Charlie. It is dryer and her temperature is greater, dear. Oh, what shall we do? What shall we do?—poor darling!"

Somehow I thought of my own home and wondered if the little folks there were well to-night, so many cold, weary miles away in the old north state.

Then the man's voice said in deep, rich tones:

"I think it is the crisis with her, dear." Then the little cough once more and a patient little moan that died away in a sigh. "If she can get through the night we may hope for an improvement tomorrow, Clara. See, she is going to sleep now."

Then there was a long hush, but afterward came the cough—that cough that hurts a parent's heart worse than it could the child, it seems. Then a little whimper of pain and then the voice of the almost sobbing woman:

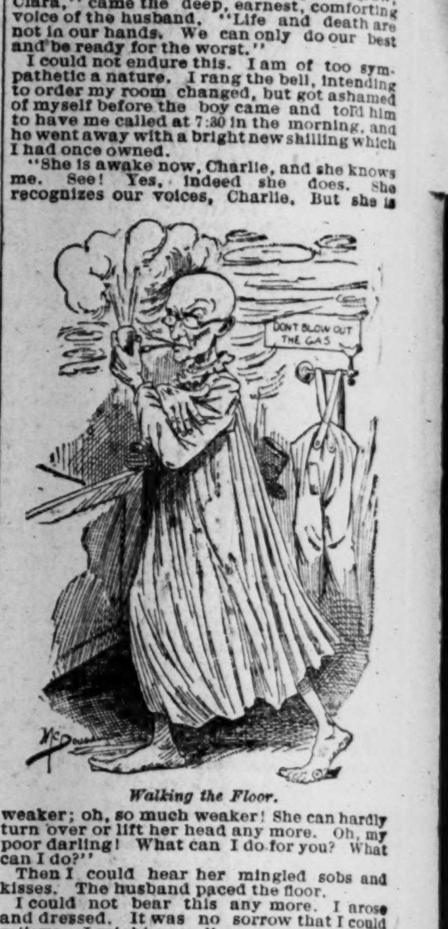
"What would we do without her Charlie? What would we do without her? She is all we have. I could not go home again without her and leave her here. What would we do, Charlie? What would we do?"

I began to feel uncomfortable. I could not bear to hear this sort of talk. I cannot stand such things. I smoked a large brunette pipeful of the ablest tobacco I could get hold of and walked the floor. It was terrible. I could not read. I could not write. When the dry, quick cough, and the sigh, and the woman's sob came I got so I started and turned pale, and if it had not been too late at night I would have left the room altogether.

"You must give her the medicine now. It is 11 o'clock and she had it before at 10. Be brave, dear heart. Have courage. Others have passed through even deeper sorrow, Clara," came the deep, earnest, comforting voice of the husband. "Life and death are not in our hands. We can only do our best and be ready for the worst."

I could not endure this. I am of too sympathetic a nature. I rang the bell, intending to order my room changed, but got ashamed of myself before the boy came and told him to have me called at 7:30 in the morning, and he went away with a bright new shilling which I had once owned.

"She is awake now, Charlie, and she knows me. See! Yes, indeed she does. She recognizes our voices, Charlie. But she is weaker; oh, so much weaker! She can hardly turn over or lift her head any more. Oh, my poor darling! What can I do for you? What can I do?"



DON'T BLOW OUT THE GAS

Walking the Floor.

Then I could hear her mingled sobs and kisses. The husband paced the floor.

I could not bear this any more. I arose and dressed. It was no sorrow that I could relieve. I might as well go away from it. I folded and put away the rich nightrobe in my bag and dressed myself automatically. Then I went downstairs with my luggage, the little hollow cough still ringing in my ears. I said at the office that I would pay my bill and go. I could not bear the grief even of those whose faces I had never seen. It might be foolish, but I could not help it.

"Do not go, Mr. Nye," the night clerk said. "We will give you 32, on the parlor floor. It is a much better room, with steam heat in it. Here, Front! Show Mr. Nye to 32 and tell 89 that they will have to leave in the morning. You are the third man they have driven out with their wild grief and their croupy dog!"

If we only knew more sometimes we would grieve less.

Bill Nye

KNOX ON JOKES.

A PESSIMISTIC HUMORIST WHO SEES NOTHING NEW IN HIS FUN.

About thirteen hundred years ago, a man named Hierocles made a collection of all the jokes that he could find recorded. Through the papyri of the Egyptians, the waxen tablets of the Greeks, and the parchments of the Romans he searched. His search resulted in the discovery of twenty-four jokes that he considered worth recording.

Twenty-four jokes!

Just think of it! Only two dozen witticisms made in forty five centuries.

They made a joke every two hundred years, did our facetious forefathers, bless their funny old hearts.

In all the ages that preceded the present century, the creation of a new joke was a great event and one that caused humanity to rejoice.

It is related that a shrewd wight, who was present at the birth of one of these early seldom-come jokes, ran at once and "gat him on his horse," and rode speedily to a distant city, where he made much money by telling "ye mery tayle" to those who had not yet heard it.

He went to an inn and said: "Landlord, hast heard the newest joke?" And the landlord answered and said unto him: "Aye, truly, that I have, my son. I heard it before thou wert born. What are ye givin' us, anyhow?"

"But this is a new one not yet two suns old."

When the landlord was assured that this strange thing was true he sent heralds forth throughout the city to make proclamation and to call the citizens together to hear the new joke. At noon all the people assembled and the shrewd wight told the joke and was rewarded with much gold and fine raiment. And the people laughed all that day even until the going down of the sun, and the servants and apprentices and all the young men were granted a half holiday and sent out into the country where they might have room in which to laugh.

The joke industry languished until a few decades ago. When in the olden time it took a century's labor of all the people on the earth to bring forth one joke, now the ten-dollar-a-week critter, who perpetrates the facetia column of the Smithville *Chronicle*, thinks nothing of turning out twenty-four jokes in twenty-four hours, and keeping it up year in and year out, until paresis or an outraged subscriber's gun carries him off.

The increase in the number of our comic weeklies has, sad to say, been extraordinary. Fifteen years ago there were less than a dozen professional joke makers in the whole United States. Now they are almost as numerous as any other class of criminals. But do they really make new jokes? Do they create anything in the way of humor?

Indeed they don't.

At least not often.

They are cobblers and tinkers of jokes; most of them are. They take an old worn joke, and put new soles and heels on it, and pass it off as new. They appropriate a second-hand chestnut, of the B. C. Era, saw off its ragged edges, glue on some modern veneer, and there you are.

Take almost any joke and analyze it. You will find the vital principle of it—the thing that makes it a joke—just the same as what constituted the joke in one of the "Hundred Merry Tales of Gotham." For instance let us take the modern story of the Irishman, recently arrived in the United States, who got his master to write for him a letter to his mother.

"Tell her," dictated Patrick, "that I loike the place an' that I get mate two days in the wake."

"But, confound you, you get meat every day in the week."

"I know it, sor, I do that, but, man dear, it'll be hard enough for thim in Ireland to believe that I git it twicst a week. They'd mistrust me if I'd tell thim the truth. I can't expict them to believe miracles."

Now take the Ancient Chronicles and you will read this:

"A certayne curate, preachynge on a tyme to his parysshens, sayde that our Lorde with fyue loves fedde v hundred persones. The clerke, heryng hym fayle, sayde softly in his eare: Sir, ye erre; the gospell is v thousande. Holde thy peace, folle, said the curate; they wyll scantly beleue that they were fyue hundred."

The two jokes are identical. There are a hundred other stories built on the same principle, but there is only one joke in them all.

There is a kind of joke that is said to be peculiarly American. Two statements are made, with an inference unexpressed, but very obvious. The point of the joke is in the inference.

Here is a good illustration:

"Mrs. Swan of Cohoes, N. Y., lighted her fire with kerosene on Monday—leaving a husband and one child."

Now that is not, in any sense, a new joke, neither is it characteristically American. If you take out your pocket Bible you will read in II. Chronicles, chapter 9, as follows: "And Asa, the King, in the thirty-ninth year of his reign, was grievously diseased in his feet—yet he sought not the Lord, but turned to the physicians—and Asa slept with his fathers."

J. ARMOY KNOX.